

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st August 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan. Aug. 31 '78	2.71	Weather—seasonable and admirably suited to the crops. All crops are flourishing.
	Culna ...	2.86	
	Raneegunge ...	4.71	
	Bodd-Bodd ...	6.09	
	Cutwa ...	7.09	
	Jehanabad ...	5.51	
BURDWAN DIVN.	2 Bankoora, „ 31 „	3.87	Very warm sun when the sky was clear. The prospects of rice, pulses, and sugarcane are good. Indigo manufacture is going on. The price of rice has fallen a few annas.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 31 „	5.19	
	4 Midnapore, „ 31 „	2.57	
	5 Hooghly, „ 31 „	1.29	
	Howrah, Sep. *2 „	0.11	
	Mohesrakha ...	0.90	
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 31 '78	0.90	A little rain has fallen during the week, and the weather has been warmer. Favourable reports of the state and prospects of the crops have been received from all the sub-divisions. The break in the rain has done much good. Health is seasonable.
	7 Nudda, „ 31 „	3.70	
	Kooshtea ...	5.96	
	Meherpore ...	7.54	
	Choodanga ...	5.60	
	Ranaghat ...	0.80	
Bongong ...	0.86		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	8 Jessore, „ 31 „	1.85	Frequent light showers, with breaks of sunny weather. The prospects on the whole are fair. In parts of the Magoora and Sudder sub-divisions the crops are stunted through failure of the early rain.
	Jhenida ...	1.64	
	Magoora ...	3.07	
	Narail ...	0.57	
	Khoolna ...	3.15	
	Bagirhat ...	2.23	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad „ 31 „	5.03	Weather—seasonable. The heavy fall of rain has improved the prospects of the <i>amun dhan</i> . The <i>aus</i> harvest is still in progress. The price of coarse rice is slightly lower.
	Lalbagh ...	7.57	
	Rampore Hât ...	6.78	
	Jungypore ...	5.15	
	10 Dinagepore, „ 30 „	8.36	
	11 Rajshahye, „ 31 „	11.40	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	12 Rungpore, „ 30 „	8.94	It was raining at the time of report. Temperature cool. There has been much rain during the week. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop is rapidly going on. Public health is good.
	Gaibanda ...	6.66	
	Bagdogra ...	14.14	
	Kurigram ...	10.44	
	13 Bogra, „ 31 „	8.75	
	14 Pubna, „ 31 „	5.14	
Weather—cloudy, with frequent squalls of wind and rain from the south-east and south-west. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice crop continue good. The out-turn of jute which is being cut generally is also good. The rivers have risen again. Prices continue unaltered. The public health is good. No sickness is reported anywhere.			

* Report of 2nd September shows rainfall during the week ending 31st August.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
RAJSHAHY & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
	15 Darjeeling, Aug. 30 '78	5.53	Continual rain during the week. The crops both in the Hills and the Terai are progressing favourably. The transplanting of <i>haimanta dhan</i> is nearly completed.
	16 Julpigoree, " 31 "	11.00	More or less rain daily. Strong east wind has been blowing for several days of the week. The rain has greatly benefited the crops. The transplanting of <i>haimanta dhan</i> is going on. <i>Bhadoi dhan</i> is expected to be a splendid crop. Jute is excellent. It is being cut. Sugarcane is doing well. Fever is prevalent, otherwise the general health is good.
	Cooch Behar, " 29 "	14.73	Weather—fair in the first portion of the week, and cloudy and rainy towards its close. The large fall of rain during the week has very much improved the prospects of the laterice crop. In places where much damage was done by the continuous rain in July, fresh seedlings are now being sown. No more rain is wanted for some days. Jute is being cut. The exportation of rice is going on. The price of early rice has risen to Rs. 3-4 in the town. Public health is generally good.
	Dinhatta ...	4.44	
	Mathabhanga ...	18.82	
	Meckligunge ...	9.92	
	Eastern Districts.		
	17 Dacca, Aug. 31 '78	5.47	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 28th) ...	2.42	
Manickgunge (for week ending 29th) ...	2.22		
18 Furreedpore, Aug. 31 '78	3.25	Weather—seasonable. The crops are fair, except where they have been damaged by the floods. The river is rising again. It will do good to the north of the district, but may do damage in the south.	
Madaripore ...	0.41		
19 Backergunge, " 29 "	0.52	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional showers. Prospects are favourable. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> crop has been nearly completed, and the outturn is satisfactory. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> is going on very actively. Fever is prevalent in the Perozepore sub-division, but elsewhere the general health is good.	
20 Mymensingh, " 30 "	6.62	Weather—seasonable. Frequent showers with occasional sunshine. There was a rainfall of 11 inches on 27th August at Jamalpore. The state and prospects of the crops are very favourable. The river has again risen some two feet.	
21 Tipperah, " 30 "	1.53	There have been slight showers on several days of the week. Weather changeable. Wind south or south-east. About seven-eighths of the <i>aus</i> crop have been reaped. The cutting of the jute crop is nearly completed, and the outturn is good. <i>Amun dhan</i> and sugarcane are in good condition.	
Brahmunbaria ...	0.82		
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, " 29 "	2.86	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aus</i> is being reaped. It is a fine heavy crop. Prospects are good.
	23 Noakholly, " 29 "	0.85	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of early rice and the transplantation of <i>amun</i> rice continue. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 27 "	0.63	Rain and sunshine alternately. The cotton plants are thriving well. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. The prospects of the plough cultivators' paddy crop are on the whole good.
	Hill Tipperah, " 28 "	2.00	There has been rain daily. The weather is cool for this season of the year. There is no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. They are good everywhere. Public health is good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Aug. 31 '78	9.28	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are excellent. Transplantation of paddy is progressing favourably. Rain appears to have been general over the whole district.
	26 Gya, " 31 "	6.67	Weather—cloudy and hot. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade has been 96.2°. It is reported from almost everywhere, with the exception of Nobinugger, Kutumba, Goh, Rajauli, and Gobindpore, that sufficient rain has fallen, at least for the present, for the transplantation of <i>aghani dhan</i> . The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop still continue to be very good. The prices of food in the local bazars are a trifle easier. There have been a few cases of cholera and small-pox. The health of the plough-cattle everywhere is good, except at Nobinugger and Rajauli.
	Nowada ...	1.82	
	Aurungabad ...	1.46	
	27 Shahabad, " 31 "	4.74	There has been heavy rain in all places from which reports have been received. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop continue excellent, and those of the <i>aghani dhan</i> have been much improved by the recent rain.
28 Durbhunga, " 31 '78	6.72	Weather—wet and cool. There has been an abundant fall of rain all over the district, which has assured the successful planting out of the rice seedlings. There is now every reason to expect an excellent yield both of <i>bhadoi</i> and rice.	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	29 Mozufferpore, Aug 31 '78	4.70	Weather—cool and rainy. There have been heavy falls of rain throughout the district, which have done immense good to the late sown <i>bhadoi</i> crops and to the rice. There is now sufficient moisture in all the high lands for the transplantation of the rice seedlings, which have not already been planted out. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops promise a bumper harvest.
	Hajeeepore	3.86	
	Seetampurhee	5.33	
PATNA.—(Contd.)	80 Sarun, " 31 "	5.38	Weather—cloudy and rainy; east wind prevailing. Good rain has at last fallen throughout the district and is still falling. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops, which were withering for want of rain, now give promise of a good yield. The transplantation of rice seedlings is being pushed on briskly. There is now no longer cause for anxiety for the future. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen. Fever is still prevalent at the head-quarters station. Cholera has ceased to some extent.
	Sewan	5.54	
PATNA.—(Contd.)	31 Chumparun, " 31 "	7.93	Weather—cloudy, with east winds. The late rain has been most opportune. The <i>makai</i> now promises to be a bumper crop, and the prospects of the <i>aghani</i> have greatly improved.
BRAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, " 31 "	9.63	Very heavy rain in the Sudder sub-division, which is apparently not so well off. Five inches of rain fell on the night of 28th August. Any damage from it is not yet heard of.
	Beguserai	0.18	
	Jamui	0.27	
	33 Bhagulpore, " 31 "	5.26	Heavy rain fell during the last four days. It has been good for the <i>aghani</i> , but the <i>bhadoi</i> in the south is reported to have been damaged by it.
	34 Purneah, " 31 "	4.55	
	Kissengunge	7.23	
BRAGULPORE DIVISION.	Arrareah	8.63	Continual rain throughout the week. Atmosphere cool. Wind easterly. The <i>bhadoi</i> , which is being harvested, is good. The <i>aghani</i> promises well.
BRAGULPORE DIVISION.	35 Maldah, " 31 "	6.43	Weather—very cloudy, with frequent showers of rain, which has been heavier than in any previous week. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The price of rice has gone up a little.
BRAGULPORE DIVISION.	36 Sonthal Perghs., Sep. 1* "	6.70	General heavy rain on three days of the week. There has been perhaps a little more rain than was needed, and in Pakour the Indian-corn is said to have suffered somewhat. All other crops are excellent.
	Jamtara	4.98	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Aug. 31 '78	1.38	Weather—fair and hot with showers. The <i>beali</i> is ripening and is being cut in some places. The <i>sarad</i> is progressing well. Cholera is somewhat less prevalent.
	38 Pooree, " 29 "	0.27	
	Khoorda	2.59	
ORISSA DIV.	39 Balasore, " 30 "	1.07	Weather—hot in Pooree; cool and seasonable at Khoorda and in the Chilka. Tracts. Heavy rain is reported from Khoorda and the Chilka Tracts. From other parts of the district slight rain is reported. The condition of the <i>sarad</i> rice plants is good, but the <i>beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> plants are reported to be suffering for want of rain in the pergunnahs of Serai, Kotrabang, and Lembai. The people in these places are irrigating the lands. More rain is required in the head-quarters sub-division for <i>sarad</i> rice plants. Exportation across the Chilka continues. Common rice sells at from 10½ to 13½ seers for the rupee. Cholera is reported from Kothdes.
	Bhudruck	1.54	
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 30 '78	3.38	Wether—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are all very good at present. <i>Goondli</i> is being rapidly cut and carried with good returns. Indian-corn is also coming into the market; but prices still continue very high. Cholera is diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, " 31 "	3.94	Weather—seasonable and very favourable; fine and heavy showers alternating. No change to report. All crops look and promise well. Prices still show no tendency to fall. Some cholera is reported from Palamow. A good deal of fever is about.
	Palamow	1.79	
42	Singbhoom, " 30 "	3.82	Weather—seasonable. The crops are in first-class condition. General health is fair. Fever is still prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, " 31 "	4.91	Weather—favourable; rain and heat alternately. The state and prospects of the crops are very favourable. Indian-corn and <i>goondli</i> are being reaped. Both are good crops.

* Report of 1st September shows rainfall during week ending 31st August.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd September 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th August 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
RENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	7.97	0.86	43.99	24th Aug.		
		Cutwa	3.98	1.75	38.64	ditto		
		Culina	6.90	1.20	43.05	ditto		
		Blood-Bood	5.03	1.51	35.97	ditto		
		Raneegunge	6.01	2.64	37.00	ditto		
		Jehanabad	11.41	3.06	49.02	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	6.10	0.99	39.26	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3.49	4.38	42.67	ditto		
		Hetampore	5.17	5.00	37.92	ditto		
		Roypore	7.07	1.85	42.66	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	8.89	1.55	31.63	ditto		
		Tumlook	6.08	0.80	37.61	ditto		
		Ghattal	5.92	0.40	40.08	ditto		
		Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	3.61	Not read	29.33	17th Aug.		
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	4.98	0.47	30.47	24th "	Not read. from 28th July to 3rd August.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	9.95	1.25	61.74	ditto		
		Serampore	10.21	0.82	51.27	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	4.09	0.42	45.44	ditto		
		Maheshwara	5.74	1.31	46.54	ditto		
PANDEY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	9.95	0.67	39.84	ditto		
		Alipore ... { Observatory ...	4.50	0.83	42.60	ditto		
			Dispensary ...	3.15	1.02	48.23	ditto	
			Jail	2.99	1.01	47.51	ditto	
		Busseerhat	7.46	2.54	52.83	ditto		
	24-Pargunnahs	Baraset	6.28	1.43	50.80	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	3.38	1.57	43.27	ditto		
		Barrapore	5.45	2.24	50.29	ditto		
		Satkhira	10.61	1.75	57.17	ditto		
		Barrackpore	10.36	0.70	50.49	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	6.93	0.69	48.17	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	11.46	1.39	46.08	ditto		
		Bongong	6.69	1.22	47.66	ditto		
		Meherpore	5.74	0.50	31.48	ditto		
		Chooadanga	6.03	0.48	46.43	ditto		
	Nuddea	Kooshtea	4.44	0.77	47.99	ditto		
		Ranaghat	14.11	0.22	57.44	ditto		
		Jessore	8.19	1.72	52.20	ditto		
		Narail	4.52	1.40	47.93	ditto		
		Khoolna	5.63	2.30	49.29	ditto		
	Jessore	Jhenidah	5.73	1.63	43.20	ditto		
		Bagirhat	9.22	3.50	54.01	ditto		
		Magoorah	3.35	1.16	48.30	ditto		
		Berhampore	3.98	2.16	40.59	ditto		
		Hampore Haut	5.24	2.71	43.56	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Lalbagh	2.67	1.46	29.91	ditto		
		Jungypore	1.05	4.40	35.17	ditto		
		Azimungunge	3.38	3.12	31.75	ditto		
		Lalgolla	2.75	2.00	31.09	ditto		
		Kandee	1.99	5.17	34.04	ditto		
	Dinapore	Dinapore	1.28	4.67	58.67	ditto		
		Raigunge	2.02	3.82	47.94	ditto		
	Maldah	Maldah	1.63	2.54	37.02	ditto		
		Chanchal	3.07	3.77	41.16	ditto		
	Rajshahye	Banleah	1.67	1.45	42.13	ditto		
		Nattore	3.22	0.58	46.99	ditto		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	2.74	1.49	39.96	ditto		
		Bhabanigunge	2.07	0.63	71.78	ditto		
		Kurigram	3.67	1.36	38.28	ditto		
		Bagdogra	0.73	3.40	39.03	ditto		
	Bogra	Bogra	3.66	2.33	57.37	ditto		
		Sherpore	3.34	1.30	53.23	ditto		
		Nowkhilla	2.70	0.96	45.64	ditto		
		Panchbibi	0.42	0.97	48.96	ditto		
	Pubna	Pubna	4.13	1.93	52.23	ditto		
		Serajungunge	1.70	Nil	38.02	ditto		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	2.01	Not read.	34.56	17th Aug.		
		Hospital	2.01	6.97	34.34	24th "		
	COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5.51	2.68	99.75	ditto	
			Boda	0.91	2.52	75.90	ditto	
			Buxa	1.21	16.05	164.08	ditto	
Titalya			0.94	5.63	35.09	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.	Cooch Behar	1.60	1.39	130.14	ditto			

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1878 on 229½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No of passen- gers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. P. A.				
Total traffic for the week	131,624	1,43,395 0 0	13,144 10 10	7,27,101 0	8,11,794 15 0	28,681 4 1		4,65,189 15 0	46,570½	61,640½	108,211	
Or per mile of railway		112 0 10	10 5 5	...	243 10 2	22 6 8		355 11 0				
for previous 6 weeks of half-year	757 17½	8,60,031 1 6	78,912 12 0	52,93,313 20	19,98,764 8 9	182,305 5 0		28,40,725 10 3	274,551½	401,340½	677,89½	
Total for 7 weeks	888,798	10,04,336 1 6	92,064 2 10	60,20,913 20	23,00,579 7 9	210,988 9 1		33,04,915 9 3	321,121½	464,987½	786,10½	
COMPARISON												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,830½	1,45,573 13 0	13,348 5 4	12,24,291 30	5,04,211 15 8	44,219 8 7		6,40,785 13 6	44,934	104,656	149,590	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		113 12 0	10 8 6	...	203 15 11	25 2 4		507 11 11	...	...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	891,307½	10,13,291 6 8	92,885 0 11	57,45,313 10	40,51,681 9 8	371,404 2 11		50,64,973 15 11	309,783	813,968	1,122,74½	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week . . .	5,147	10,723 2 9	983 2 10	57,536 0	14,531 1 0	1,332 0 3	25,256 3 9	4,526½	4,840½	9,376
Or per mile of railway		47 14 11	4 7 10		64 15 1	5 19 1	112 14 0			
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	28,786	72,446 4 6	6,640 18 2	3,57,926 10	1,19,063 9 9	16,969 3 4	1,92,109 14 3	26,615	26,700½	53,315
Total for 7 weeks	33,933	83,171 7 3	7,624 1 0	4,15,162 10	1,34,194 10 9	18,301 3 7	2,17,366 2 0	31,041½	31,550½	62,592
COMPARISON										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,407½	13,971 13 9	1,280 14 11	1,95,943 10	50,583 7 0	4,636 16 4	64,585 3 9	4,727	14,039	18,766
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.. ..	62 7 1	5 14 6		226 1 2	20 14 5	288 8 3	..	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,540½	80,278 1 0	8,183 16 5	12,76,030 30	3,19,227 4 3	29,282 10 0	4,04,505 5 3	31,634	109,178	1,40,812

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th August 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	37,554½	23,031 1 9	2,569 10 5	2,30,349 26	81,824 6 2	7,775 11 4	10,345 1		
Or per mile of railway	237	177 2 1	16 4 9	1,512 2½	516 0 3	49 2 8	65 7		
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	227,746½	1,47,257 2 6	13,398 11 5	11,20,539 16	2,59,668 4 7	23,802 18 6	37,301 9 1		
Total for 7 weeks ..	265,301	1,75,288 4 3	16,004 1 10	13,09,029 2	3,14,492 10 9	31,574 9 10	47,646 11		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,937	20,024 7 6	1,835 11 7	3,58,969 14	97,390 0 11	8,945 15 1	10,781 6		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	202	126 8 7	11 12 0	2,269 15	616 10 11	56 10 7	68 2		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	248,539	1,51,204 1 11	13,800 7 7	21,99,665 14	1,60,331 5 0	43,022 0 8	56,288 3		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 29.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1877.
			15th July 1877.	13th July 1878.	To 14th July 1877.	To 13th July 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
30th July	Northern Bengal ..	219		13,154 0 0		4,16,224 0 0	4,16,224 0 0	...
18th "	Tirhoot ..	79	5,126 0 0	8,574 0 0	1,56,671 0 0	2,39,801 0 0	82,690 0 0	..
30th "	Calcutta and Eastern ...	23	1,772 0 0	1,804 0 0	60,937 0 0	76,669 0 0	15,112 0 0	..
13th "	Railways ..	27½	3,270 0 0a	2,610 0 0b	58,461 0 0	53,567 0 0	5,106 0 0	..
	Total ...	353½	10,168 0 0	20,151 0 0	2,66,069 0 0	7,85,161 0 0	5,19,093 0 0	...

For first 14 days of July 1877
" 13 " 1878.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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MAHARAJAH JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE'S DONATION.

No. 4032, dated Fort William, the 3rd August 1878.

From—A. W. CROFT, Esq., M.A., Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your No. 719T., dated 30th June 1878, I have the honor to forward for orders copy of a letter, dated 20th July 1878, from Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, offering a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, to be called Prosunno Kumar Tagore Scholarship, and a gold keyur or armlet, to be called Hurro Kumar Tagore Keyur, which are to be annually awarded to two of the most successful private students from any of the Toles of Bengal. I beg to recommend that the Maharajah's offer should be accepted by Government and notified in the official Gazettes. The scholarship will be of the nature of a prize, and will not require the holder to prosecute his studies further in a recognised institution.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1878.

From—MAHARAJAH JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
To—A. W. CROFT, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to the resolution of the Government of Bengal, General Department (Education), dated the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I am desirous of establishing a scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, to be called "Prosunno Kumar Tagore Scholarship," and awarding a gold keyur or armlet, to be called "Hurro Kumar Tagore Keyur." They are to be annually awarded to two of the most successful private students from any of

the Toles of Bengal in any of the subjects of the examination to be held annually in the first week of the Bengalee year. The scholarship will be tenable for one year. The keyur will bear the following inscription—

হরকুমার ঠাকুর কেয়ুর

প্রদত্ত

ক্রি

শকাব্দা ১৭

The gold keyur will be sent by me every year on the name of the successful candidate being communicated to me.

I beg that the names of the recipients of the scholarship and the keyur should be published every year in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

On hearing from you that all arrangements have been completed with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I shall endorse over to you 4 per cent. Government securities for Rs. 2,500, yielding an income of Rs. 100 per annum, out of which Rs. 96 should go for the scholarship and Rs. 4 for printing the scholarship card and meeting other contingent charges.

No. 2893, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1878.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4032, dated the 3rd August 1878, enclosing copy of a communication from Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, offering a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, to be called the Prosunno Kumar Tagore Scholarship, and a gold keyur or armlet, to be called Hurro Kumar Tagore Keyur, which are to be annually awarded to two of the most successful private students from any of the Toles in Bengal.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the Maharajah for this example of his public spirit and liberality.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta* and *Bengali Gazettes* for general information.

4. I am to take this opportunity of requesting that you will be good enough to report what steps should be taken to revive and encourage the Sanskrit Toles. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that grants might be given to Toles based on the number of the pupils passing by a certain standard.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF SIX MAN-EATING TIGERS BY BABOO RAMPERSAD NARAIN SINGH.

No. 3088, dated Calcutta, the 30th August 1878.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2389, dated 19th July 1878, bringing to the notice of Government the success achieved by Baboo Rampersad Narain Singh in capturing and killing six man-eating tigers that have for the past two years frequented the road and jungle between Hazareebagh and Ranchi.

2. From the correspondence you submit, it appears that the ravages committed by these tigers first attracted attention in the beginning of 1876. In August of that year it was reported that 30 or 40 persons had been killed by them whilst passing along the imperial road. By the month of April following not less than 97 people, it is stated, had been carried off; the road was entirely closed to travellers by night, and even by day no one would venture to pass alone along the portion of the road near Ramgurh. The impression of the local officers at first was that there was only one man-eating tiger in the neighbourhood, but subsequently it was discovered that there were four or five that had taken to eating human flesh; and, as they had cubs with them, there was every probability of a continuance of the

evil. A large number of native shikaries were employed at the cost of Government to set spring-guns and poisoned arrows in the jungle; attempts were also made to destroy the tigers by poisoning their kills; but none of the measures adopted were successful. The tigers appeared to bear a charmed life, escaping with equal good fortune from large hunting expeditions organized by experienced European sportsmen, and from the lures of poisoned baits.

3. In January last, Baboo Rampersad Narain Singh of Moksudpore, in the district of Gya, determined, if possible, to free the country from the tigers that had so long been causing havoc on the Hazareebagh and Ranchi road. He accordingly camped out in the jungle, and in six months he succeeded in catching four tigers alive and in killing two others. He has thus made the road quite safe for travellers by day and night, and the people have returned to several villages that had been deserted in consequence of the ravages of the tigers.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the Baboo should have lost a considerable portion of his camp equipage owing to a fire. Baboo Rampersad Narain Singh has well earned the gratitude of the people of the district of Hazareebagh by his disinterested and successful exertions on their behalf. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will take an early opportunity of presenting to him in a suitable manner on behalf of Government the accompanying double-barrelled gun and rifle in recognition of the services rendered by him, and that you will at the same time convey to him the thanks of Government.

5. A copy of this letter will be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th August 1878.

READ—

Report on the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1877-78.

THE report shows that the number of cases instituted during the year was 870 in excess of the number of the previous year, but one thousand less than the average number of the previous five years. The whole number of suits instituted was 33,510, and the amount in litigation was Rs. 17,11,118, a considerably larger sum than in any of the previous ten years.

2. In the past year a marked change appears to have taken place in the value of the cases brought before the Court. The number of cases below Rs. 10 was less than in any of the previous five years 1872-77; the number between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 was less than in any of the previous five years, except the year 1876-77; the number between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 was less than in any of the three years 1872-75, while the number of cases between Rs. 50 and Rs. 1,000 was larger than in any previous year. The number of suits between Rs. 50 and Rs. 1,000 in value in each of the past five years is shown in the following table:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Cases between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100	2,703	2,693	2,577	2,491	2,840
" " " 100 and " 500	2,789	2,718	2,071	2,000	2,913
" " " 500 and " 1,000	507	500	502	475	627
" " " 50 and " 1,000	5,099	5,920	5,750	5,566	6,380

3. The increase in the number of suits as compared with those of the previous year is attributed by the Judges entirely to the great impulse given to trade by the Madras famine. This is no doubt also the correct explanation of the number of suits of high value as compared with the number in any year since the establishment of the Court. Although the total number of suits was less than in many previous years, the amount in litigation was higher than in any other year since the famine of 1866. During the latter half of the year 1877 the Court was inundated with suits on rice and wheat contracts, suits in trover in respect of gunny-bags, and suits for the hire and demurrage of cargo-boats. There were also many suits against the East Indian Railway Company

for short delivery of goods, and the sudden collapse of trade in October gave rise to numerous suits for damages for failure to ship goods.

4. The decrease in the number of suits below Rs. 10 is explained by the Judges as probably due to the lower classes being able to pay their debts with greater facility in consequence of the additional employment given to them by the increase of trade. This explanation does not, however, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sufficient, for the same decrease was noticed in the year 1876-77 as compared with the previous year. It appears more probable that the decrease in suits of small value is due to permanent causes. The ruling of the High Court that the Court of Small Causes has no power to seize tiled huts in execution of its decrees necessarily diminishes the amount of credit given to those who have no other property to tender as security; while the effect of the exclusion of touters has probably been to prevent the institution of suits of small value until efforts have been made to settle the claims out of court.

5. Owing to the amounts involved in the suits of the past year being larger than usual, pleaders and other legal practitioners were more often employed. The Judges remark that there is a growing tendency on the part of the public to avail themselves of the services of legal practitioners, and that the administration of justice, though improved, is delayed by cross-examination and arguments.

6. Under section 538 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) the Small Cause Court has been vested with jurisdiction for the summary disposal of cases dealt with in Chapter XXXIX of the Code. The Judges consider the extension of this chapter to their Court to have been a mistake; but as only one case has been filed under the chapter, and that case was compromised, the point does not appear to be of any material importance.

7. The suggestion made in paragraph 12 of the report that the several notifications issued under section 15 of Act XXVI of 1864 should be withdrawn, and a fresh notification issued under section 8 of Act X of 1877, extending to the Court of Small Causes certain sections of the new Code of Civil Procedure, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a good one. Extract paragraph 12 of the report will be forwarded to the High Court, with a request that the Hon'ble Judges will favour the Lieutenant-Governor with their opinion on the subject. The attention of the High Court will also be drawn to the irregularity noticed by the Judges in paragraph 15 of their report.

8. The following statement shows the results of the trials of the past three years. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that there are some grounds for thinking that the number of unfounded and harassing claims is decreasing.

					1876-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
For plaintiff after trial	...	...	...	...	7,789	7,073	7,102
Ditto ex-parte	...	...	...	...	7,325	6,917	6,938
Compromised	..	.	...	...	12,197	11,501	12,010
Non-suited	...	.	...	...	3,015	2,515	2,248
Dismissed after trial	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,504	1,502
Ditto in default of plaintiff	..	...	...	...	2,975	3,082	3,134
Total					34,662	32,592	33,234

9. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,21,219, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,53,860. The net sum to be credited to the General Revenues was therefore Rs. 67,359, a larger amount than has been credited during any of the last seven years, even after making allowance for the rent formerly paid for the Court premises.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and that reference be made to the High Court as indicated in paragraph 7.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 852A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 24th August 1878.

READ—

Memorandum from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 561D., dated the 10th August 1878, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 31st March 1878.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the cess year 1877-78 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several D

Endin.

DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st January 1878.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT X OF 1871.						Road Cess leviable other- wise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEI			
		Cess on Lands.	Cess on Mines, Railways, &c.	Cess on Houses.	Fines.	Total.	Road Tolls.		Ferry Tolls (arrears)			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	4,714 5 1	48,928 9 11	42 8 6	1,217 2 0	18 0 0	50,206 4 5	70 4 7	...	...	37 8 0	
...	13,504 10 6	5,489 0 9	6 2 0	475 0 0	...	5,970 2 9	119 13 6	586 0 0	...	...
...	29,804 15 3	18,423 11 1	...	308 8 0	19 0 0	18,713 3 1	2 15 6	172 7 5	...	5 8 0		
...	60,936 5 11	52,174 7 11	...	2,707 7 6	256 12 0	55,138 11 5	256 4 3	1,203 0 0	...	...
...	31,238 10 1	42,455 11 10	...	411 12 0	...	42,867 7 10	128 14 0	3,109 0 0	...	101 0 0	5	
...	30,121 15 7	49,828 0 5	...	3,215 8 0	...	53,043 8 5	205 11 1	5,589 4 0	...	...
...	7,410 14 7	31,143 11 8	...	3,491 8 0	...	31,635 3 8	248 7 1	558 0 0	...	1,724 2 6		
...	6,480 9 11	36,190 13 1	...	1,368 0 0	...	37,558 13 1	426 10 1	...	...	7 0 0	
...	25,987 11 8	24,238 15 7	...	2,621 13 6	...	26,860 13 1	188 5 11	...	...	...
...	90,702 7 11	24,333 10 11	...	4,131 15 3	...	28,465 10 2	65 0 3	...	...	42 0 0	
...	1,03,903 3 11	27,947 5 11	...	697 0 0	...	28,644 5 11	14 11 0	...	...	694 6 0	
...	97,505 5 7	46,172 15 11	...	3,270 10 0	...	49,443 9 11	1 7 0	...	...	4,186 10 0	
...	42,505 13 1	14,252 5 10	...	21 8 0	12 9 9	14,286 7 7	11 1 0	...	...	...
...	25,191 8 9	16,355 6 8	...	256 13 6	...	16,612 4 2	11 4 0	...	...	...
...	4,185 0 11	1,469 11 4	...	...	63 0 0	1,532 11 4	...	...	...	...
...	17,338 12 11	15,845 1 0	...	305 8 0	1 0 0	16,151 9 0	...	...	...	...
...	85,114 12 11	27,727 12 4	...	107 8 6	...	27,835 4 10	691 1 3	...	...	...
...	78,658 10 10	19,622 10 5	...	585 8 0	...	20,208 2 5	...	...	...	...
...	1,05,406 3 8	38,322 14 6	...	...	228 0 0	38,550 14 6	1,013 0 2	...	...	...
...	7,535 8 2	49,854 1 2	...	1,517 4 0	...	51,371 5 2	137 1 3	...	...	139 10 0	
...	37,882 14 2	42,140 6 7	...	190 12 0	...	42,631 2 7	33 14 3	...	...	...
...	48,230 14 2	7,752 11 4	...	5 0 0	...	7,757 11 4	45 2 8	...	...	118 4 0	3
...	7,100 6 0	31,611 0 3	...	437 0 0	...	32,048 0 3	781 11 0	128 0 0	...	1,243 8 0		
...	50,892 12 6	37,531 1 4	...	58 8 0	...	37,589 9 4	431 14 2	...	...	588 1 9	
...	81,415 8 7	44,983 9 6	...	1,751 7 3	122 13 0	46,857 13 9	425 3 0	1,721 10 9	...	110 0 0		
...	13,967 15 9	63,010 3 3	...	1,273 0 0	4 12 3	64,278 7 0	...	...	...	3,588 1 0	
...	66,269 0 0	66,181 13 5	...	1,874 8 5	...	68,056 5 10	61 14 8	...	...	156 4 0	
...	90,110 12 3	38,599 0 10	...	326 14 0	...	38,925 14 10	59 14 9	...	...	2,093 5 10	
...	36,962 2 4	42,853 11 6	...	1,134 8 0	150 0 0	44,138 3 6	82 15 10	211 1 0	...	352 9 8		
...	1,15,583 10 5	34,702 15 5	...	284 10 0	...	34,987 9 5	12 5 9	...	...	59 2 8	
...	41,087 7 11	49,598 14 6	...	909 12 6	...	50,508 10 6	1,112 15 4	1,600 0 0	...	52 0 0		
...	22,970 10 7	58,538 2 2	...	...	...	58,538 2 2	141 1 6	...	...	...
...	67,322 7 9	32,174 8 9	...	259 0 0	...	32,433 8 9	41 9 0	...	...	...
...	36,795 7 2	8,923 8 6	...	323 3 0	...	9,246 11 6	...	...	...	...
...	21,738 11 10	3,652 6 11	...	153 0 0	...	3,805 6 11	...	...	...	100 0 0	
...	2,912 5 9	1,280 7 3	...	12 4 0	...	1,292 11 3	...	...	...	...
...	6,243 7 7	5,139 8 1	...	26 8 0	...	5,166 0 1	...	...	...	34 0 0	
...	21,162 10 4	8,520 1 0	6 15 3	787 11 0	5 10 6	9,320 5 9	...	...	...	...
...	414 11 5	11,634 4 1	...	195 12 0	2 8 9	11,832 8 10	...	...	...	...
...	26,407 9 11	6,796 0 2	14 3 6	780 11 0	...	7,590 14 8	...	...	...	...
Total	15,69,758 2 6	11,86,701 9 1	69 13 3	37,494 6 11	836 9 9	12,25,102 7 0	6,822 9 10	14,878 7 2	5,886 9 11	1,05		
g Hill	14,039 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ergunnahs	1,15,396 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	138 10 9	...	...	...
m	10,955 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,40,391 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	138 10 9	...	...	...
TAL	17,10,149 6 6	11,86,701 9 1	69 13 3	37,494 6 11	836 9 9	12,25,102 7 0	6,961 4 7	14,878 7 2	5,886 9 11	1,05		

WILLIAM,

July 1878.

† Exclusive of Rs. 10,000, balance of outstanding advances charged off to works in the annual accounts for the cess year 1

* Rs. 10,000 grant-in-aid shown in Treasu

NOTE.—Of the total expenditure on works and repairs, or Rs. 4,97,138-3-10, the

I P T S.

Tolls.			Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.			Sales of Produce and Stores.			Fines and Refunds.			Miscellaneous.			Total Receipts.			Total including Balance.			Outlay.			Balance on 31st March 1875.		
Total.																										
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
37	8	0				74	1	0	5	0	0	40	0	0	50,433	2	0	55,147	7	1	14,925	6	5	40,222	0	8
586	0	0				2	11	0				25	12	9	6,704	8	0	20,209	2	6	3,227	10	3	16,981	8	3
177	15	5				1	0	0				109	3	6	19,004	5	6	48,809	4	9	6,269	2	6	42,540	2	3
1,203	0	0				6	6	6				43	4	9	56,617	10	11	1,17,584	0	10	16,929	0	0	1,00,655	0	10
3,963	0	0				62	14	0				348	6	9	47,370	10	7	78,609	4	8	21,705	8	9	56,903	11	11
5,589	4	0				258	0	0				479	4	4	59,575	11	10	89,697	11	5	18,844	15	5	70,852	12	0
2,282	2	6				29	2	0				588	2	8	37,783	1	11	45,194	0	6	14,600	6	5	30,593	10	1
7	0	0				16	12	0				120	8	0	38,096	3	2	41,576	13	1	32,950	1	0	11,626	12	1
						7	10	6	100	4	0	72	8	0	27,229	9	6	53,217	5	2	20,915	4	10	32,272	0	4
42	0	0	10,000	0	0				0	8	0	15	9	0	38,588	12	2	1,29,291	4	1	22,958	14	9	1,06,332	5	4
694	6	0										679	7	7	30,032	14	6	1,33,936	2	5	21,911	8	3	1,12,024	10	2
-4,186	10	0				20	7	6	75	3	6	0	0	2	45,354	2	1	1,42,859	7	8	47,611	6	2	95,248	1	6
												-1	10	0	14,295	14	7	56,801	11	8	14,306	6	9	42,495	4	11
						90	0	0				212	13	9	16,926	5	11	42,117	14	8	14,699	5	0	27,418	9	8
															1,532	11	4	5,717	12	3	4,841	15	8	875	12	7
						27	0	0	380	0	0	1,519	2	6	17,670	11	6	35,009	8	5	16,428	15	3	18,590	9	2
												1,782	9	4	30,715	15	5	1,15,830	12	4	10,181	4	7	1,05,649	7	9
												72	15	9	20,281	2	2	98,939	13	0	10,602	1	6	88,337	11	6
						4	14	0				181	13	0	39,750	9	8	1,45,156	13	4	22,521	11	7	1,22,635	1	9
139	10	0				440	14	6				802	1	0	52,890	15	11	60,426	8	1	47,294	12	3	13,131	11	10
						4	2	9	5	0	0	365	5	9	43,039	9	4	80,922	7	6	29,251	12	7	51,670	10	11
418	4	0										1,133	0	0	9,354	2	0	-38,876	12	2	4,974	10	5	-43,851	6	7
1,371	8	0													34,291	3	3	41,691	9	3	9,354	7	10	32,247	1	5
-588	1	9				37	13	0				851	2	1	38,222	4	10	89,215	1	4	23,590	12	2	65,624	5	2
1,721	10	9				1	4	0							49,005	15	6	1,30,451	8	1	7,035	5	6	1,23,416	2	7
110	0	0				32	14	3				202	0	0	64,623	5	3	78,591	5	0	17,396	14	8	61,194	6	4
3,588	1	0										16,553	0	3	88,259	5	9	1,54,528	5	9	20,867	7	2	1,33,660	14	7
156	4	0										120	8	0	39,262	9	7	1,29,373	5	10	30,122	13	5	99,250	8	5
2,304	6	10				7	0	0	45	15	0	192	1	9	46,770	10	11	83,732	13	3	56,233	6	6	27,199	6	9
352	9	8				202	0	6	1	0	0	-50	0	0	35,505	9	4	1,51,089	3	9	58,107	11	10	92,981	7	11
1,659	2	8										12	14	0	53,293	10	6	97,381	2	5	28,645	9	5	68,735	9	0
52	0	0										363	12	6	59,095	0	2	82,065	10	9	18,765	3	8	63,300	7	1
						237	0	0							32,712	1	9	1,00,034	9	6	21,094	4	10	78,940	4	8
						-13	10	3	0	2	0	256	8	0	9,489	11	3	46,285	2	5	4,850	3	11	41,434	14	6
100	0	0				35	4	5				59	8	8	3,991	4	0	25,729	15	10	8,959	3	0	16,770	12	10
												10	1	0	1,302	12	3	4,215	2	0	3,373	11	10	841	6	2
34	0	0				28	12	3				118	0	0	5,346	12	4	11,590	3	11	7,182	7	2	4,407	12	9
												10	0	0	9,330	5	9	30,493	0	1	4,368	5	9	26,124	10	4
															11,832	8	10	11,417	13	5	3,515	3	2	7,902	10	3
						10	7	0				278	6	0	7,879	11	8	34,287	5	7	9,618	10	4	24,668	11	3
21,815	1	1	10,000	0	0	1,591	4	11	613	0	6	27,559	5	7	12,93,503	12	11	28,63,261	15	5	7,51,064	2	6	21,12,197	12	11
																		14,039	3	10	3,021	12	0	11,017	7	10
												169	10	0	308	4	9	1,15,704	15	5	5,860	10	4	1,09,844	5	1
												0	13	0	0	13	0	10,956	2	6	2,043	10	9	8,912	7	9
												170	7	0	309	1	9	1,40,700	5	9	10,926	1	1	1,29,774	4	8
21,815	1	1	10,000	0	0	1,591	4	11	613	0	6	27,729	12	7	12,93,812	14	8	30,03,962	5	2	7,61,990	3	7	22,41,972	1	7

ON COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COM- MITTEES' CONTROL.			ORIGINAL WORKS.						REPAIRS.		
Establish- ment.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries (arrears.)	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries (arrears.)		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2,177 13 6	288 8 6	2,466 6 0	5,237 4 1	...	...	5,237 4 1	5,041 11 4	...	...
384 7 0	142 7 0	526 14 0	475 2 3	...	...	475 2 3	1,667 3 3	...	...
328 10 6	21 11 0	350 8 6	...	...	...	...	162 6 0	...	...
1,950 6 4	438 14 3	2,389 4 7	5,452 0 3	8 7 0	...	5,460 7 3	3,903 13 8	...	125 6 0		
1,510 1 0	467 13 6	1,977 14 6	7,936 6 3	...	...	7,936 6 3	9,331 8 3	...	...
1,886 1 6	45 5 6	1,931 7 0	3,070 7 0	...	...	3,070 7 0	8,509 13 5	...	...
1,187 13 2	230 10 0	1,418 7 2	1,702 6 9	...	...	1,702 6 9	8,315 8 0	...	...
1,068 5 6	875 7 4	1,943 12 10	7,143 4 10	...	...	7,143 4 10	19,058 8 11	...	...
999 12 6	167 0 9	1,166 13 3	4,747 4 3	...	...	4,747 4 3	12,460 3 3	...	...
640 1 9	441 15 10	1,082 1 7	...	...	...	...	14,324 4 10	...	...
1,213 6 9	108 9 3	1,322 0 0	14,828 12 0	...	...	14,828 12 0	1,820 11 6	...	...
966 3 2	527 14 6	1,494 1 8	13,233 6 4	...	...	13,233 6 4	20,540 14 4	...	...
393 0 0	194 10 7	587 10 7	2,412 3 9	639 1 0	...	3,051 4 9	6,824 10 4	...	...
961 5 0	268 5 3	1,229 10 3	10,141 6 9	...	...	10,141 6 9	1,097 10 0	...	...
752 5 8	69 10 6	822 0 2	...	...	...	...	3,193 15 6	...	...
478 14 9	41 8 11	520 7 8	325 13 9	...	...	325 13 9	14,022 15 10	...	...
817 2 10	109 2 6	926 5 4	1,684 0 4	...	...	1,684 0 4	306 14 6	399 3 0	...
698 11 6	244 6 9	943 2 3	1,032 1 2	...	...	1,032 1 2	5,698 3 11	...	...
1,851 15 11	656 12 4	2,508 12 3	2,353 14 9	40 14 6	...	2,394 13 3	10,453 9 7	...	...
1,461 2 3	148 0 6	1,609 2 9	32,295 4 9	...	...	32,295 4 9	7,066 1 3	100 0 0	...
1,479 10 2	345 3 6	1,824 13 8	11,842 5 7	392 4 6	...	12,234 10 1	11,616 6 4	24 0 0	...		
3,322 3 3	662 13 0	3,985 0 3	216 14 11	...	...	216 14 11	472 11 3	...	...
4,092 13 4	159 14 0	4,252 11 4	298 13 6	491 6 2	...	790 3 8	2,145 0 8	...	...
1,800 9 0	48 6 3	1,848 15 3	7,687 14 3	...	...	7,687 14 3	9,539 9 8	...	...
1,484 11 7	341 8 3	1,826 3 10	2,317 13 7	...	...	2,317 13 7	2,132 12 6	...	...
1,724 13 8	560 1 1	2,284 14 9	5,607 15 10	...	...	5,607 15 10	4,793 8 2	...	...
1,821 7 9	59 8 0	1,880 15 9	6,661 6 9	...	...	6,661 6 9	5,040 15 1	...	63 0 10
931 4 0	424 8 3	1,355 12 3	2,282 7 9	...	...	2,282 7 9	21,599 14 6	...	...
1,658 9 10	486 11 0	2,145 4 10	20,376 11 7	...	...	20,376 11 7	7,403 7 1	...	...
351 0 0	147 12 6	498 12 6	...	54 10 2	...	54 10 2	21,802 11 8	...	...
1,463 4 6	100 2 3	1,563 6 9	11,693 4 2	...	...	11,693 4 2	10,543 12 3	...	...
1,329 11 5	767 4 3	2,096 15 8	3,505 0 6	...	...	3,505 0 6	8,568 10 1	...	...
616 4 7	92 10 6	738 15 1	6,394 0 0	...	...	6,394 0 0	9,580 2 9	...	...
618 12 6	430 13 3	1,049 9 9	403 0 9	...	...	403 0 9	1,434 15 6	...	...
953 13 8	617 15 10	1,571 13 6	3,208 12 1	...	...	3,208 12 1	2,431 1 5	...	...
499 0 7	196 13 9	695 14 4	614 7 1	...	...	614 7 1	1,108 9 8	...	...
655 0 0	662 6 2	1,317 6 2	1,089 4 6	...	...	1,089 4 6	4,018 6 10	...	124 9 5
344 8 6	202 9 9	547 2 3	1,428 9 3	...	...	1,428 9 3	696 15 3	...	...
579 6 8	233 1 0	812 7 8	76 0 0	...	...	76 0 0	1,205 9 6	...	...
303 11 1	212 2 0	515 13 1	4,606 0 9	...	...	4,606 0 9	2,218 13 9	...	...
47,788 11 8	12,241 3 4	60,029 15 0	2,04,382 2 1	1,626 11 4	...	2,06,008 13 5	2,82,184 13 7	523 3 0	313 0 3		
195 0 0	311 13 6	506 13 6	2,143 3 0	...	...	2,143 3 0	643 12 0	...	...
...	...	...	2,312 6 7	...	...	2,312 6 7	1,622 9 9	...	...
...	...	...	388 10 3	...	...	388 10 3	997 12 0	...	...
195 0 0	311 13 6	506 13 6	4,844 3 10	...	...	4,844 3 10	3,264 1 9	...	...
47,983 11 8	12,553 0 10	60,536 12 6	2,09,226 5 11	1,626 11 4	...	2,10,853 1 3	2,85,448 15 4	523 3 0	313 0 3		

ROAD FUND.

(Road) Committees for the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1877-78.

March 1877.

DITURE.

Total.		Total Original Works and Repairs.		ESTABLISHMENT.								Tools and Plant.		REFUNDS.				Total.	
				Public Works Charges.		Other Charges.		Total.						Contribution towards Famine Relief Works.		Other Charges.			
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
5,041	11 4	10,278	15 5	...	...	2,180	1 0	2,180	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,925	6 5
1,667	3 3	2,142	5 6	...	...	558	6 9	558	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,227	10 3
162	6 0	162	6 0	3,500	0 0	2,256	4 0	5,756	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,269	2 6
4,029	3 8	9,489	10 11	...	...	4,939	9 0	4,939	9 0	110	7 6	...	...	...	...	16,929	0 0
9,331	8 3	17,267	14 6	...	...	2,456	4 9	2,456	4 9	3	7 0	...	...	...	...	21,705	8 9
8,509	13 5	11,580	4 5	...	...	5,305	0 6	5,305	0 6	28	3 6	...	...	...	...	18,844	15 5
8,315	8 0	10,017	14 9	...	...	3,111	6 9	3,111	6 9	52	9 9	...	...	...	...	11,600	6 5
19,058	8 11	26,201	13 9	...	...	4,496	10 5	4,496	10 5	307	12 0	...	...	...	...	32,950	1 0
12,460	3 3	17,207	7 6	...	...	2,461	7 4	2,461	7 4	109	8 9	...	...	...	...	20,945	4 10
14,324	4 10	14,324	4 10	...	...	5,151	7 4	5,151	7 4	2,401	1 0	...	...	...	...	22,958	14 9
1,820	11 6	16,619	7 6	...	...	3,285	3 9	3,285	3 9	654	13 0	...	...	...	...	21,911	8 3
20,510	14 4	33,774	4 8	...	...	6,134	2 0	6,134	2 0	6,208	13 10	...	...	...	...	47,611	6 2
6,824	10 4	9,875	15 1	...	...	2,540	8 4	2,540	8 4	1,302	4 9	...	...	...	...	14,306	6 9
1,097	10 0	11,239	0 9	...	...	2,230	10 0	2,230	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,699	5 0
3,193	15 6	3,193	15 6	...	...	300	0 0	300	0 0	526	0 0	...	...	...	...	4,841	15 8
14,022	15 10	14,348	13 7	...	...	1,559	10 0	1,559	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,428	15 3
706	1 6	2,390	1 10	...	...	3,510	14 7	3,510	14 7	3,323	11 10	...	...	...	...	10,181	4 7
5,698	3 11	6,730	5 1	...	...	2,854	4 2	2,854	4 2	74	6 0	...	...	...	...	10,602	1 6
10,453	9 7	12,818	6 10	...	...	4,230	11 9	4,230	11 9	2,933	12 9	...	...	...	...	22,521	11 7
7,166	1 3	39,461	6 0	...	...	5,251	7 9	5,251	7 9	972	11 9	...	...	...	...	47,294	12 3
11,640	6 4	23,875	0 5	...	...	3,374	0 0	3,374	0 0	177	14 6	...	...	...	...	29,251	12 7
472	11 3	689	10 2	...	...	300	0 0	300	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	10 5
2,145	0 8	2,935	4 4	...	...	1,659	0 2	1,659	0 2	507	8 0	...	...	...	...	9,351	7 10
9,539	9 8	17,227	7 11	...	...	4,080	14 6	4,080	14 6	433	6 6	...	...	...	...	23,590	12 2
2,132	12 6	4,150	10 1	...	...	707	4 7	707	4 7	51	3 0	...	...	...	...	7,035	5 6
4,793	8 2	10,401	8 0	...	...	4,621	9 8	4,621	9 8	88	14 3	...	...	...	...	17,396	14 8
5,103	15 11	11,765	6 8	...	...	5,989	10 3	5,989	10 3	1,231	6 6	...	...	...	...	20,867	7 2
21,599	14 6	23,882	6 3	...	...	4,131	13 8	4,131	13 8	752	13 3	...	...	...	...	30,122	13 5
7,403	7 1	27,780	2 8	20,000	0 0	6,171	1 6	26,171	1 6	136	13 6	...	...	...	...	56,253	6 6
21,502	11 8	21,857	5 10	...	...	5,751	9 6	5,751	9 6	...	...	30,000	0 0	...	...	58,107	11 10
10,513	12 3	22,237	0 5	...	...	4,774	7 6	4,774	7 6	70	10 9	...	...	...	...	28,415	9 5
8,568	10 1	12,073	10 7	...	...	4,514	0 4	4,514	0 4	80	9 1	...	...	...	...	18,765	3 8
9,580	2 9	15,974	2 9	...	...	4,276	15 6	4,276	15 6	104	3 6	...	...	...	...	21,094	4 10
1,434	15 6	1,838	0 3	...	...	1,377	7 8	1,377	7 8	585	2 3	...	...	...	...	4,850	3 11
2,431	1 5	5,639	13 6	...	...	1,680	0 0	1,680	0 0	67	8 0	...	...	...	...	8,959	3 0
1,108	9 8	1,723	0 9	...	...	939	1 0	939	1 0	15	11 9	...	...	...	...	3,373	11 10
4,173	0 3	5,262	4 9	...	...	600	0 0	600	0 0	2	12 3	...	...	...	...	7,182	7 2
696	15 3	2,125	8 6	...	...	1,386	5 0	1,386	5 0	309	6 0	...	...	...	...	4,368	5 9
1,205	9 6	1,281	9 6	...	...	1,199	2 0	1,199	2 0	222	0 0	...	...	...	...	3,515	3 2
2,218	13 9	6,824	14 6	...	...	1,610	4 0	1,610	4 0	667	10 9	...	...	...	...	9,618	10 4
3,021	0 10	4,89,029	14	23,500	0 0	1,28,988	13 0	1,47,488	13 0	24,515	8 3	30,000	0 0	...	...	7,51,064	2 6
613	12 0	2,786	15 0	...	...	141	0 0	141	0 0	93	13 0	...	...	...	...	3,021	12 0
1,622	9 9	3,935	0 4	...	...	1,016	12 6	1,016	12 6	402	0 0	...	...	...	...	5,860	10 4
997	12 0	1,386	6 3	...	...	657	4 6	657	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	10 9
3,264	1 9	8,108	5 7	...	...	1,815	1 0	1,815	1 0	195	13 0	...	...	...	...	10,926	1 1
5,285	2 7	4,97,138	3 10	23,500	0 0	1,25,803	14 0	1,49,303	14 0	25,011	5 3	30,000	0 0	...	...	7,61,990	3 7

not acknowledged in district road accounts.
ably to Bengal Government, Public Works Department Endorsement No. 391A, dated 11th April 1878.
ed through the Public Works Department was Rs. 8,741-13-10.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—								
	1st week of January 1878.	1st week of February 1878.	1st week of March 1878.	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.	1st week of September 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bahachatta	6,22,000	5,41,700	4,90,500	7,51,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100	3,28,700	2,70,000
Beldamunna	39,300	46,400	18,600	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500	32,500	33,750
Chitpore, Golabaree, Comertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpay Ghaf.	8,62,900	3,37,900	4,00,700	4,17,200	4,25,400	4,18,100	3,61,200	4,02,100	1,66,650
Chaturmaglatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	26,400	34,300	11,100	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700	8,950
Follygunge, Chutlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshingunge.	1,49,300	1,85,600	1,61,900	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500	1,05,900	97,700
Minor Bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 5229 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Bondyabatty, Newabgunge, Bhudressur, and Chandernagore.	37,162	43,957	64,904	29,294	46,402	66,329	74,611	1,57,074	58,698
Total	17,27,662	16,79,857	16,67,704	19,26,294	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,28,974	14,30,748
In Railway premises both sides the river.	8,732 (on 4th January 1878.)	17,628 (on 3rd Feb.)	21,328 (on 3rd March)	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)	3,716 (on 5th August.)	1,174 (on 2nd Sep.)
In boats unloaded as by	Port Commissioners' returns	70,102 (2nd to 4th January.)	87,818 (1st to 3rd February.)	61,228 (1st to 3rd March.)	63,149 (30th March to 1st April.)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd June.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)
	Canal returns	1,21,549 (2nd to 4th January.)	1,10,012 (1st to 3rd Feb.)	84,655 (1st to 3rd March.)	19,538 (30th March to 1st April.)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd June.)	29,799 (1st to 3rd July.)	26,116 (2nd to 4th August.)
Grand Total of Stocks	19,28,015	18,95,315	18,54,915	20,37,637	18,46,189	17,55,462	15,98,999	15,91,083	14,85,150
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	8½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.

The 3rd September 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th August 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—continued.							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
		Dacca	{ Dacca... { Telegraph Office... 3.45 Not recd. 40.83 17th Aug.	{ Hospital ... 2.98 1.21 52.60 24th „			
			{ Moonsheegunge ... 9.91 2.50 58.39 ditto	{ Manickgunge ... 6.54 0.60 44.93 ditto			
	Furreedpore		{ Furreedpore ... 3.47 1.48 47.43 ditto	{ Goalundo ... 3.77 1.37 58.72 ditto			
		{ Madaripore ... 4.39 1.12 57.63 ditto					
		Backergunge	{ Burrisal ... 8.35 1.48 52.48 ditto	{ Perozepore ... 8.99 1.75 60.59 ditto			
	{ Patoakhally ... 9.19 3.56 63.46 ditto		{ Bhola ... 9.74 1.04 61.83 ditto				
	Mymensingh		{ Mymensingh ... 3.25 1.44 58.69 ditto	{ Jamalpore ... 3.02 1.30 58.54 ditto			
		{ Atia ... 4.89 0.11 39.28 ditto	{ Kishoregunge ... 0.99 3.64 56.00 ditto				
		Chittagong	{ Chittagong { Telegraph Office 9.34 8.40 76.44 24th Aug.	{ Jail ... 11.13 1.02 70.49 ditto			
	{ Cox's Bazar ... 11.42 1.11 86.58 ditto						
	Noakholly		{ Noakholly ... 9.60 1.90 74.27 ditto	{ Fenny ... 9.52 2.82 70.58 ditto			
		Tipperah	{ Comillah ... 7.55 3.67 65.42 ditto	{ Brahmunbariah ... 3.77 2.05 51.68 ditto			
			Chittagong Hill Tracts.	{ Rungamtee Hill... 8.31 0.62 63.97 ditto	{ Kuma ... 5.01 Not recd. 52.40 17th Aug.	From 17th February.	
	Hill Tipperah			{ Hill Tipperah ... 4.64 2.26 55.59 24th „			
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ... 0.01 1.63 24.33 ditto	{ Behar ... 0.74 1.89 27.89 ditto				
		{ Barh ... Nil 4.87 32.08 ditto	{ Dinapore ... ditto 1.60 19.85 ditto				
		Gya	{ Gya ... 0.65 2.13 24.38 ditto	{ Nowadah ... 1.50 3.55 28.95 ditto			
			{ Aurungabad ... 1.81 1.88 24.39 ditto	{ Jehanabad ... Nil 1.53 26.59 ditto			
	Shahabad		{ Arrah ... 0.15 1.50 24.98 ditto	{ Sasaram ... 0.95 3.51 26.02 ditto			
			{ Buxar ... 0.01 0.06 18.23 ditto	{ Bhubooah ... Nil 3.71 23.16 ditto			
		Mozufferpore	{ Mozufferpore ... 0.51 1.03 26.84 ditto	{ Hajeeapore ... 0.53 2.70 21.26 ditto			
			{ Seetainurhee ... 0.64 0.39 30.76 ditto				
	Durbhanga		{ Durbhanga ... 0.53 0.77 23.88 ditto	{ Mudhoobunnee ... 0.82 2.38 27.01 ditto			
			{ Tajpore ... 1.11 0.81 31.70 ditto				
		Sarun	{ Chupra ... 1.68 1.07 16.93 ditto	{ Sewan ... 0.47 0.24 16.12 ditto			
			Chumparun	{ Motiharee ... 1.51 Not recd. 24.35 17th Aug.	{ Bettiah ... 1.05 ditto 20.11 ditto		
	{ Segowlee ... 1.40 ditto 25.58 ditto						
	Monghyr			{ Monghyr ... 0.41 1.22 29.14 24th Aug.	{ Begooesrai ... 0.14 0.57 27.82 ditto		
		{ Jamoore ... 2.50 1.30 29.31 ditto					
		Bhagulpore	{ Bhagulpore ... 1.15 0.99 33.78 ditto	{ Soopool ... 0.83 4.15 25.30 ditto			
			{ Muddehpooara ... 0.70 4.40 35.99 ditto	{ Banka ... 1.75 0.93 40.37 ditto			
	{ Soubursa ... 0.90 2.19 32.80 ditto						
	Purneah		{ Purneah ... 1.93 3.68 42.46 ditto	{ Kissengunge ... 1.87 5.39 54.61 ditto			
		{ Arrareah ... 1.87 3.59 53.21 ditto					
		{ Nya Doomka ... 3.59 4.68 35.40 ditto					
		{ Rajmehal ... 1.20 3.81 85.46 ditto					
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	{ Deoghur ... 1.53 3.40 42.93 ditto	{ Godda ... 2.68 1.78 47.75 ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.		Rain from 11th to 17th August 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
						Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	4.17	0.72	38.87	24th Aug.	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20.90	27th July	
		Kendraparah	...	2.80	0.30	27.30	24th Aug.	
		Jagatsingapore	...	3.80	0.80	41.10	ditto	
		False Point	...	2.27	2.24	27.11	ditto	
		Pooree	...	2.22	0.78	20.05	ditto	
		Khurdah	...	3.54	1.15	29.22	ditto	
		Balasore	...	8.07	2.24	40.51	ditto	
		Bhadrack	...	13.53	0.41	44.70	ditto	
		Jellasore	...	7.53	1.12	39.84	ditto	
	Balasore	Sorah	...	7.81	0.80	45.90	ditto	Not received from 28th July to 3rd August. Ditto ditto.
		Chandbally	...	2.18	1.28	38.31	ditto	
		Sumbalpore	...	2.83	Not recd.	28.82	17th Aug.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.							
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	{ Jail	2.88	2.39	29.70	24th Aug.	
			{ Dispensary	3.02	2.91	30.73	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	...	3.11	2.70	36.20	ditto	
		Ranchee	...	1.67	0.55	26.72	ditto	
		Palamow	...	1.90	1.67	20.88	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	...	2.08	1.96	36.28	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purnia	...	4.17	1.44	39.05	ditto	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
		Govindpore	...	1.91	2.71	37.86	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	...	6.76	1.78	109.16	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	...	Not recd.	Not recd.	53.39	10th Aug.	
		Golaghat	...	ditto	ditto	51.84	ditto	
		Jorhat	...	ditto	ditto	42.44	ditto	
	Rajpootana	Akyab	...	15.21	2.47	79.89	24th Aug.	
		Alwar	...	5.15	2.10	21.68	ditto	
		Jaipur	...	3.05	2.24	16.03	ditto	
		Sambhar	...	0.55	0.60	8.43	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st August 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 25th to 31st August 1878.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	• Velo- city.			
ALFORD.	Aug. 25th	10	29.718	29.739	87.0	81.5	78	S W	8.8	...	C	c
		16	29.604	29.625	87.9	82.2	77	S S W	10.7	0.02	K, FK	c, p
	26th	10	29.704	29.725	87.0	82.0	80	S S W	12.5	0.01	K, FK	c
		16	29.612	29.633	87.0	82.1	81	S W by S	14.5	...	C	c
	27th	10	29.789	29.810	88.0	81.5	83	S	8.0	...	PC, FK	c
		16	29.708	29.729	87.1	80.2	72	S	12.7	...	CK, FK	c
	28th	10	29.836	29.857	86.2	80.0	75	S by E	5.8	...	K, C	c
		16	29.720	29.741	87.0	80.3	73	S by W	7.0	0.10	C, K	c
	29th	10	29.804	29.825	86.2	80.4	77	S	4.0	...	C, K	c
		16	29.692	29.714	84.4	80.4	83	S E	5.3	0.01	PC	c
	30th	10	29.826	29.848	84.0	80.0	83	S S E	4.5	0.03	PC, C	c
		16	29.748	29.770	84.4	80.7	84	S E by E	5.5	...	P, C	c
SAVONR ISLAND.	31st	10	29.893	29.914	85.0	81.1	83	S	3.0	0.30	PK, K	c
		16	29.790	29.811	88.0	81.3	74	S S W	6.0	...	C, K	c
	Aug. 25th	10	29.739	29.745	88.0	84.0	84	S W	18.0	...	.....	[with scud. strong wind, clouds low, moving rapidly
		16	29.640	29.646	89.0	84.0	80	S W	16.0	...	.....	b, c [with scud.
	26th	10	29.748	29.754	88.0	83.5	82	S W	19.0	...	.....	strong wind, clouds low, moving rapidly
		16	29.628	29.634	88.0	83.5	82	S	20.0	...	.....	ditto ditto.
	27th	10	29.801	29.807	87.5	82.5	80	S	17.0	...	.....	o, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
		16	29.736	29.742	87.0	81.0	76	S	16.0	...	.....	ditto ditto.
	28th	10	29.849	29.855	88.0	81.0	73	S S E	11.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.737	29.743	88.0	82.0	76	S S E	12.0	...	.....	b, c
	29th	10	29.816	29.822	87.5	82.0	78	S S E	7.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.703	29.709	88.0	81.5	75	S S E	12.0	...	.....	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	30th	10	29.832	29.838	87.0	82.0	80	S W	8.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.747	29.753	87.5	81	74	S S W	12.0	...	.....	b, c
	31st	10	29.892	29.898	85	81.5	85	S W	7.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.805	29.811	88.5	82.5	77	S	12.0	...	.....	b, c
	Aug. 25th	10	29.717	29.808	87.0	83.0	80	S S W	6.0	...	.....	thunder and lightning at distance
		16	29.730	29.822	80.0	77.5	89	E S E	7.0	1.12	.....	o, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
	27th	10	29.788	29.879	87.0	82.0	80	S S W	7.0	0.45	.....	o, passing showers during day
	28th	10	29.830	29.923	87.0	81.5	78	S	4.0	...	.....	moist and muggy
AKYAB.	29th	10	29.826	29.919	78.0	76.0	91	S S W	4.0	1.68	.....	o, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
	30th	10	29.804	29.895	88.0	82.0	76	S S E	3.0	...	.....	moist and muggy
	31st	10	29.853	29.945	88	82	84	S W	5.0	0.79	.....	p
FAIR POINT.	Aug. 25th	10	29.806	29.827	86.0	82.0	84	E	2.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.815	29.836	84.0	82.0	76	S	2.0	0.01	.....	b, c
	26th	10	29.872	29.893	88.0	83.0	80	E	2.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.910	29.932	84.0	79.5	81	E S E	2.0	0.01	.....	b, c
	28th	10	29.856	29.878	84.0	80.0	83	S E	3.0	1.11	.....	p, b, c
		16	29.908	29.928	81.5	80.0	93	S	1.0	0.44	.....	passing showers during day
	30th	10	29.930	29.951	88	82.0	76	E	1.0	0.05	.....	b, c
	31st	10										
VIZAGAPATAM.	Aug. 25th	10	29.750	29.765	89.0	82.0	73	W S W	9.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.756	29.771	89.5	83.0	75	S S W	9.0	...	.....	threatening weather
	27th	10	29.806	29.821	88.5	80.0	68	S S W	9.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.837	29.852	89	83.5	79	S S E	6	...	.....	b, c
	28th	10	29.807	29.822	87.5	81	74	S S E	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.832	29.847	88	80	69	S	5	0.04	.....	threatening weather
	30th	10	29.888	29.903	88	81	73	C	6	...	.....	b, c
	31st	10										
COLOMBO.	Aug. 25th	10	29.779	29.810	87	80	72	S S W	2	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.781	29.812	88	80	69	W N W	2	...	.....	b, c
	26th	10	29.790	29.821	86	81	80	W N W	2	0.10	.....	b, c
		16	29.828	29.859	86	80	76	S	1	0.10	.....	t, l
	28th	10	29.786	29.817	86	79	72	S E	1	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.810	29.841	86	80	76	S S E	...	0.20	.....	sultry
	30th	10	29.877	29.908	86.5	79	70	S S E	1	...	.....	b, c
	31st	10										
COLONBO.	Aug. 25th	10	29.871	29.912	82.5	80.0	89	S W	8	0.91	.....	b, c
		16	29.898	29.939	78.5	75.5	86	S S W	8	0.21	.....	o, b, c
	27th	10	29.902	29.943	75	74	95	S S E	7	0.81	.....	o, p
		16	29.926	29.967	77.5	76.5	95	S S E	12	1.12	.....	o, p
	28th	10	29.876	29.917	84	80.5	85	W S W	7	0.10	.....	b, c
		16	29.850	29.891	84.5	80.5	83	W S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	30th	10	29.844	29.885	80.5	78.5	91	W S W	7	0.03	.....	o, b, c
	31st	10										

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st August 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th to 31st August 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.	•	☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Aug.	25th	156·1	29·675	81·1	91·5	12·4	79·1	81·1	1·023	79·9	87	Till noon S W by W through S W, till 7 P.M. S through S W, till midnight S S W.	220	0·03	Day chiefly cloud; night clear, <i>s</i> <i>p</i> , and <i>t</i> .
"	26th	148·7	·881	83·6	89·7	8·1	81·6	80·7	1·009	79·5	87	Till 6 P.M. S S W, till 7 P.M. S W by W through S W, till midnight S through S W.	265	Nil	loudy <i>o g t</i> and <i>d</i> .
"	27th	183·2	·765	83·3	88·2	9·8	78·4	80·3	0·995	79·1	87	Till 9 A.M. chiefly S, till 3 P.M. S W by S, till 10 P.M. S, till 10½ P.M. W by W, till midnight S.	187	"	Day cloudy, nigl chiefly cloudy.
"	28th	154·5	·796	82·7	90·1	12·2	77·9	79·8	·978	78·6	87	Chiefly S.	105	0·10	Chiefly cloudy, <i>p</i> .
"	29th	154·7	·766	82·1	89·5	9·7	79·8	79·8	·989	78·9	90	Till 3¼ P.M. S, till midnight S E by S.	82	0·01	Day chiefly cloud night clear, <i>o</i> and <i>d</i> .
"	30th	154·8	·792	81·8	87·6	8·1	79·5	80·0	·998	79·2	91	Till noon W S W through S and S W, till midnight S E by S through S.	89	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, <i>w</i> and <i>p</i> .
"	31st	149·7	·816	82·3	87·8	10·9	76·9	79·3	·962	78·1	87	Till 6 A.M. S, till noon S W, till midnight chiefly S S W.	101	0·30	Day cloudy, nigl clear, <i>o g</i> and <i>f</i>

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29·760
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	29·633
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	☉	82·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	14·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	91·5
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	%	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	86
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st August 1878	...	...	...	Inches.	0·47
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	2·21
The total fall from 1st January to 31st August 1878	...	...	...	...	43·92
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	48·44
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.					
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 1) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.					
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.					
The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.					
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.					
<i>o</i> overcast, <i>w</i> dew, <i>p</i> passing showers, <i>t</i> thunder, <i>l</i> lightning, <i>d</i> drizzling, and <i>g</i> gloomy.					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 2nd September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Report on the Fluctuations in traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway
for the month of July 1878.

INCREASES.

Ale Mds. 471
This increase is due almost entirely to a heavy despatch of Commissariat Beer upwards.
Hides Mds. 109
There has been an active demand for hides of all sorts for export during the month. Prices have advanced and the low rates of freights and exchange have induced speculators to turn their attention to this staple.
Piece-goods Mds. 243
The despatch of piece-goods was somewhat checked last month owing to the difficulty of cutting from our stations. The increase shewn is the result of stocks in the local bazars having run short.
Salt Mds. 119
The increase in this staple, although not large, is important, when it is remembered that so many of our principal stations are tapped at this season of the year by boats, and we might fairly have expected the diversion of this traffic by its being carried by river at a low rate as return load.
Seeds Mds. 198
Nearly the whole of this increase was in mustard seed upwards, presumably for sowing purposes.
Tobacco Mds. 1,123
There was a demand at the beginning of the month for this article for shipment, and favourable prices were obtained for parcels of the new crop which resulted in heavy despatches from our Rungpore station.
All other goods Mds. 1,764
This increase is mainly in general merchandise booked through from Eastern Bengal Railway.

DECREASES.

Food-grain Mds. 51,180
Ginger 1,312
Gunnies 742
The falling off in these staples may fairly be set down to the difficulties of cartage in the present state of the roads. Large despatches of grain by boat are still going on from Hillee and Phulbari.
Jute Mds. 3,700
Old stocks have become exhausted and the new crop is not yet ready for despatch.
Railway materials Mds. 5,791
The decrease in the weight carried under this head is caused, as explained in previous reports, by near completion of the line.
Tea Mds. 1,814
The break on the Siliguri extension checked despatches to a considerable extent during the period under review, and has no doubt diverted the traffic to the Carragola route for a time.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of July 1878.

STAPLES.	JUNE 1878.		JULY 1878.		Total June.	Total July.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	40	.....	511	.....	40	511	471	.....
Cotton	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Food-grain	2,419	88,518	2,187	37,600	90,967	30,787	.....	51,180
Ginger ... ..	.....	4,623	.....	3,281	4,623	3,281	.....	1,342
Gunny-bags	861	225	213	131	1,086	344	.....	742
Hides ... ..	.....	109	.....	218	109	218	109	.....
Jute ... ..	.....	7,257	.....	3,557	7,257	3,557	.....	3,700
Piece-goods	459	34	432	304	493	734	243	.....
Railway materials... ..	38,710	6,715	37,857	1,977	45,425	39,834	.....	5,791
Salt	635	6	231	528	640	759	119	.....
Seeds	48	.....	181	65	48	246	198	.....
Sugar	220	.....	183	1	220	184	.....	36
Tea ... ..	.....	5,536	.....	3,722	5,536	3,722	.....	1,814
Tobacco ... ..	.....	1,783	4	2,902	1,783	2,906	1,123	.....
All other goods	1,867	3,763	3,840	3,554	5,630	7,394	1,764	.....
Total	45,265	1,18,598	45,139	57,540	1,63,863	1,03,279	.....	60,584

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SAIDPUR, the 29th August 1878.

G. M. DRURY, Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coachings receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.		
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. P. A.			
al traffic for the week ...	118,918	1,36,920	10 3	12,551 1 2	6,85,290 0	2,99,809	8 0	27,482 10 9	4,36,730 2 3	47,116½	55,502½	102,700½
er mile of railway ...		103 15 10		0 16 2		234 4 4		21 9 6	341 4 2			
previous 7 weeks of half-year	883,798	9,89,336	1 6	90,689 2 10	60,77,001 20	23,16,614	15 5	212,356 7 5	33,05,961 0 11	321,121½	464,987½	786,109
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,002,716	11,20,236	11 9	103,240 4 0	67,62,297 20	24,16,424	7 5	239,838 18 2	37,42,681 3 2	368,238½	520,580	888,818½
COMPARISON.												
al for corresponding week of vious year ...	123,363½	1,42,950	11 9	13,103 16 4	15,51,167 0	5,28,794	0 9	48,473 15 9	6,71,744 13 6	44,118	95,016	139,134
er mile of railway, correspond- g week of previous year ...	.....	111 11 3		10 4 10	.....	413 3 2		37 17 6	524 14 5	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of vious year ...	1,014,671	11,56,242	2 5	105,388 17 3	1,02,96,480 10	45,80,475	10 0	419,876 18 8	57,36,717 13 5	353,901	907,974	1,261,875

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Rs.	A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	4,410½	11,783	5 9	1,080	2 10	36,428	10	11,537	9 0	1,057	12 2	23,320	14 9	4,445½	3,156½	7,602½
er mile of railway ...	.....	52	10 7	4	16 6	.....		51	9 1	4	14 7	104	3 8	.....	.....	.....
previous 7 weeks of half-year	33,933	83,171	7 3	7,624	1 0	4,13,843	30	1,29,322	7 0	11,854	11 2	2,12,493	14 3	31,041½	31,550½	62,592½
Total for 8 weeks ...	38,349½	94,954	13 0	8,704	3 10	4,50,272	0	1,40,800	0 0	12,912	3 4	2,35,814	13 0	35,487½	34,707	70,194½
COMPARISON.																
al for corresponding week of vious year ...	6,352½	14,970	0 3	1,372	5 0	4,22,486	20	1,01,466	0 0	9,301	1 0	1,16,436	0 3	4,529	12,213	16,742
er mile of railway, correspond- g week of previous year ...	.....	66	11 6	6	2 8	.....		453	7 8	41	11 4	520	6 2	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of vious year ...	45,902	1,04,248	1 3	9,550	1 5	10,90,117	10	4,20,693	4 3	38,563	11 0	5,24,941	5 6	36,163	1,21,391	157,554

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs.	A. P.		£ s. d.	Mds. s.		Rs.		A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
al traffic for the week	31,922½	24,165	6 3	2,215	3 2	1,88,575	34	78,055	6 10	7,465	1 8	9,370	4 10	
er mile of railway	221	152	11 3	14	0 0	1,191	25	493	3 10	45	4 3	59	4 3	
previous 7 weeks of half-year	265,605½	1,75,390	10 3	10,977	9 8	13,74,654	4	3,40,073	10 9	31,723	8 3	47,800	17 11	
Total for 8 weeks	300,528	1,92,556	0 6	18,292	12 10	15,63,229	38	4,24,129	1 7	38,878	9 11	57,171	2 9	
COMPARISON.														
l for corresponding week of previous year	37,361½	19,758	0 8	1,811	4 11	2,86,117	23	77,872	12 1	7,138	6 9	8,969	11 8	
ile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	236	124	13 9	11	8 11	1,808	0	492	1 5	45	2 2	56	11 1	
l to corresponding date of previous year...	285,900½	1,70,362	2 7	15,071	12 6	24,85,783	36	5,47,204	1 1	50,160	7 5	65,831	19 11	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 29.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			21st July 1877.	20th July 1878.	To 21st July 1877.	To 20th July 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 July	Northern Bengal	210	.....	12,407 0 0	.....	4,28,630 0 0	4,28,630 0 0	.....
1 "	Tirhoot	78	5,382 0 0	6,294 0 0	1,62,052 0 0	2,45,595 0 0	83,543 0 0	.....
1 "	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,745 0 0	1,841 0 0	62,682 0 0	77,910 0 0	15,228 0 0	.....
1 "	Nalhati	27½	1,914 0 0	1,317 0 0	50,640 0 0	54,884 0 0	4,244 0 0	.....
	Total	362½	9,041 0 0	21,859 0 0	2,75,374 0 0	8,07,019 0 0	5,31,045 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF IMPROVING THE RENT LAW IN BEHAR.

No. 2122, dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1878.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter No. 503 of the 22nd February last, laid before the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, a draft Bill to provide a more speedy and effectual procedure for the recovery of uncontested arrears of rent. No orders have yet been received with reference to that measure. While, however, its provisions were under discussion locally, the question arose whether these were altogether or at all applicable to the requirements of Behar. In Bengal the primary want is a ready means of recovering rents which are clearly due, and which are withheld either for the sake of delay, or in pursuance of some organised system of opposition to the zemindar. In Behar, what is most wanted is some ready means of enabling the ryot to resist illegal restraint, illegal enhancement, and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy rights.

2. Apart from the backwardness and poverty of the ryots, there are many points in the existing system of zemindari management in Behar which seem to call for speedy amendment. The loose system of zemindari accounts, the entire absence of leases and counterparts, the universal prevalence of illegal distraint, the oppression incident to the realization of rents in kind, the practice of amalgamating holdings so as to destroy evidence of continuous occupation, are evils which necessarily prevent any possible development of

agricultural prosperity among the tenant class, and place them practically at the mercy of their landlords, or of the *thikadars*, to whom ordinarily their landlords from time to time transfer their rights. When to all this is added the tediousness and expense of carrying a rent suit through the civil court, the corruption of the process servers, and the uncertainties of execution of decrees, the provision of some special legislation to deal with the question of the relations of landlord and tenant in Behar appears to be as desirable for the sake of the landlord as for that of the ryot.

3. Holding these views, the Lieutenant-Governor in August 1877 addressed your predecessor, Mr. Molony, directing him, after consulting Collectors and others, to report on the shape and character which a rent law for Behar should take.

The following extract from the letter to Mr. Molony may here be quoted :—

One great difficulty is to bring the law within easy reach of complainants who can afford but little time and less money to sue for their rights. It has been suggested that this might be met by investing rural Sub-Registrars with the powers of Moonsifs to try rent suits, and also making use of them as Sub-Deputy Collectors and giving them 3rd class criminal powers. We should still have to increase their number and to give them a fair salary all round. It is questionable whether this would not be as expensive as increasing the number of Moonsifs. The scheme, moreover, is essentially weak, owing to the dislike which the High Court would naturally have to supervising the civil work of officers who are in such a very partial way subordinate to them. Still the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the scheme worth considering, and one which should not altogether be lost sight of. The Bill at present under his consideration for Bengal proposes to confer a summary jurisdiction on Moonsifs, and not to place the disposal of these suits in the hands of the Deputy Collectors. As the orders of the Government of India to abstain from trenching in any way on the powers and jurisdiction which the law has conferred on civil courts are clear and decided, this point is not open to discussion; and whatever alteration is made in the law, the jurisdiction must remain with civil courts, under the superintendence of the High Court. This, of course, does not preclude amendments in the procedure now in force in those courts, and it is in this direction, rather than in altering the substantive law, that the Lieutenant-Governor sees most probability of useful amendment. By giving due notice, after which no accounts shall be received in evidence unless kept in proper form and authenticated by the registered putwari; by insisting on forms of printed receipts and the use of counterfoils; by improving the system of serving process; by refusing all decrees for back rent till a pottah is offered, and giving special facilities for recovery where registered kaboolyuts are produced in support of the claim—the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that some first steps may be taken towards placing the relations of landlord and tenant on a proper footing. Another point which requires earnest attention is to get rid of the system of illegal restraint, or of placing a peon to prevent the cutting of a crop till rent is paid, which now obtains in Behar; and if this, which is more in the hands of the Magistrates than of the rent courts, is to be done, it would be well at the same time to simplify greatly the legal process of distraint; for distraint under proper safeguards is a right in the exercise of which Mr. Eden would fully support the rent receiver. In asking you to consider these points, I am to say that the less radical the interference with the existing law, the more chance is there of its being accepted; and it is better to have a short Bill supplementary to the law in force than to substitute an entirely new Bill for it.

4. In reply to this call, Mr. Molony submitted reports of more or less value from all his District Collectors, some of them enclosing the opinions of Deputy Collectors and other gentlemen consulted. Mr. Molony set forth his own views of the subject in a covering memorandum; the conclusion which he came to being that “it would be well to watch the result of the proposed legislation for Bengal Proper, and in the meantime to prepare the way by improving the putwaries and the village and *zenindari* accounts. Tenants are (he said) awaking to a knowledge of their rights, and this knowledge will spread. At present there is no general withholding of rents to render necessary special legislation in the interest of the landlords. It will be time enough to extend summary processes for the recovery of rent when this occurs. Meanwhile the administrative reforms in the putwari system might (he concluded) be carried out under the powers at present vested in the Board of Revenue, and the registration of leases might be facilitated.”

5. The Lieutenant-Governor, having had an opportunity of consulting Sir S. C. Bayley and other officers with a large experience of Behar, is not satisfied that matters can or ought to be left to themselves in the way proposed by Mr. Molony. It is true that an attempt is now being made to organize and improve the putwaries or village accountants, and to secure some trustworthy record of village rents. But great difficulty has been found in carrying out these reforms; and at best they are only a step in the right direction, and

it will be many years before they yield substantial benefit to the ryot. Nearly every local officer consulted is agreed that, while a system of summary and cheap rent procedure is required in the interests of both zemindar and ryot, the most urgent requirement of Behar is an amelioration of the condition of the tenantry.

6. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the law should by a simple and effective procedure enable a ryot—

- to maintain his rights of occupancy when acquired ;
- to hold his land subject to fixed conditions of tenure ;
- to be certified exactly of the amount which he will have to pay for it annually ;
- to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses, and illegal enhancement ;
- to have at hand a trustworthy record of demands and payments.

All the suggestions contained in the papers aim at improving the existing machinery for attaining these ends, and the points at which it is proposed to strengthen and improve this machinery may be indicated under the following heads.

In order to secure more effectual record of rights, it is proposed—

- I.—To improve the system of zemindari accounts in connection with the obligations imposed on putwarees.
- II.—To encourage or render compulsory interchange of pottahs and kaboolyuts.
- III.—To insist on the use of counterfoil receipts.
- IV.—To cheapen registration.
- V.—To discourage amalgamation of old and new holdings.
- VI.—To allow occupancy rights to be transferable by sale, and to create certain presumptions of law in favour of the ryot.

And for the other purposes in view, it is proposed—

- VII.—To simplify and amend the law of distraint, and to make illegal distraint, or restraint of crops, specially punishable.
- VIII.—To limit the right to enhance, and make illegal enhancement punishable.
- IX.—To make the demand of illegal cesses punishable.
- X.—To recognize and provide by law for the system of payment in kind which obtains largely in the province.

And to these may be added—

- XI.—The provision of a summary procedure as in the Bengal Bill for the recovery of undisputed arrears of rent.
- XII.—The empowering of Collectors to effect a settlement in certain disputed cases.

7. The foregoing headings seem to summarise nearly all the suggestions made for improving the rent law in Behar. There is, however, a considerable divergence of opinion as to the best mode of effecting the objects contemplated under each of these processes and the limitations to which each should be subjected. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore thought it desirable to appoint a Committee of gentlemen, official and non-official, European and Native, well acquainted with the land system of Behar, to consider the papers relating to the proposed special rent law, and to draw up a report and draft Bill embodying such proposals as may seem to them desirable. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :—

1. The Commissioner of the Division, *President*.
2. C. F. Worsley, Esq., Collector of Mozufferpore.
3. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Esq., Collector of Sarun.
4. G. Toynbee, Esq., Collector of Patna.
5. M. Finucane, Esq., c.s., *Secretary*.
6. D. Reid, Esq., Indigo Planter, Sarun.
7. B. Hudson, Esq., ditto, Chumparun.
8. G. Anderson, Esq., ditto, Durbhunna.
9. J. Tripe, Esq., ditto, Mozufferpore.
10. T. M. Gibbon, Esq., ditto, Chumparun.
11. M. Buskin, Esq., Manager of the Hutwa Rajah's Estate.
12. Baboo Bemola Churn Bhattacharjee, Deputy Collector.
13. „ Bhoop Sen Sing, Government Pleader, Gya.
14. „ Joyprakash Lal, Manager, Doomraon Raj.
15. „ Hurbans Sahai, Pleader, Arrah.

The following papers will be referred to the Committee :—

- (1.)—Letter from E. W. Molony, Esq., Commissioner of Patna, dated 30th October 1877, with enclosures.
- (2.)—A note by H. L. Dampier, Esq., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, on the foregoing papers, dated 7th June 1878.
- (3.)—A note by the Officiating Revenue Secretary on the same, dated 26th June 1878.
- (4.)—A note by Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., on the same, dated 8th July 1878.
- (5.)—Letter to the Government of India, in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. 503, dated 22nd February 1878, with draft Bill enclosed, to provide a more speedy and effectual procedure for the recovery of rent in Bengal.
- (6.)—Letter to the British Indian Association, No. 250T, dated 18th May 1878, regarding the making transferable of occupancy tenures.
- (7.)—Bill to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of landholders or ryots (now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council).

7. The Committee will meet at such time and place as you may arrange in communication with the members.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from during the month of June 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).												
BENGAL.															
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	1,09,911	300	1,09,098	2,458	1,410	374	1,73,353	91	42,000	1,798	2,503	93	.....	61
Beerbhoom	74,356	.....	74,356	.....	2	11	74,369	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	21
Midnapore	65,621	30,118	95,739	.....	.....	297	96,036	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Hoochly	60,113	1,823	61,936	3,909	5,717	1,689	78,658	9,232	452,746	11,353	13,247	.....	431	.....
24-Pergunnahs	1,72,322	21,788	1,94,110	413	18	6	1,96,376	30,471	372,500	3,520	533	.....	729	.....
Nuddea	23,540	150	23,690	10,776	38,248	3,550	70,216	2,910	8,540	19,398	2,726	2,207	.....	1,369
Jessore	1,825	250	2,075	1,000	6,951	.....	9,933	4,330	250	6,730	1,400	.....	350	.....
Moorshedabad	30,542	.....	30,542	13,476	9,223	384	62,624	1,718	8,503	6,248	.....	.....	.....	757
Dinapore	14,895	.....	14,895	.....	602	.....	15,497	.....	19,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajahmhye	2,007	.....	2,007	135	978	374	3,484	1,011	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	19
Runkpore	434	.....	434	1,300	.....	.....	1,824	7,904	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bozra	23,273	.....	23,273	.....	32	.....	23,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	1,150	.....	1,150	800	2,114	.....	4,064	70,229	224,325	1,895	6,764	.....	.....	.....
Jalpioree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,650	.....	.....	6,342	.....	.....
Dacca	25,321	.....	25,321	229	1,700	259	27,509	4,970	2,750	2,489	.....	10	200	.....
Furreedpore	6,759	.....	6,759	4,589	6,029	202	17,579	42,415	200	7,857	8,131	.....	.....	.....
Backergunje	10,125	.....	10,125	.....	350	.....	10,475	150	.....	300	600	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	385	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	385	2,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	7,391	.....	7,391	.....	.....	.....	7,391	.....	46,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittaxong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakholly	2,410	.....	2,410	.....	.....	.....	2,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	7,95,692	51,129	8,46,821	39,255	73,250	7,182	9,19,396	1,77,975	1,186,472	64,234	42,152	9,213	1,716	2,941	
BEHAR.															
Patna	.....	.....	.....	4,475	30,573	6,240	47,288	.....	.....	1,38,388	1,19,101	.....	.....	.....
Shalabad	.....	.....	.....	1,005	1,031	.....	2,036	.....	.....	1,245	1,714	.....	.....	.....
Muzafferpore	150	.....	150	.....	506	1,273	1,929	.....	.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506	764	2,270	.....	.....	11,103	3,904	.....	.....	.....
Chumpaiun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,416	5,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	280	.....	280	3,846	65,411	.....	69,577	.....	.....	9,035	12,083	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpore	1,373	.....	1,373	4,445	18,230	5,630	29,578	.....	.....	15,066	4,200	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	64	.....	64	909	2,143	82	3,263	144	.....	1,118	201	3,181	.....	.....
Maldah	1,045	.....	1,045	12,299	2,036	195	15,615	567	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,747	.....	2,747	13,561	4,830	230	21,377	.....	.....	4,944	3,039	.....	.....	31
Total of Behar	5,699	.....	5,699	41,140	1,32,280	19,830	1,94,249	1,011	.....	1,82,621	1,73,291	3,181	.....	31
ORISSA.															
Cuttack	652	.....	652	.....	.....	.....	652	30	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	5,297	470	5,990	.....	.....	.....	5,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	5,949	470	6,212	.....	.....	.....	6,212	39	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.															
Hazaribagh	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Manbhoom	2,530	.....	2,530	.....	.....	.....	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore	2,532	.....	2,532	.....	.....	.....	2,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.															
	8,09,972	51,899	8,44,182	80,395	2,05,530	27,012	11,57,119	1,78,925	1,188,022	2,46,869	2,15,443	12,442	1,716	2,915	
OTHER PROVINCES.															
Assam	3,006	.....	3,006	148	.....	.....	3,154	.....	.....	.....	13,075	2,3276	.....	3
North-Western Provinces	.....	.....	.....	51,629	1,837	947	54,413	.....	.....	1,72,567	2,40,971	1,829	506	.....
Punjab	11	.....	11	5,779	.....	.....	5,790	.....	.....	.....	855	.....	110	7
Central Provinces	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	1,582	.....
Rajpootana States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,975	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,260	.....
Madras	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,900	.....	.....	.....	5,245	.....
British Burmah	27	1	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	11,477	.....	.....	60	2,500	.....
Other places	110	.....	110	2,505	251	251	3,117	.....	69,150	787	.....	.....	1,533	313
Total import in 1878	8,13,026	54,901	8,47,534	1,40,465	2,07,618	28,210	12,24,629	1,79,080	1,355,549	4,20,477	4,03,485	38,462	34,607	2,834	
June 1877	15,73,588	1,24,956	16,51,685	14,50,512	4,20,583	43,968	35,66,728	1,28,751	916,937	8,10,119	3,63,070	.....	21,837	2,792

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of June 1878 was as follows : —

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—														
Bombay	2,553	.....	2,553	.....	1,052	.....	4,205	2,828	559,050	.....	.....	400	.....	44
Madras	57,725	624	58,115	21,064	54,884	930	1,34,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	233
Other ports in Madras	46,124	.....	46,124	1,396	55,101	778	83,689	.....	5,400	.....	5	4	.....	41
British Burmah	158	.....	158	749	1,146	16	2,079	183	164,250	.....	20	14	.....	4
Other Indian ports	1,44,229	.....	1,44,229	450	64	.....	1,44,743	.....	9,310	.....	.....	1	.....	46
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of interportal trade	2,50,780	624	2,51,179	23,830	93,161	1,724	3,60,903	3,011	738,040	.....	25	423	.....	308
To Foreign Ports—														
United Kingdom	25,228	1	25,229	75,583	1,028	.....	1,01,840	1,02,335	507,052	3,54,550	2,16,473	24,902	.....	818
Other foreign ports	5,67,933	.....	5,67,933	71,635	40,799	10,515	6,06,882	25,299	2,059,050	13,739	78,293	144	4,547	1,33
Total of foreign trade	5,93,161	1	5,93,162	1,47,218	47,827	10,515	7,08,722	1,27,634	2,561,702	3,68,289	2,94,766	25,046	4,547	2,779
Grand total 1878	8,43,950	625	8,44,341	1,71,057	1,40,988	12,239	11,68,625	1,30,645	3,299,742	3,68,289	2,94,791	25,488	4,547	3,147
in June 1877	9,52,522	34,641	9,74,172	11,44,408	3,42,080	28,791	21,89,530	1,21,408	2,373,224	7,05,796	2,16,814	20,620	27,277	1,984

* One mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
‡ The total imports by rail, month by month, are not available.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUG.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Country boats	4,08,227	47,255	54,878	56,897	4,610	60,107	9,23,687	81,528	63,046	.....	1,509	207	7,254
Steamers	106	.....	1,338	13,243	42,630	26,058	.....	1,789	11,950	23,202	.....	3	.....
By East Indian	2,29,136	.....	76,864	1,22,452	20,983	.....	.....	3,11,978	3,81,006	6,006	5,706	838	2,031
By Eastern Bengal	63,132	.....	6,769	28,251	2,565	82,372	252,085	21,687	10,466	8,809	.....	1,387	480
By	1,07,389	7,174	413	18	3	4,349	10,709	495	21	.....	206	.....	4,176
By	5,030	472	1	.....	.....	194	169,084	.....	.....	555	27,052	313	128
Grand total of imports { 1878 ...	8,13,026	54,901	1,10,463	2,07,618	28,210	1,79,080	1,355,549	4,20,477	4,69,489	38,462	34,467	2,838	14,075
June { 1877 ...	15,73,589	1,24,956	14,50,512	4,20,583	43,968	1,28,751	910,837*	8,10,119	3,63,070	.....†	21,837	2,792	72,259

* Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

† The total imports by rail, month by month, are not available.

The following Statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of June 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gun
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	
By	1,88,047	1,005	42,844	73,920	Hazareebagh	12,720	.....	4,505	
By	47,200	536	13,243	42,630	Manbhoom	30,080	361	3,047	
By	46,824	400	1,626	11,202	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	42,800	361	7,612	
By	2,17,638	3,374	10,978	58,717	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. }	36,30,588	14,390	5,34,776	7
By	2,14,013	1,010	14,182	20,374	OTHER PROVINCES.				
By	3,77,185	1,925	18,972	6,557	Assam	3,21,570	.....	17,138	
By	4,900	140	26,586	100	N.-W. Provinces	11,81,440	2,745	10,809	
By	1,67,440	184	16,108	34,773	Punjab	11,33,840	2,455	2	
By	91,010	48	4,825	.....	Central Provinces	34,720	156	.....
By	92,125	117	4,425	.....	Rajputana States	1,20,240	30	.....
By	97,330	.....	750	.....	Bombay	22,810	36	.....
By	30,920	10	400	120	Madras	21,565	463	762	
By	1,56,640	459	54,903	.....	Other places	32,165	19	.....	2
By	85,320	92	200	.....	Nizam's Territory	2,180	.....	.....
By	5,61,690	940	69,730	1,100	British Burmah	2,16,107	170	.....
By	1,96,480	723	24,736	.....	Grand total of im- { 1878 ...	67,29,855	20,538	5,63,187	4
By	53,620	40	3,150	.....	port in June ... { 1877 ...	1,20,66,323	21,844	7,09,990	not
By ... ..	.....	.....	6,975	110					
By	51,781	114	4,905	250					
By	4,975	5	.....	.....			
Total of Bengal ...	26,85,808	11,241	3,64,228	250,155					
BEHAR.									
By	2,61,120	366	95,702	278,900					
By	98,000	41	19,198	5,950					
By	1,080	.....	3,010	.....				
By	1,200	246	2,826	22,435					
By ... ..	.....	.....	300	400					
By	52,080	257	9,401	75,495					
By	96,160	272	14,464	58,530					
By	1,86,880	223	1,008	1,645					
By ... ..	.....	34	7,675	.....				
By	1,72,560	407	11,115	30,135					
Total of Behar ...	8,72,080	1,846	1,61,689	476,500					
ORISSA.									
By	31,300	354	920	.....				
By	7,000	588	327	.....				
Total of Orissa ...	38,900	942	1,247	.....				

† As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.					Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-
					Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,66,010	1,622	2,23,049	10
Steamers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,36,500	.....	22,963	10
By East Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,26,180	9,450	2,18,301	10
By Eastern Bengal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,85,900	4,000	88,814	.....
By ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,51,577	3,800	6,464	.....
By ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,63,328	1,600	1,006	3,2
Grand total of exports in June { 1878 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,29,855	20,538	5,63,487	4,5
{ 1877 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,66,323	21,844	7,09,990	1

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan. Sep. 7 '78	1.27	Weather—seasonable; occasionally sultry. The standing crops are doing well.
	Raneegunge ...	1.55	
	Jehanabad ...	2.81	
	Cutwa ...	5.70	
	Culna ...	2.25	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.86	
	2 Bankoora, „ 7 „	1.55	The thermometer is about 87° in the shade at midday. The sun is very strong, but the air is cool in the evening and at night. All crops continue to promise well, and all available land seems to have rice on it.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 7 „	3.49	
	4 Midnapore, „ 7 „	2.75	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> is doing well, having been benefited by the late heavy showers.
	5 Hooghly, „ 7 „	3.17	Weather—seasonable and suited to the crops. Wind from the south-east. The <i>aus</i> is being reaped. Planting out of <i>amun</i> in low lands still continues. Hemp and jute are being gathered. Public health is generally good. Cholera is reported to have appeared in Pearapore in the sub-division of Serampore.
Howrah, „ *9 „	1.50	Favourable rain has been falling. The <i>amun</i> crop promises well. Transplantation is almost complete. The actual damage by flood is not yet known with certainty, but does not seem serious. Outturn of jute is good.	
Mohehsrakha ...	1.69		
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sep. 7 '78	1.32	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable everywhere. Transplanting is not yet completed everywhere. Harvesting goes on favourably. Ordinary fever is prevailing at Satkhira, Busseerhat, and Baraset. There have been a few cases of cholera in the Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 7 „	2.22	Weather—cloudy and close. The harvesting of <i>aus</i> has been completed in some parts of the district, and is nearly complete everywhere. The <i>amun</i> is doing very well.
	Kooshtea ...	0.99	
	Mcherpore ...	2.14	
	Chooadanga ...	4.37	
	Hongong ...	4.30	
	Ranaghat ...	3.44	
	8 Jessore, „ 7 „	1.58	Weather—warm, with occasional slight showers. The <i>amun</i> crop is generally looking well. Prospects are not good in the Mahomedpore and Salkhia thanas. Complaints are made in the Narail and Magoora sub-divisions of great damage done by the <i>katya</i> insect.
	Jhenida ...	0.96	
	Magoora ...	1.45	
	Narail ...	2.36	
	Khoolna ...	2.84	
	Bagirhat ...	1.75	
	9 Moorshedabad „ 7 „	1.83	Weather—showery and sultry. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Lalbagh ...	1.42		
Rampore Hât ...	0.25		
Jungypore ...	1.04		
10 Dinagepore, „ 6 „	2.71	Weather—hot, with slight rain. Transplanting is nearly finished. Much land has been cultivated for winter rice owing to the heavy rainfall of the year.	
11 Rajshahye, „ 7 „	1.08	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with hot days between. <i>Amun dhan</i> is said to have been much benefited by this rain. The cutting of <i>aus</i> is nearly finished, and the outturn is reported to be more than an average crop. <i>Aus dhan</i> from the Sudder sub-division is being largely exported by boat to the eastern districts. Common rice continues to be sold at 15 kutchas seers per rupee.	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	12 Rungpore, „ 6 „	2.61	The weather is somewhat cloudy, but the rainfall has been slight, except in the Bagdogra sub-division. There has been a second flood, but the water has not risen to nearly the same height as in the first. The paddy on the low lands has been flooded; but as the weather has cleared up, and the rivers are reported to be falling again, the damage done cannot be considerable. Some fever of a mild type is prevalent but less than in previous years.
	Gaibanda ...	2.84	
	Bagdogra ...	11.12	
	Kurigram ...	3.75	
	13 Bogra, „ 7 „	1.95	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional rain. The standing crops are good. The reaping of the <i>aus</i> crop and jute, and the sowing of the <i>amun</i> crop, are nearly finished. There has been another rise in the Daokoba river, which has again damaged the crops to the east of the district. Rice is slightly dearer.
14 Pubna, „ 7 „	3.03	Weather—cloudy, with rain. Prospects are still favourable, but prices remain high. The rivers have risen to a rather unusual height and are still rising. Public health is good.	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.	
BENGAL.—(Continued.)				
RAJSHAHY & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
	15 Darjeeling, Sep. 7 '78	5.21	Weather—rainy during the week. The crops both on the Hills and in the Terai are progressing favourably. The transplanting of the <i>haimanta dhan</i> is nearly completed.	
	16 Julpigoree, „ 7 „	5.07	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of <i>haimanta dhan</i> is almost completed. Reaping and threshing of <i>bhadoi dhan</i> are going on, and the outturn is very satisfactory.	
	Cooch Behar, „ 5 „	13.90	Heavy rain of a continuous nature, with one or two clear days. There has been rather more rain than required, and in low lands the crops may have suffered; but to the greater extent of cultivation the rain has done much good. The late rice looks well everywhere. The heavy rain has kept <i>bitree</i> rice out of the market, and the price has accordingly risen, but it will fall again with fine weather.	
	Dinhatta „ „	9.15		
	Mathabhanga „ „	11.76		
	Meckligunge „ „	7.78		
	Eastern Districts.			
	DACC DIVN.	17 Dacca, Sep 7 '78 (for week ending 4th) „	3.27 4.39	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. Floods are subsiding.
		18 Furreedpore, Sep 8 '78 Goalundo „ „ Madaripore „ „	0.60 1.12 0.40	Weather—seasonable. The river has risen again, and done good to the <i>amun</i> crop all over the district. Prospects are excellent at present.
19 Backergunge, „ 5 „		1.76	Weather—hot, with occasional heavy showers. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> crop has been nearly completed, and the outturn is fairly satisfactory. The transplanted <i>amun</i> crop is progressing very favourably. General health is good.	
20 Mymensingh, „ 6 „		5.25	Incessant rain up to 3rd instant. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The river rose up to 4th instant, but is since receding, and the low land crops will suffer little if at all.	
21 Tipperah, „ 6 „ Brahmunbaria „ „ Chandpore „ „		6.28 3.20 0.56	It has rained very frequently during the week at head-quarters. Slight southerly winds. In the south of the district the weather has been dry and fair. Very little of the <i>aus</i> remains to be harvested. <i>Amun dhan</i> promises very well, also the sugarcane.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.		22 Chittagong, „ 5 „	3.48	Weather—showery; seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good.
		23 Noakholly, „ 5 „	1.73	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the early rice crop is nearly completed, and the outturn everywhere is good. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.
		24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 3 „	4.35	Weather—seasonable. A heavy fall of rain on the 30th August. The late joom paddy crop is in the ear. Cotton pods are beginning to form in some places. The fall of rain during the week has done much good to the crops of the plough cultivators.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 4 „	2.92	Weather—warmer than in the previous week. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> seedlings and the reaping of the <i>aus</i> crop continue. Cotton, <i>til</i> , and rice in the jooms are all in excellent condition. There has been a slight fall in prices, but they are still very high.	
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Sep. 7 '78	3.01	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. <i>Bhadoi</i> is being harvested. Prices are still high.	
	26 Gya, „ 7 „ Nowada „ „ Aurungabad „ „ Jehanabad „ „	1.04 2.20 2.14 1.08	General appearance of the sky cloudy. Maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 93°. It is reported from almost everywhere that sufficient rain has fallen for the present for the successful transplantation of the <i>aghani dhan</i> . The condition of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop is everywhere very favourable, and <i>makai</i> and <i>murwa</i> are being reaped in the Nowada and Aurungabad subdivisions. There have been a few cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever. The health of the plough-cattle is good everywhere, except at Pachamba and Nabinagpur. The season hitherto has been in every way auspicious.	
	27 Shahabad, „ 7 „	1.65	Rain is reported from all parts of the district. The crops everywhere are doing well.	
	28 Durbhunga, „ 7 '78	1.63	Weather—cloudy and generally cool. The prospects both of the <i>bhadoi</i> and rice crops are excellent.	
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 7 '78 Hajeopore „ „ Seetamurhee „ „	2.54 2.68 1.60	Weather—cool and fine, with occasional showers. The reaping of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops is progressing, and a full sixteen-anna outturn is now assured. The rice crop is in admirable condition. The price of maize is falling rapidly in Seetamurhee sub-division, and steadily at Mozufferpore.	

* Report of 8th shows rainfall during week ending 7th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Sarun, Sep. 7 "	0.91	Weather—cloudy, with showers and sunny intervals. East wind is prevailing. There has been generally good rain throughout the district. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being cut and coming into the markets. The transplantation of <i>aghani</i> paddy is progressing favourably. Prices are stationary. Fever is still prevalent at the head-quarters station, and there is some cholera in the district.
	Sewan ...	3.54	
Gopalgunge ...	6.72		
	31 Chumparun, " 7 "	2.69	Weather—cloudy, with continued showers. The prospects of the crops are at present very satisfactory.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, " 7 "	2.09	There has been an adequate amount of rain with hot weather intervening. The state and prospects of the crops are very good everywhere.
	Beguserai ...	5.73	
	Jamui ...	3.91	
	33 Bhagulpore, " 7 "	0.86	Heavy showers at intervals. This seasonable weather has raised the prospects of the crops nearly to the level of last year.
	34 Purneah, " 7 "	2.36	Constant showers. Wind variable. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> are good. The lowlying lands are suffering from floods, but the <i>aghani</i> prospects are reported to be favourable.
	Kissengunge ...	8.55	
	Arrareah ...	3.77	
	35 Maldah, " 7 "	2.68	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The rivers have again risen. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Fever is prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Perghs., " 8 "	1.23	Weather—showery, with very bright hot sun at intervals. Everything is as good as possible, except the <i>janera</i> crop in Godda and Rajmehal.
	Deoghur ...	2.11	
	Godda ...	4.14	
	Jamtara ...	2.13	
	Pakour ...	6.52	
	Rajmehal ...	3.24	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Sep. 7 '78	2.25	Rain and sunshine alternately. No change in the state of the crops since last report. Prospects continue very favourable.
	38 Pooree, " 5 "	0.05	Weather—hot in Pooree, seasonable at Khoorda, and warm in the Chilka tracts. A good shower at Pooree on the day of report (5th), and it is hoped that it is general. In Khoorda the crops are doing well. The <i>sarad</i> rice plants are progressing well. Some of the early rice plants and the late <i>mandia</i> plants are suffering for want of rain in the north-eastern part of the district and in pergunnahs Serai, Kotrahang, and Lembai, in thana Piplee. Common rice sells at 10½ to 14½ seers for the rupee. Exportation across the Chilka continues.
	Khoorda ...	0.19	
	39 Balasore, " 6 "	0.47	The weather has been bright and hot, with cloudy intervals and showers. The reaping of the early rice crop progresses. Transplantation of the late crop is still going on, being unusually late this season owing to the drought of June and July. The progress of the crops during the week has been satisfactory. Cholera has almost disappeared. Fever still prevails.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
	40 Hazareebagh, Sep. 6 '78	1.99	Weather—seasonable. No alteration to mention in the state and prospects of the crops. <i>Goondli</i> has been all cut and carried. Indian-corn is being rapidly gathered. <i>Murwa</i> , the next crop, is promising well. Prices, however, are still maintained. Cholera is still reported.
	41 Lohardugga, " 7 "	2.01	Weather—seasonable and very favourable. Rain and fine weather alternating. All crops promise well. <i>Goondli</i> has yielded well. <i>Gora</i> and Indian-corn are coming in. General health is good, barring the usual fever which is very prevalent.
	Palamow ...	1.88	
	42 Singbhoom, " 6 "	2.47	Weather—seasonable. Lots of rain and lots of sunshine as well. The crops are in a very flourishing condition. The early <i>dhan</i> is being harvested, and prices are becoming easier. Fever still prevails.
	43 Manbhoom, " 7 "	1.00	Weather—seasonable; the heavy rain no longer required has ceased, and there has been sunshine lately. The state and prospects of the crops are generally favourable. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested. They are all good, and the Indian-corn is especially so.

* Report of 8th shows rainfall during week ending 7th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th September 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																		
<i>Western Districts.</i>																		
Burdwan	11 8	11 12	13 4	25 8	30 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	12 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	11 8	10 12	13 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 8	10 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	12 0	11 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																		
Calcutta	11 6	11 8	14 0	13 5	13 5	23 0	5 11	5 11	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	9 0	9 4	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	11 7	11 7	13 6½	16 0	13 15	32 0	9 2	9 7	10 10	10 0	10 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 0	10 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 8	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	10 0 to 11 0	11 4	11 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	10 13	10 13	13 8	12 0	12 5	12 8	10 13	10 13	15 14	12 0	13 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	12 0	11 4	16 8	18 12	26 4	24 0	8 4 to 9 12	10 8	9 0	10 8 to 13 8	11 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	8 9½	8 9½	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 1½	11 13½	11 15	16 6 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	13 8	11 4	11 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	12 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	8 8	8 8	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 8	10 0	10 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
Dacca	11 4	11 7	13 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 4	12 4	11 4	11 7	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	11 0	9 4	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 4	10 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 18½ to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13 seers, best rice 10½ to 14 seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 9½ to 13½ seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11½ seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 11 seers, barley 13½ to 15½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7 seers, common rice 9 to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20½ seers, best rice 6½ to 9 seers, common rice 9½ to 13 seers, and gram 10½ to 13½ seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRANAT MILLETT— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	11 8	11 4	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	10 8	9 6	Burdwan.
...	25 0	20 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	10 8	10 0	19 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	10 8	9 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Midnapore
...	11 0	11 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 14 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 15 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	11 8	12 4	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Howrah.
<i>Central Districts.</i>																		
...	11 0	11 8	18 8	64 0	64 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	10 8	11 8	15 4	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	11 7	11 7	17 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea.
...	10 8	10 8	18 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	11 0	11 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 20 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 23 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	120 0	110 0	120 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	Moorshedabad.
...	10 13	11 1½	15 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Dinapore.
...	11 4	12 12	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 160 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 200 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	11 10	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 10	Bogra.
...	11 4	11 4	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 10	9 0	Pubna.
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	8 8	8 8	11 8	54 0	64 0	91 3	6 3	6 3	7 4	Julpigoree.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
...	11 7	12 4	14 8	106 0	106 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca.
...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	11 4	11 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	10 0	10 4	13 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 12	Mymensingh.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 10½ seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

I In Rojgunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 12½ seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 seers.

J In Natore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 11½ seers.

L In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 9½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 12 seers, and gram 7 to 8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 1½ to 14 seers, and gram 8 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10½ seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9½ to 14 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9½ to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the unde

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE 1																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET CUMBOO, BAJRA					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
21	Chittagong	S. 8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	T ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	7 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	10 5	20 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	12 12	12 14	17 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	14 8	...	...	...
26	Gya	U 11 0	11 4	19 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	9 12	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	V 10 12 to 12 0	12 0 to 12 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	8 12 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 12	12 8	10 8 to 10 12	11 0	14 8	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	W 12 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	28 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	11 8	11 4	14 4	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	X 12 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	Y 11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	22 0	6 0	6 4	10 0	9 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...
31	Chumparan	Z 12 0	12 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	Z 12 6	12 6	16 8	15 2	14 7	29 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	9 9	9 9	11 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Z1 11 6	11 15	14 13	15 2	16 5	30 5	9 7	9 7	12 0	10 12	10 12	13 14	...	...	...
34	Purneah	Z3 12 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	9 3	7 14	14 7	...	...	...	9 3	8 8	10 8	13 12*	12 2	14 7	...	...	...
38	Pooree	7 14	7 4	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	6 9	7 14	10 8	9 12	11 13	...	...	...
39	Balasore	7 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	Z3 9 0	9 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z4 8 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z5 10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 15½ to 18½ seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers and common rice 10 to 14 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 10 to 21 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, common rice 10 to 11½ seers, and gram 12½ to 14 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12½ seers, barley 13½ to 14½ seers, best rice 7½ to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 11½ seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 10½ to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 10½ to 13½ seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 15 seers, barley 15 to 17½ seers, best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MA														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MIL: CUMBOO BAY		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 6	3 7 6	...	3 0 6	3 0 6	...	6 7 0	7 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Berajgunge ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1 15 0	2 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 13 0	...	3 8 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	3 2 0	3 1 9	...	2 10 9	2 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	3 10 0	3 5 3	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	5 0 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	2 6 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	4 3 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 9 0	...	2 12 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MA
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	3 8 6	3 8 6	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Calcu
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Seraj
...	3 8 0	3 3 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	4 5 0	4 6 0	...	Narai
...	Chitt
...	2 12 0	...	...	3 2 0	3 1 9	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna
...	4 9 0	4 6 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Balas
...	Poon
...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 10 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	Cutta

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches.	Inches.		1878.		
		Burdwan	Burdwan	0.86	2.54	46.53	31st Aug.	
			Cutwa	1.75	7.14	45.78	ditto	
			Culina	1.20	3.46	46.51	ditto	
			Bood-Bood	1.51	5.97	41.94	ditto	
			Raneegunge	2.64	4.02	41.02	ditto	
		Jehanabad	3.06	5.28	54.30	ditto		
		Bankoora	Bankoora	0.99	3.87	43.13	ditto	
			Beerbhoom	Sooree	4.38	Not recd	42.67	24th Aug.
		Hetampore		5.00	ditto...	37.92	ditto	
		Roy pore		1.85	ditto...	42.66	ditto	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	1.55	2.57	84.20	31st Aug.	
			Tumlook	0.80	3.13	39.74	ditto	
		Ghatthal	Ghatthal	0.40	Nil	40.08	ditto	
			Contai...	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Not recd.	ditto...	29.33	ditto	Not recd. from 18th to 24th August.
		Hooghly		Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.47	ditto ..	32.38	ditto
			Hooghly	Hooghly	1.25	1.29	63.03	ditto
		Seraimpore		0.82	0.97	52.24	ditto	
		Howrah	Howrah	0.42	0.21	45.65	ditto	
Maheshwaka	1.31		0.90	47.44	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS	Saugor Island	0.67	Nil	39.34	ditto		
		Alipore	Observatory	0.63	0.47	43.07	ditto	
			Dispensary	1.02	0.95	49.18	ditto	
			Jail	1.01	0.88	48.39	ditto	
		24-Pergunnahs	Busseerhat	2.54	0.73	53.56	ditto	
			Baraset	1.43	0.69	51.49	ditto	
			Diamond Harbour	1.57	1.12	44.39	ditto	
			Barripore	2.24	0.69	50.98	ditto	
			Satkhira	1.75	0.83	58.00	ditto	
			Barrackpore	0.70	0.97	51.46	ditto	
			Dum-Dum	0.69	0.10	48.27	ditto	
			Kishnaghur	1.39	3.70	49.78	ditto	
			Pongong	1.23	0.94	48.60	ditto	
			Meherpore	0.50	7.86	39.34	ditto	
			Chooalanga	0.48	5.77	52.20	ditto	
			Kooshtea	0.77	7.20	55.19	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0.22	0.80	58.24	ditto		
		Jessore	Jessore	1.72	2.83	55.03	ditto	
			Narail	1.40	1.55	49.48	ditto	
Khoolna	2.30		2.16	51.45	ditto			
Jhenidah	1.63		2.76	41.96	ditto			
Bagirhat	3.50		1.93	55.94	ditto			
Magoorah	1.16		3.03	51.33	ditto			
Berhampore	2.16		5.03	45.62	ditto			
Rampore Haut	2.71		7.31	50.87	ditto			
Lalbagh	1.46		7.57	37.48	ditto			
Moorshedabad	Jungypore		4.40	5.82	40.99	ditto		
	Azungunge	3.12	10.31	42.06	ditto			
	Lalgolla	2.00	7.51	38.60	ditto			
	Kaudee	5.17	8.43	42.47	ditto			
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore	4.07	8.28	66.95	ditto		
Raigunge		3.82	6.37	54.31	ditto			
RAJSHAHY.	Maldah	Maldah	2.54	6.43	44.05	ditto		
		Chanchal	3.77	7.34	48.50	ditto		
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1.45	11.40	53.53	ditto		
		Nattore	0.58	9.46	56.45	ditto		
	Rungpore	Run gpore	1.49	9.23	99.19	ditto		
		Bhabanigunge	0.62	7.64	79.37	ditto		
	Rungpore	Kurigram	1.36	12.00	100.37	ditto		
		Bagdogra	3.40	20.77	109.80	ditto		
	Bogra	Bogra	2.30	8.75	66.12	ditto		
		Sherpore	1.30	7.91	61.14	ditto		
		Nowkhilla	0.96	8.46	54.00	ditto		
		Panchbibi	0.97	13.64	62.60	ditto		
	Pubna	Pubna	1.23	5.31	57.54	ditto		
		Serajgunge	Nil	5.55	43.64	ditto		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling...	7.65	6.59	98.80	ditto		
		Hospital	6.97	Not recd.	81.35	24th Aug.		
	COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2.68	11.00	110.75	31st	
Boda			2.52	16.07	91.97	ditto		
Buxa			16.05	10.53	174.61	ditto		
Titalya			5.63	9.78	94.87	ditto		
Cooch Behar			1.39	18.65	148.79	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.			
					Inches.	Up to date.				
BENGAL—continued.										
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital ...	0.32 1.21	4.66 5.47	45.81 58.07	31st Aug. ditto	From 17th February.			
		Moonsheegunge ... Manickgunge ...	2.50 0.60	2.34 4.41	60.73 49.34	ditto ditto				
		Furreedpore ... Goalundo ... Madaripore ...	1.48 1.37 1.12	3.25 1.88 0.12	50.68 60.60 57.75	ditto ditto ditto				
	Backergunge	Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patocakhally ... Bhola ...	1.48 1.75 3.56 1.04	0.54 0.41 1.27 4.60	53.02 61.00 64.73 66.43	ditto ditto ditto ditto				
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Jamalpor ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	1.44 1.30 0.11 3.64	7.57 Not recd. 6.07 Not recd.	66.26 58.54 45.35 56.00		ditto 24th Aug. 31st " 24th "		
			Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ... Cox's Bazar ...	8.40 1.02 1.11	4.04 3.91 0.72		80.48 74.40 87.30	31st Aug. ditto ditto	
	Noakholly			Noakholly ... Fenny ...	1.90 2.82	1.40 3.65		75.67 80.23	ditto ditto	
		Tipperah		Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...	3.67 2.05	0.56 1.75		65.98 53.43	ditto ditto	
	Chittagong Tracts.		Bungamatee Hill... Ruma ...	0.62 2.48	3.35 1.78	67.32 56.66		ditto ditto...		
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	2.26	1.28	56.87		ditto		
	BEHAR.									
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ...	1.63 1.89 4.87 1.60	11.65 4.36 5.1 12.13	35.98 32.25 37.89 31.98		ditto ditto ditto ditto		
			Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	2.13 3.55 1.88 1.53	6.92 3.12 2.78 10.57		31.30 32.07 27.17 37.16	ditto ditto ditto ditto	
				Shahabad	Arrah ... Sasseram ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...	1.50 3.51 0.06 3.71		6.74 3.89 3.41 2.55	31.72 29.91 21.64 26.01	ditto ditto ditto ditto
					Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... Hajeeopore ... Seetamurhee ...		1.03 2.70 0.39	2.00 5.03 5.98	28.84 26.29 36.74	ditto ditto ditto
Durbhunga		Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...				0.77 2.38 0.81	6.72 6.88 6.37	30.60 33.89 38.07	ditto ditto ditto	
		Sarun	Chupra ... Sewan ...			1.07 0.24	5.61 7.04	22.54 23.16	ditto ditto	
			Champaran	Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlee ...	0.92 1.33 0.30	9.33 8.28 5.59	34.60 29.72 31.47	ditto ditto ditto		
Monghyr		Monghyr ... Hegooserai ... Jamooee ...		1.22 0.57 1.30	9.99 4.57 3.61	39.13 32.39 32.92	ditto ditto ditto			
		Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpooora ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...	0.99 1.15 4.40 0.93 2.19	6.51 10.70 9.25 7.70 13.54	40.29 36.00 45.24 54.07 46.34	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		
			Purneah	Purneah ... Kissengunge ... Arraroah ...	3.68 5.39 3.59	4.86 11.17 9.07	47.32 65.78 62.28	ditto ditto ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs				Nya Doomka ... Rajmehal ... Deoghur ... Godda ...	4.68 3.81 3.40 1.78	6.70 2.85 6.33 6.74	42.10 88.31 49.26 54.49	ditto ditto ditto ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th August 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th August 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital ...	0.73	1.14	40.01	31st Aug.	Not recorded from 28th July.		
		Jajpore ...	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20.90	27th July			
		Kendraparah ...	0.30	0.80	27.90	31st Aug.			
		Jagatsingapore ...	0.80	0.60	41.70	ditto			
		False Point ...	2.24	0.04	27.15	ditto			
		Pooree ...	0.78	0.05	20.10	ditto			
		Khurdah ...	1.15	1.63	30.85	ditto			
		Balasore ...	2.24	0.77	41.28	ditto			
		Bhadrack ...	0.41	1.92	46.62	ditto			
		Jellasore ...	1.12	0.41	40.25	ditto			
	Balasore	Sorah ...	0.80	Nil	45.90	ditto			
		Chandbally ...	1.28	2.46	40.77	ditto			
		Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpoore ...	2.63	Not recd.	31.45		24th Aug.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ...	{ Jail ...	2.39	4.30	34.00	31st Aug.	Not received from 4th to 10th Aug.	
			{ Dispensary ...	2.81	3.40	34.13	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Pachamba ...		2.70	6.12	42.32	ditto		
			Ranchee ...	0.55	3.94	30.66	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Palamow ...		1.67	2.40	23.28	ditto		Ditto ditto.
			Chyebassa ...	1.96	4.32	40.60	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purnia ...		1.44	5.01	44.06	ditto		
			Govindpore ...	2.71	5.90	43.76	ditto		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...		1.78	10.87	120.03	ditto	Not received from 11th to 17th Aug.	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	4.23	Not recd.	57.62	24th Aug.		
			Golaghat ...	1.72	ditto	53.56	ditto		
			Jorhat ...	3.47	ditto	42.44	ditto		
	Rajpootana	Akyab ...		2.47	1.62	81.51	31st Aug.		Not recorded from 16th to 28th June.
			Alwar ...	2.10	3.30	24.98	ditto		
			Jaipur ...	2.24	4.56	20.59	ditto		
			Sambhar ...	0.60	0.15	8.58	ditto		

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 7th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 1st to 7th September 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 1st	10	29.862	29.883	87.0	81.3	77	W S W	6.8	...	C, K	c
		16	29.741	29.762	87.4	81.6	77	S	10.7	...	C	c
	2nd	10	29.844	29.865	86.3	80.2	76	S W	10.0	...	C	c
		16	29.680	29.701	87.5	79.9	71	S W	12.7	...	C	c
	3rd	10	29.795	29.817	81.8	80.7	95	S S W	3.8	...	P	c, g, d
		16	29.680	29.701	88.0	81.0	73	S by W	7.7	0.20	K, FK	c
	4th	10	29.791	29.813	84.7	80.3	82	S W	1.5	0.65	C, FK	c
		16	29.618	29.680	87.4	82.0	78	S W by W	5.5	...	CK, FK	c
	5th	10	29.797	29.810	84.6	80.0	81	E S E	2.8	0.17	K, FK	c
		16	29.675	29.697	83.9	80.0	84	S by E	4.5	0.24	K, PK	c
	6th	10	29.777	29.798	85.6	80.1	78	E by S	6.5	0.18	K	c
		16	29.649	29.671	82.3	80.6	92	S S K	6.5	0.12	PC, FK	c
	7th	10	29.775	29.796	85.2	80.8	82	S E by E	5.0	0.14	C, FK	c
		16	29.641	29.663	84.7	82.0	88	S E by S	4.3	0.10	K, CS	c
SAVON ISLAND.	Sept. 1st	10	29.888	29.894	87.5	83	82	S W	9	0.03	.....	p, b, c
		16	29.762	29.768	89	82	73	S S W	12	...	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	29.859	29.865	89	83	77	S W	9	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.712	29.718	90	82.5	72	S W	18	...	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with sound
	3rd	10	29.809	29.815	88.5	83.0	78	S W	12	...	.....	ditto
		16	29.692	29.702	89	83	77	S W	12	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.828	29.828	80	79	96	W	9	3.23	.....	c, thunderstorm
		16	29.682	29.688	87.5	82.5	80	W S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.814	29.820	81	80	83	E	5	...	.....	c
		16	29.684	29.690	86.5	81.5	80	S S E	12	0.10	.....	c, p
	6th	10	29.775	29.781	88	82	76	E	7	0.44	.....	b, c
		16	29.670	29.676	88	81	73	S	12	...	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with sound
	7th	10	29.784	29.790	86.5	82	82	E S E	7	...	.....	atmosphere unusually clear
		16	29.661	29.667	88.5	82.5	77	S S E	8	...	.....	ditto
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 1st	10	29.850	29.852	81	79	91	C	4	...	.....	c, g
	2nd	10	29.831	29.824	80	78	91	C	4	0.21	.....	c, threatening weather
	3rd	10	29.740	29.837	87	81	76	S	2	...	.....	ditto.
	4th	10	29.739	29.830	87.5	83.0	82	C	1	...	.....	ditto.
	5th	10	29.765	29.856	87	80	72	S E	4	2.02	.....	c, t, l
	6th	10	29.765	29.856	87	81	76	C	5	0.11	.....	c, sultry
	7th	10	29.771	29.862	87	82	80	C	3	0.21	.....	p
ARYAB.	Sept. 1st	10	Not received.									
	2nd	10	29.886	29.907	87	82	80	E	2	0.18	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29.835	29.856	87	83	84	S S E	2	0.14	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.802	29.823	87	82	80	W	3	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.856	29.877	85	82	87	S. E	3	4.10	...	continuous rain for upwards 12 hours
	6th	10	29.844	29.868	84	81	87	S S E	4	1.08	.....	c, p
	7th	10	29.833	29.860	82	80	91	E	3	0.62	.....	p, heavy rain
FAIR POINT.	Sept. 1st	10	29.884	29.899	90	81	66	S W	5	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29.864	29.879	89	81	69	W S W	6	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29.814	29.829	87.5	81.5	76	W	6	1.80	.....	continuous rain
	4th	10	29.810	29.825	86	82	84	W S W	7	...	.....	g, threatening weather
	5th	10	29.802	29.817	86	81	76	E S E	4	0.22	.....	g, north-wester
	6th	10	29.772	29.787	88	81.5	71	S E	4	1.19	.....	continuous rain
	7th	10	29.766	29.781	88	81	73	C	4	0.25	.....	ditto
VIRAGAPATAM.	Sept. 1st	10	29.867	29.898	87	80	72	N E	1	...	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	29.840	29.872	83	77.5	77	W S W	1	0.90	.....	t, l
	3rd	10	29.811	29.842	86	79	72	S	...	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.821	29.852	87.5	79.0	67	W	1	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.780	29.821	84.5	79.0	77	N W	1	0.70	.....	sultry
	6th	10	29.763	29.794	85	78.5	74	S S W	1	...	.....	sultry
	7th	10	29.758	29.789	86	78.5	70	W N W	1	0.60	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with sound
COLOMBO.	Sept. 1st	10	29.833	29.873	77.5	76.5	95	S W	9	1.81	.....	c, p
	2nd	10	29.819	29.890	82.5	79.5	87	S W	8	0.10	.....	p
	3rd	10	29.869	29.910	82.5	79.0	85	S S W	7	0.13	.....	g
	4th	10	29.884	29.925	84	80.5	85	S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.917	29.958	81.5	79	89	S S W	8	...	.....	c, g
	6th	10	29.904	29.945	82	79.5	89	S S W	8	0.24	...	c, g
	7th	10	29.902	29.943	84	81.5	89	S W	7	0.12	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th September 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%.			Inches	
Sept.	1st	154.0	29.814	83.6	89.8	9.8	80.0	80.6	1.005	79.4	87	Chiefly S S W.	163	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>w</i> and <i>lr</i> .
"	2nd	147.7	.769	83.6	89.8	8.8	81.0	80.0	0.978	78.6	85	Chiefly S W and S S W.	194	"	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear.
"	3rd	140.6	.745	83.1	88.5	6.8	81.7	81.0	1.032	80.2	91	Till 11 A.M. S S W, till 11 P.M. S by W, till midnight N W by W through S W and W.	109	0.20	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	4th	154.3	.741	81.1	88.5	12.3	76.2	79.1	0.969	78.3	91	Till 2 A.M. N W by W, till 8 A.M. E through N and N E, till 9 A.M. S through S E, till 2 P.M. N E through W and N, till 8 P.M. S through N and W, till midnight W by N through S W.	88	0.82*	Cloudy, <i>t</i> and <i>l</i> .
"	5th	154.9	.749	81.4	88.5	10.2	78.3	79.2	0.972	78.4	91	Till 8 A.M. W by N, till 4 P.M. S S E through N and E, till midnight E S E through S E.	73	0.24	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>k</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	6th	145.8	.741	80.8	87.1	9.4	77.7	79.2	0.979	78.6	98	Till 1 P.M. chiefly E S E, till 3 P.M. S through S E, till midnight S.	94	0.44†	Chiefly cloudy, <i>d</i> and <i>p</i> .
"	7th	147.2	.719	81.9	88.7	10.1	78.6	80.3	1.015	79.7	98	Till 7 A.M. S, till 6 P.M. S E by S, till midnight S.	84	0.10	Chiefly cloudy, <i>d</i> and <i>p</i> .

* 0.65 fell since 11.45 P.M. of the 3rd | † 0.18 fell since 11.45 P.M. of the 5th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.754
				29.652
				☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	82.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	83.4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	12.3
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	89.8
				%.
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	86

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1878	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	1.80
The total fall from 1st January to 7th September 1878	...	...	...	2.55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	45.72
				50.99

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew, *lr* lightening reflection, *o* overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *p* passing shower, *k* thunder storm.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore
Observatory in the month of August 1878.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·661		
The average pressure of 25 years	29·598		
The highest pressure during the month	29·893	31st	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·424	1st	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·469		
<hr/>			
The mean temperature of the month	81·9		
The average temperature of 25 years	83·1		
The highest temperature during the month	91·5	25th	
The lowest temperature during the month	76·2	8th	
The range of temperature during the month	15·3		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	8·8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	12·4	25th	
<hr/>			
	%		
The mean humidity during the month	90		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·982		
The average humidity of 25 years	87		
The average vapour tension of 11 years	0·998		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·58		
<hr/>			
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	11·75		
The average fall of 50 years	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4·16	8th	
<hr/>			
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days of 25 years	25		
<hr/>			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	141·6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53·9		
The greatest sun temperature	157·7	21st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	69·9	21st	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·2		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	2·7		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	6·4	11th	
<hr/>			
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	152·3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	263·0	26th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour... ..	20	2nd 14 to 15h. and 17th 12 to 13h.	

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—

N0, NE11, E142, SE148, S323, SW79, W1, NW2, Calm 2.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 6th September 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of July 1878.

Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
103	Paddy	14,005	28,010	25,322	904	33,076	352 14 0	.....
48	Rice	19,659	78,636	20,216	937	34,437	408 0 3	.....
2	Castor seed	400	1,400	618	22	620	5 8 0	.....
7	Hides	2,050	20,500	2,720	97	8,880	40 2 0	.....
12	Salt	2,950	14,750	4,281	154	4,300	49 2 0	.....
3	Gallnuts	575	575	933	33	1,320	13 2 0	.....
1	Oil	10	250	200	7	280	0 12 0	.....
2	Turmeric	600	3,000	830	30	1,200	12 0 0	.....
2	Gunny bags	125	2,550	1,055	38	1,472	15 2 0	.....
7	Sundries	1,841	21,395	1,926	68	2,528	77 13 0	.....
1	Gram	50	75	84	3	90	1 2 0	.....
1	Betel	5	50	39	1	7	0 2 0	.....
1	Bricks	150	5	453	16	112	2 4 0	.....
5	Jaggery	784	3,920	1,147	41	880	11 4 0	.....
1	Straw	190	47	364	13	104	1 8 0	.....
4	Oil-cake	742	682	1,163	42	1,680	16 8 0	.....
26	Sleeper	13,100	33,749	16,607	593	23,720	262 11 0	.....
9	Timbers	2,429	5,090	3,195	114	4,080	50 2 6	.....
24	Spices	4,350	86,450	8,066	288	12,656	114 8 0	.....
1	Kochila	250	250	393	14	560	5 4 0	.....
1	Tiles	200	12	394	14	560	5 10 0	.....
2	Gingelly	225	900	344	12	480	4 8 0	.....
1	Dry fish	20	200	97	3	120	0 12 0	.....
3	Firewood	1,850	185	2,273	82	2,528	36 13 6	.....
1	Coal	177	180	177	6	240	3 10 6	.....
2	Coriander	350	1,750	640	23	1,035	9 6 0	.....
2	Khureo	457	1,108	715	26	938	9 8 0	.....
13	Passengers, 53 in number	.....	.....	858	34	1,244	16 15 8	.....
250	Empty boats	.....	.....	27,991	990	31,593	294 6 0	.....
534	Total	67,544	3,05,719	1,29,201	4,614	1,66,640	1,821 6 5	0 2 1
423	Total of same month last year	51,027	4,77,823	1,10,275	3,938	1,39,702	1,281 2 1	0 1 8*
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Timber, 8 in number	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 10 8	.....
	Total	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	9 10 8	.....
	Total of same month last year	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	19 12 5	.....

* Including traffic between Cuttack and seaboard.

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

6	Laterite rubble	1,200	19	1,800	64	1,024	48 8 0	.....
1	Sundries	50	102	102	5	80	40 8 0	.....
7	Firewood	2,050	203	3,063	109	4,360	441 14 0	.....
2	Iron chest, &c.	160	600	243	9	360	43 6 0	.....
14	Empty boats	.....	.....	2,328	83	2,818	427 4 0	.....
30	Total	3,450	874	7,530	270	8,612	83 8 0	0 1 9
46	Total of same month last year	7,078	2,897	15,812	565	11,008	117 6 0	0 2 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Bamboos, 3,500 in number	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....
84	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Total	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....
18	Total of same month last year	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....

Kendrapara Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
534	Private, including miscellaneous	67,544	3,05,751	1,29,201	4,614	1,66,640	1,831 1 1	.....
114	Government stores, including miscellaneous.	3,450	929	7,536	270	8,642	92 4 0	.....
648	Grand Total ...	70,994	3,06,680	1,36,737	4,884	1,75,282	1,923 5 1	.....
487	Grand total of same month last year ...	58,105	4,81,069	1,26,087	4,503	1,50,710	1,421 0 6	...
							Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance at the end of the month							1,123 8 8	
Amount of tollage for the month							1,923 5 1	
Total ...							3,046 13 9	
Amount credited in the accounts for the month							1,719 7 5	
Balance at the end of the month							1,327 6 4	

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable.
Passenger boats with Government officers on duty	84	30,077	1,071	Rs. A. P.
Boats carrying materials for Jumboo works				8 7 12 0
Empty boats returning				
Ditto of Orissa Carrying Company				

High Level Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

18	Salt	2,360	11,800	4,205	150	5,106	61 1 9	.....
15	Cotton	2,880	28,800	3,807	136	2,541	29 4 0	.....
4	Passengers, 36 in number	20	3	602	21	713	10 6 4	.....
1	Bamboos	335	1,088	49	2	10	0 5 0	.....
3	Timber	28	9	671	24	814	29 4 0	.....
1	Straw	10	250	53	2	30	0 9 6	.....
2	Oil	120	600	50	2	61	0 12 0	.....
1	Jaggery	7,460	14,920	241	9	292	3 6 0	.....
43	Paddy	4,257	17,028	14,932	533	18,131	217 15 3	.....
87	Empty	590	590	8,568	306	9,628	117 8 4	.....
22	Rice	207	1,035	8,517	304	10,342	125 7 6	.....
5	Gall nuts	220	220	1,180	42	1,432	17 0 6	.....
2	Tamarind			414	15	502	6 0 0	.....
3	Miscellaneous			411	15	409	6 0 0	.....
207	Total ...	18,487	76,343	43,700	1,561	50,101	624 15 2	0 2 3
211	Total of same month last year ...	14,391	56,793	30,840	1,423	39,149	487 6 8	0 2 4
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Nil.				Nil.				.....
Total ...								
Total of same month last year ...							6 4 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

17	Rubble stone	3,391	53	7,984	285	285	39 8 0	.....
27	Empty boats	344	344	7,584	271	6,561	82 2 0	.....
2	Miscellaneous			756	27	917	11 4 0	.....
2	Passenger boats			266	9	322	3 4 3	.....
48	Total ...	3,735	397	16,590	592	8,085	136 12 3	0 3 2
18	Total of same month last year ...	1,550	692	5,788	207	789	50 6 0	0 7 5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
3	Boats passed free ... ..							.....
3	Total ...							.....
3	Total of same month last year ...							.....

High Level Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
207	Private, including miscellaneous ...	18,487	76,343	43,700	1,561	50,101	621 15 2	....
51	Government stores, including miscellaneous	3,735	307	16,590	692	8,095	136 12 3	....
258	Grand total ...	22,222	76,740	60,290	2,153	58,196	761 11 5	....
232	Grand total of same month last year ...	15,911	57,625	45,623	1,630	30,938	523 0 8	....

NOTE.

						Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	440 4 1
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	761 11 5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	Total	...	1,201 15 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	827 10 8
						371 4 10

* MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

Detail.	No. of Boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable.
Boats passed free with officers of Irrigation Department on duty	1	217	8	Rs. A. P. 1 2 0
Ditto with District Engineer	1	168	6	1 8 0
Ditto with Canal Revenue Superintendent on duty	1	139	6	2 4 0
Total	3	574	20	4 14 0

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

9	Paddy	3,351	4,150	5,439	184	2,137	13 9 7	....
18	Rice	9,363	28,089	17,657	631	630	11 0 8	....
3	Jaggery	1,272	10,172	1,732	83	1,550	4 5 3	....
5	Sund-cut stones	2,053	657	3,113	111	2,886	7 12 6	....
1	Timber	302	30	490	17	262	1 3 7	....
1	Straw	400	50	560	20	320	1 6 5	....
2	Gunny bags	326	651	2,062	74	74	1 4 8	....
4	Mustard	1,012	4,018	1,604	57	801	3 12 3	....
4	Passenger boats	.....	.....	2,067	74	144	5 2 8	....
34	Empty boats	.....	.....	9,659	345	2,415	11 8 7	....
81	Total	18,079	47,817	44,383	1,585	11,223	61 2 2	0 1 0 4
78	Total of same month last year	10,980	18,079	25,795	921	6,285	37 7 5	0 1 1
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	12 logs	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	....
...	37 passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 6	....
...	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	....
...	Total	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3 1 6	....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	12 9 3	....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

3	Laterite blocks	2,223	85	4,095	140	292	10 3 9	
5	Laterite rubbles	2,140	74	3,654	131	261	9 2 2	
7	Empty boats	.....	.....	2,753	98	197	6 14 4	
15	Total	4,372	159	10,502	375	750	26 4 3	0 6 7
17	Total of same month last year	5,660	221	12,013	429	5,315	26 1 3	0 0 9

ABSTRACT.

81	Private, including miscellaneous ...	18,079	47,817	44,383	1,585	11,223	61 3 8	....
15	Government stores, including ditto	4,372	159	10,502	375	750	26 4 3	....
96	Grand Total	22,451	48,016	54,885	1,960	11,973	80 7 11	....
95	Grand total of same month last year	15,740	18,405	37,808	1,350	11,600	76 1 11	....

MEMO.

						Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	40 6 6
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	90 7 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	Total	...	130 14 5
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	40 6 6
						90 7 11

Midnapore Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
4,659	Private, including miscellaneous ...	3,25,705	18,19,277	9,05,590	32,342	5,21,585	8,009 15 8	.....
20	Government stores	3,043	2,153	6,550	233	.....	78 3 9	.....
4,679	Grand Total ...	3,28,748	18,21,430	9,12,140	32,575	5,21,585	8,088 3 5	.....
5,674	Grand total of same month last year ...	5,47,865	18,92,070	12,91,365	46,120	7,87,280	12,623 12 9	.....

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month				2,070	4	5
Amount of tollage for the month				8,088	3	5
				Total	10,758	7 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month					9,593	6 3
Balance at the end of the month					1,165	1 7

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

5	Betel-nuts	200	3,445	990	.....	.....	13 4 3	.....
1	Bricks and tiles, 500 in number	40	16	300	.....	.....	2 1 0	.....
1	Castor-oil	80	400	300	.....	.....	5 7 0	.....
2	Cotton piece-goods (European)	42	4,100	425	.....	.....	2 14 9	.....
6	Coconuts, 1,500 in number	15	43	465	.....	.....	7 10 6	.....
4	Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	217	7,200	1,575	.....	.....	22 5 9	.....
697	Empty boats .....	.....	.....	80,010	.....	.....	949 0 0	.....
6	Earthenware	65	60	520	.....	.....	5 15 0	.....
1	Firewood	10	1	40	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
25	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	738	1,208	3,585	.....	.....	25 3 0	.....
3	Iron and its manufacture	330	720	1,125	.....	.....	7 11 9	.....
2	Lime and limestone	375	130	675	.....	.....	6 14 3	.....
1	Mats, 100 in number	10	25	20	.....	.....	0 2 3	.....
116	Miscellaneous	5,315	52,139	25,445	.....	.....	358 5 0	.....
14	Mustard	680	2,745	3,920	.....	.....	61 11 0	.....
80	Passenger boats .....	.....	.....	4,490	.....	.....	44 5 3	.....
429	Paddy	83,804	1,64,786	1,64,455	.....	.....	2,497 10 9	.....
156	Rice	29,209	88,371	61,005	.....	.....	796 2 9	.....
40	Straw (427 kahuns)	5,838	1,136	14,950	.....	.....	102 11 9	.....
73	Salt	17,469	68,569	39,300	.....	.....	567 14 0	.....
1	Spices	70	100	200	.....	.....	1 6 0	.....
1	Sand	50	2	100	.....	.....	0 11 0	.....
12	Sugar, unrefined	490	1,706	3,450	.....	.....	53 12 9	.....
2	Sugar, refined	44	360	355	.....	.....	5 8 6	.....
4	Timber, 51 in number	277	360	400	.....	.....	12 5 3	.....
61	Tobacco	1,752	9,231	13,605	.....	.....	214 7 9	.....
1,752	Total	1,47,270	4,06,853	4,22,135	15,076	3,27,730	5,706 0 3	0 3 3
2,591	Total of same month last year	1,91,037	3,81,052	5,24,200	18,721	3,93,141	7,343 13 0	0 3 5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Passengers, 477 in number .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 1 9	.....
...	Demurrage, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 5 6	.....
...	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 7 3	.....
88	Total of same month last year .....	.....	7,398	.....	.....	.....	202 4 9	.....

ABSTRACT.

1,752	Private, including miscellaneous	1,47,270	4,06,853	4,22,135	15,076	3,27,730	5,703 7 6	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,752	Grand Total	1,47,270	4,06,853	4,22,135	15,076	3,27,730	5,793 7 6	.....
2,679	Grand total of same month last year	1,91,037	3,88,450	5,24,200	18,721	3,93,141	7,546 1 9	.....

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month				395	9	6
Amount of tollage for the month				5,793	7	6
				Total	6,189	1 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month					5,926	3 3
Balance at the end of the month					263	13 9

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Ghee	200	6,000	544	19	1,002	8 12 0	.....
24	Salt	11,147	55,735	10,947	390	31,200	200 10 0	.....
8	Mangoes	141	18	1,140	42	420	4 13 9	.....
2	Onion	150	75	201	7	70	1 3 3	.....
1	Betel	95	50	123	4	40	0 7 0	.....
2	Jack fruits	150	4	207	7	70	1 12 0	.....
20	Tobacco	8,900	44,300	10,310	364	21,112	184 2 9	.....
3	Castor seeds	150	1,200	530	18	720	4 6 0	.....
2	Linseed	150	750	245	8	320	1 9 0	.....
16	Lime	3,962	78,000	5,162	184	10,466	107 14 9	.....
2	Chalk	225	4,000	5 4	18	1,044	10 15 0	.....
4	Bales of cloth	275	11,372	574	20	1,160	7 11 9	.....
1	Blanket	150	50	250	8	320	3 14 6	.....
1	Earthen pots	90	15	122	4	28	0 7 0	.....
1	Husks	200	20	325	11	77	1 8 9	.....
1	Hairs, &c.	100	225	185	6	42	0 12 3	.....
1	Sajee (Fuller's earth)	100	150	225	8	320	3 1 6	.....
1	Boxes	50	75	78	2	116	0 7 6	.....
1	Leather	50	100	94	3	120	2 2 9	.....
39	Passengers .. .. .	.....	.....	4,649	166	6,640	48 11 3	.....
60	Empty .. .. .	.....	.....	5,904	210	8,400	52 0 6	.....
194	Total	26,344	2,02,319	42,261	1,499	84,087	647 6 9	0 14
155	Total of same month last year	18,897	64,704	34,603	1,2 8	45,869	449 10 9	0 18
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Rafts of bamboos and ballahs, 14,564 in number.	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	17 13 6	.....
	Total .. .. .	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	17 13 6	.....
	Total of same month last year .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

10	Iron	3,665	21,433	4,415	157	9,106	93 3 3	.....
1	Fire bricks	320	300	420	15	870	8 12 0	.....
1	Coal	295	225	392	14	812	8 3 3	.....
1	Coke	3,558	460	756	27	1,566	16 6 6	.....
5	Road metal	3,000	1,400	5,086	181	10,458	103 2 9	.....
1	Almirah	200	500	451	16	928	7 13 6	.....
2	Gearing	100	100	149	5	70	1 1 9	.....
2	Pipe	600	75	860	30	780	7 15 0	.....
1	Stone	100	3	141	5	290	3 4 6	.....
2	Ashlar	200	38	362	12	192	2 4 0	.....
1	Straw	100	50	225	8	136	1 10 0	.....
17	Empty .. .. .	.....	.....	2,929	104	6,264	37 12 6	.....
1	Empty iron barge of Dehree workshop division to be charged Rs. 15 per month from 1st March to 12th April 1878.	.....	.....	500	17	986	21 0 0	.....
	Ditto for July 1878 .. .. .	.....	.....	250	8	464	15 0 0	.....
46	Total	9,186	27,684	16,936	599	32,922	327 8 9	0 19
75	Total of same month last year	11,609	2,736	30,567	1,123	30,452	392 13 0	0 24
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Rafts of timber, 46 in number .. .. .	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	25 14 0	.....
	Total .. .. .	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	25 14 0	.....
	Total of same month last year .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

194	Private, including miscellaneous	26,344	2,02,319	42,261	1,499	84,087	665 4 3	.....
46	Government stores, including ditto	9,136	30,684	16,936	599	32,922	353 6 9	.....
240	Grand Total	35,484	2,33,003	59,197	2,098	1,17,009	1 018 11 0	.....
230	Grand total of same month last year	30,506	67,440	65,170	2,301	76,321	842 7 0	.....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 10 6
						1,018 11 0
					Total	1,014 5 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439 13 6
Balance at end of the month .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 8 0

Patna Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Ashlar	...	...	612	21	579	5 2 9	.....
3	Rubble	4,255	126	8,057	288	4,705	59 15 3	.....
12	Soorkhee	800	102	1,594	56	563	10 11 0	.....
3	Other building materials	15	.....	1,592	56	2,899	29 2 1	.....
1	Timber	490	700	650	23	23	5 1 3	.....
1	Metal	87	450	162	6	356	3 8 3	.....
1	Tools and plant	140	500	270	9	190	1 15 3	.....
4	Empty boats	.....	.....	692	24	675	9 5 9	.....
27	Total	5,787	1,878	13,609	483	9,929	124 13 7	0 2 4
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
3	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

136	Private, including miscellaneous	11,585	45,713	39,512	1,432	99,545	1,001 9 1	.....
30	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,787	1,878	13,609	483	9,929	124 13 7	.....
166	Grand Total	20,372	47,621	53,121	1,915	109,474	1,126 6 8	.....
...	Grand total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	6 13 4
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,126 6 8
Total						1,133 4 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	665 5 10
Balance at the end of month	...	...	...	...	...	467 14 2

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1878-79.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	1,923 5 1	7,887 5 8	1,421 0 6	6,418 5 10	
High Level, Section I	761 11 5	2,796 9 2	523 0 8	1,682 15 2	
Taldunda	90 7 11	378 15 8	76 1 11	646 2 4	
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,775 8 5	11,062 14 6	2,020 3 1	8,747 7 4	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	8,688 3 5	20,606 8 5	12,622 12 9	26,506 10 9	
Hidgollee Tidal	5,793 7 6	25,914 14 3	7,516 1 9	30,906 9 3	
Total South-Western Circle ...	14,481 10 11	46,581 6 8	20,168 14 6	57,593 4 0	
SONO CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	1,018 11 0	1,476 12 9	842 7 6	3,460 13 3	
Western Main	34 4 3	191 8 6	238 2 3	787 2 3	
Patna	1,126 6 8	5,048 14 0	.....	.....
Total Sone Circle	2,179 5 11	6,717 3 3	1,080 9 9	4,247 15 6	
Grand Total	19,436 9 3	64,361 8 5	23,269 11 4	70,588 10 10	

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,

Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 29th August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st July 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS IN JULY.				FIVE-YEAR LEASES.				THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				SUGAR-CANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.															
			Estimated full discharge in cubic foot per second.	Average discharge in cubic foot per second through out the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.	Leased during July.	Leased up to end of July.																		
																												Khurreef.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Supercane.	Total.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,280	428.36	...	Act. 9,343	21,820	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	Act. ...	...	...	...	...													
		Pattamondoe	...	...	...	2,121	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Section I	675	203.05	...	3,773	11,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Taldandah	1,300	146.5	...	1,540	4,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Machgong	650	120	...	7,072	16,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	23,849	59,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	...	875	748	...	23,780	48,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	300	121	...	2,027	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkooah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	25,816	54,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad	...	4,343	503.33	509.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Main Western	1,000	25.41	253.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	1,468	5.8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gya and Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	49,653	1,11,115	537	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,

Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 2nd September 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.								
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		To								
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	P. A.			
Total traffic for the week	118,706	1,33,616	13 3	12,248	4 3		8,12,547	20	3,30,349	8 0	30,285	14 1		4,61,006	5 3	46,778½	56,783	10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	104	6 7		9 11 5		...		254	2 8		23 13 4		362	9 3	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,002,716	11,26,256	11 9	103,240	4 0		67,62,297	20	26,16,124	7 5	239,834	18 2		37,42,081	3 2	368,234½	520,560	88
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,121,422	12,59,873	9 0	115,489	8 3		75,74,845	0	29,46,813	15 5	270,124	12 3		42,06,687	8 5	415,016½	577,363	98
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,427	1,42,997	7 7	13,108	2 0		12,07,009	10	4,06,733	13 0	37,383	18 8		5,49,731	4 7	44,960	96,919	14
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	111	11 10		10 4 10		.....		317	13 2		29 2 8		429	9 5	.....	...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,130,098	12,99,239	10 0	119,096	19 3		1,15,03,489	20	49,87,269	7 0	437,100	17 4		62,86,449	1 0	398,861	1,004,893	140

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ...	4,485	12,227 13 3	1,120 17 8	39,630 0	13,701 7 0	1,255 19 4	23,929 4 3	4,385½	3,651½	8	
Or per mile of railway ...	...	54 10 5	5 0 2	...	61 3 9	5 12 3	115 14 2	...	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	34,349½	94,954 13 0	8,704 3 10	4,50,272 0	1,40,860 0 0	12,912 3 4	2,35,814 13 0	35,487½	34,707	70	
Total for 9 weeks ...	42,834½	1,07,182 10 3	9,825 1 6	4,49,902 0	1,54,561 7 0	14,168 2 8	2,61,744 1 3	39,872½	38,358½	78	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,070½	11,637 4 6	1,060 15 0	1,52,455 30	37,423 10 9	3,430 10 0	49,060 15 3	4,490	18,388	22	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	...	52 0 2	4 10 4	...	167 4 1	15 6 8	219 4 3	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	50,872½	1,15,893 5 9	10,622 16 5	18,51,573 0	4,54,116 15 0	41,994 1 0	5,74,002 4 9	40,663	139,779	18	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Totl recup
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	42,385	22,022 15 9	2,101 5 6	1,70,188 5	67,875 8 8	6,221 18 6	8,323		
Or per mile of railway	268	144 6 4	13 4 0	1,072 2	427 0 0	39 3 10	52		
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	300,637½	1,99,581 7 0	18,294 19 5	15,50,838 17	4,22,351 6 2	38,715 10 10	57,010		
Total for 9 weeks ...	343,022½	2,22,504 7 6	20,396 4 11	17,21,026 22	4,30,226 14 10	44,937 9 4	65,393		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,449	20,486 10 7	1,873 7 2	3,43,725 20	1,05,594 13 9	9,079 10 6	11,552		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of pre- vious year	198	128 11 9	11 16 0	2,165 8	665 2 7	60 19 6	72		
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	317,319½	1,91,398 13 2	17,544 19 8	28,29,508 16	6,52,798 13 10	59,839 17 11	77,384		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 30

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	T dec in
			28th July 1877.	27th July 1878.	To 28th July 1877.	To 27th July 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
3rd August ...	Northern Bengal ...	219	.....	10,703 0 0	.....	4,39,332 0 0	4,39,332 0 0	
27th July ...	Tirhoot ...	78	4,571 0 0	6,342 0 0	1,00,624 0 0	2,51,937 0 0	85,313 0 0	
10th August ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	23	1,604 0 0	2,084 0 0	61,285 0 0	79,994 0 0	15,709 0 0	
27th July ...	Nalhati ...	27½	1,611 0 0	1,260 0 0	52,251 0 0	56,143 0 0	3,892 0 0	
	Total ...	362½	7,786 0 0	20,388 0 0	2,83,160 0 0	8,27,406 0 0	5,44,248 0 0	



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th August 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for 1877-78.

Mr. V. T. Taylor, who was Commissioner during the year, died on the 9th March 1878 from fever contracted while on tour in the Tributary States. Mr. A. C. Mangles took charge of the division only three days before the close of the year, and his report is therefore little more than a compilation of the reports of the district officers.

2. *Cold weather tours.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Manbhoom, Hazareebagh, and Lohardugga were on tour during the greater part of the cold weather, and they appear to have done much useful work while they were camping out in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom did not pay sufficient attention to this important duty. The tour of the sub-divisional officer of Pachumba, Mr. Bedford, extended over four months; but none of the three

officers who were in charge of the Palamow sub-division during the year went on tour, as the late Commissioner objected to their making over the treasury to the Sub-Deputy Collector. The work that a sub-divisional officer can perform while on tour is so important and useful, that the Lieutenant-Governor must insist that he shall not be forced to remain at his head-quarters throughout the year, merely because there is no other officer at the sub-division fit to take charge of the treasury. At a sub-division like Palamow the treasury might very well be closed for several days together without the public being put to serious inconvenience. The sub-divisional officer should therefore, if necessary, close the treasury while on tour, making a flying visit to his head-quarters once in every week or ten days. As a rule, however, a Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to a sub-division, should be competent to take charge of the treasury during the absence of the sub-divisional officer.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—There was a great deficiency in the rainfall of the division compared with that of the previous year. The following table shows the rainfall of the two years :—

			1876-77.	1877-78.
Manbhoom	...	...	69.27	61.29
Singbhoom	...	...	70.35	60.51
Hazareebagh	...	...	58.78	40.58
Lohardugga	...	...	67.64	53.88

The fall in Hazareebagh was 12 inches below the average yearly rainfall of the division. The distribution of the rainfall during the year was unfavourable to cultivation. In each district the rains began unusually early, and ceased almost a month too soon. In Singbhoom, Hazareebagh, and Lohardugga the result was a partial failure of the winter rice crop; while in Manbhoom the cultivators mistook the breaking of the rains for a preliminary burst, which would be succeeded by a period of hot weather, and abstained at first from sowing their high land rice. In consequence of this delay, when the rains ceased, much of the crop had not come to maturity and withered away. In Hazareebagh, but for the success of the bhadoi crop on which the poorer classes of that district mainly depend, there would probably have been much distress, as the outturn of the dhan and moliwa is estimated to have been only half that of an average crop, while the rubbee was even a greater failure. In the Lohardugga district, the sub-division of Palamow suffered very severely: not only was the rainfall insufficient, but much damage was caused by heavy frosts to the ratur and other cold-weather crops. The mohwa crop also, which promised to be a very good one, was damaged by hail. The rice crop of Lohardugga was, however, far in excess of the wants of the district, and the high prices noticed hereafter were the result of exportation.

4. *Public health.*—The general health of the division was very good throughout the year. There were a few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox, but none of the districts suffered from any epidemic.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—All the district officers, except the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, speak somewhat unfavourably of the material condition of the people, considering that the high prices, and the partial failure of the crops, must, even if they caused no deterioration, have at least prevented any improvement during the past year. The Commissioner, however, appears to have formed a very decided opinion that the people are better off than is generally supposed, and there are certainly circumstances to be taken into consideration in estimating their position to which sufficient attention does not in all cases seem to have been paid. The rents paid by the agricultural classes are extremely low, while the high prices of the last two or three years, mainly due to the great demand for grain for export, must have materially benefitted them, and cannot have injured any who were sufficiently provident to retain enough grain for home consumption: at the same time, the opening out of tea gardens has added considerably to the local demand for labour, and the foreign demand from the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet has steadily increased. In Manbhoom, moreover, the people have the railway and the Raneegeunge mines very close at hand, where doubtless many of them find steady employment. It is possible, however, that the growing emigration of the *non-agricultural* labouring classes indicates the pressure upon them of high prices and bad seasons; but it is even more probable that, as

knowledge of the advantages of emigration increases, numbers who were content hitherto to pass their days as *kamias* or bond-slaves, are learning to seek an independent livelihood outside the province.

6. *Emigration*.—There was no emigration during the year, but an enormous increase in the number of emigrants to the labour districts, as will be seen from the following figures showing the number of emigrants registered in each district in each of the past three years :—

			1876-77.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Manbhoom	...	...	3,022	3,437	7,014
Singbhoom	...	...	186	142	324
Hazareebagh	...	...	1,969	2,213	6,952
Lohardugga	...	...	3,922	3,960	5,921
Total			9,099	9,752	20,211

It is not clear from the report whether the figures given this year for Hazareebagh do not include dependents; but in any case the number of coolies registered in 1877-78 was nearly, if not quite, double the number of the previous year. 8,239 dependents accompanied the thirteen thousand emigrants registered in Manbhoom and Lohardugga. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the provisions of the law for recruiting have been more carefully observed by the registering officers, and that when abuses have occurred the recruiters concerned have been prosecuted and convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with the Commissioner as to the desirability of breaking up the *kamiat* or bond-slave system, and the benefit that emigration is now conferring in this direction, on both the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, can scarcely be over-estimated.

The Commissioner draws attention to a westward movement of the aboriginal tribes of Lohardugga into the territories of the tributary Chiefs. It is said to be extensive and to be due to high prices, rising rents, and the facility of acquiring lands in the wilder tracts at merely nominal rentals. The Commissioner thinks that it is indicative also of general recession of the aborigines before the march of civilization. The subject is deserving of more close and careful enquiry, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to have an early report in regard to it after special local enquiry.

7. *Prices of food and labour*.—In no part of the division, except Palamow, does there appear to have been any rise in money wages to compensate for the dearness of food; but a large proportion of the agricultural laborers receive their hire in grain, and are therefore little affected by its price.

The following figures show the price of rice in the past two years :—

	Highest price (seers per rupee).		Lowest price (seers per rupee).		Average (seers per rupee).	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
					S. o.	S. c.
Manbhoom	22	17	34	29	26 10	20 14
Singbhoom	38	23	48	40	39 8	31 0
Hazareebagh	18	13	26½	20	21 8	16 0
Lohardugga	26	16½	33	34	29 0	24 0

In the Palamow sub-division prices were far higher than in the Sudder station of the district. Common rice was being sold at Palamow in March for 12½ seers per rupee, and Indian-corn was selling at 17½ seers per rupee, the price in the previous August having been a rupee for 81 seers.

8. *Manufactures and Mines*.—There are no manufactures of any importance in Chota Nagpore. Coarse cloth and brass and earthenware utensils and agricultural implements are made for local use, and there is a small export of tusser silk from Manbhoom. There are several lac factories in Manbhoom, the palas and kusum trees, both of which yield lac in large quantities, being very abundant in the district. The industry is, however, as noticed in last year's Resolution, a declining one, and the large lac factory at Dorundah in Lohardugga has this year been forced to suspend operations. Coal is found in each of the districts of the division, but the mines of Singbhoom and

Lohardugga were not worked during the year. There are seven coal mines in the Pachumba sub-division of Hazareebagh, but in only four were operations carried on, and of these by far the most important is the Kurhurbari mine leased by the East Indian Railway Company from Government. The average number of men employed in this mine during the year was 4,500, and the yield of the year was 308,386 tons. The shafts are for the most part shallow, and entirely free from fire damp, and bare torches are used by the miners at their work. The coal mines of Manbhoom should have been more fully noticed in the report. The fields of Raneegunge extend some few miles west of the Burrakur river, but no information is furnished in the report as to whether these mines were worked during the past year. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that in the year 1876-77 several pits were being worked within the Govindpore sub-division. Mica appears to have worked at a profit in the Hazareebagh district, but no successful attempt has been made in recent years to work the copper mines of Singbhoom and Hazareebagh.

It is interesting to note that in Palamow the local sugar manufacturers are using extensively the hand-mills patented by Messrs. Thomson and Milne of Behar, and that this industry shows signs of a rapid increase.

The report altogether omits to notice the tea industry of Hazareebagh. This cultivation appears to have been lately much extended in the Lohardugga district. The last two seasons have suited the tea planters exactly, the older concerns have shown good returns, and ten new gardens have been recently opened out. The condition of this enterprise in both the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga should be noticed at length in future reports.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—Notwithstanding the partial failure of the rice crop, there was a considerable export of rice to districts where higher prices prevailed. Oil-seeds were also exported in large quantities. The Deputy Commissioners of Manbhoom and Singbhoom report that a trade has sprung up in the fruit of the *haritaki*, a species of *Terminalia*. A considerable profit must, it would appear, be made by the export of the fruit of this jungle tree, as it can be purchased at Chyebassa for six annas a maund, while at Midnapore it sells at two rupees per maund. The fairs periodically held in the Manbhoom district have for many years been declining in importance, and they have now been almost entirely replaced by permanent markets. The trade of this division is not likely to develop as it ought, until its communications are materially improved.

10. *State of public feeling, &c.*—Among the primitive people of this division, there is nothing that can be termed 'public opinion,' no press, and no readers of periodical literature. There have been no administrative changes of importance, and the only statistical enquiries related to births and deaths, the ratios of which were perhaps not more inaccurate and fictitious than they are elsewhere.

11. *Police and Crime.*—The subjects of police, crime, and civil justice appear to have been very meagrely treated by the district officers. In Manbhoom serious offences showed a decrease, but lurking house-trespass and theft had increased. The causes of this increase are not satisfactorily explained. There can have been no special deterioration in the character of the chowkidars during the year, and if the police did their duty, the really bad characters would be very soon convicted of specific offences. In Singbhoom there was a general decrease of crime, attributable apparently to the excellent working of the district system of village and ghatwali police. The ghatwals are especially described as a most useful body, clean and well fed and very different indeed to what they used to be. Some account of the causes of this marked improvement would have been interesting and useful. In Hazareebagh there was a serious increase in offences against property, especially in dacoity or highway robbery. This is a great reproach to the district administration, and a falling back to a state of things for which Hazareebagh was once only too notorious. It is, however, to be hoped that the reorganization of the road patrols, and the increased control over the rural police given to the local authorities by the Act recently passed in the Bengal Council, will lead to improvement in this respect. In Lohardugga also there is an increase in petty crime reported, which the Deputy Commissioner seeks to explain away by terming it

‘only nominal, and due to greater vigilance on the part of the police.’ With the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor must hesitate to accept that theory. In future reports the district officers must endeavour to give some detailed and intelligent account of the amount and character of the civil litigation of their districts. This is a matter of peculiar interest in a province like Chota Nagpore, and should be specially easy to treat where the district officers are themselves the principal civil courts. The few facts noted in the present report are entirely without general interest or value.

12. *Land and Land Revenue Administration.*—The only district in which any difficulty appears to be experienced in the realization of the Government revenue is Hazareebagh. Colonel Boddam complains of the want of a law for enforcing punctual payment, but it is not clear why this difficulty should be felt in Hazareebagh more than in the other districts of the division. The subject is, however, deserving of attention, especially as the present procedure is said to involve much harassment to under-tenants and ryots. The Board of Revenue will be requested to report specially on the system now in force in Chota Nagpore, and to make any suggestions necessary for its amendment. There was a great falling off in the number of rent suits in Manbhoom, and this the Deputy Commissioner explains to be due to the distance by which the landlords and tenants in the south of the district are separated from the nearest court. The Lieutenant-Governor has already recommended to the Government of India that the thanas of Raipore and Soopore be transferred to the district of Bankoora—a measure which will do much to mitigate this inconvenience. Great dissatisfaction formerly prevailed at the delay in the execution of decrees in rent cases in Manbhoom, but from the Commissioner’s report, it would seem that during the past year there was a very marked improvement in this respect.

13. *Excise.*—There was an increase of excise revenue in all the districts, except Singbhoom, where there was a decrease of Rs. 827, chiefly under the head of country spirits. This falling off is attributed to the partial failure of the mohwa crop; but it may be inferred, from the great falling off in excise cases, that the district administration has been lax, which would more than account for all deficiencies. The increase in Manbhoom and Lohardugga amounted to Rs. 5,823. Out of the seven distilleries in Manbhoom at the beginning of the year, four were abolished during the year, and the other three since its close. At the same time the number of out-stills has been reduced from 284, the average of the previous five years, to 194. In the Resolution on the report for last year, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a wish that some enquiry should be made as to whether the aboriginal tribes are addicted to excessive drinking at festivals and village gatherings. The matter has been separately reported upon by the Commissioner, and it appears that the Mundas and Oraons in Lohardugga, the Hos in Singbhoom, and other kindred tribes are addicted to excessive drinking at festivals. The liquor consumed is, however, ‘handya’ or rice-beer, which is far more wholesome and nutritious than spirits. The decreased consumption of ganja in Lohardugga is a decidedly good thing.

14. *Money Orders and Treasury.*—The transactions in inland money orders in the four districts of the division during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

District.	Issues.				Payments.			
	Orders.		Amount.		Orders.		Amount.	
	1876-77	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Manbhoom	227	270	9,570	8,929	145	136	10,246	7,304
Singbhoom	265	Not given.	10,905	9,699	49	Not given.	4,062	2,916
Hazareebagh	503	ditto	14,816	21,025	215	ditto.	11,723	8,970
Lohardugga	884	778	37,915	22,873	167	193	8,419	12,564
Total ... ..	.....	.....	73,206	62,519	.....	.....	34,450	31,764

The increased issues from Hazareebagh are said to be due to remittances made by the subordinates of the survey parties: the increased payments in

Lohardugga are not accounted for. With these two exceptions, there was a decrease in issues and in payments in each of the districts of the division, attributed in some instances to the increased use of currency notes for purposes of remission. Complaints are general that the supply of notes is inadequate to meet the demand on this account. There appears to have been an extraordinary demand for copper coin in Lohardugga district. Rupees 56,998 worth of copper coin was received into the treasury during the year, and yet the supply was inadequate to the demand, said to have been caused by the opening of the ten new tea gardens mentioned above.

15. *Savings Banks*.—There was an increase in the number of depositors, and in the amount deposited in the savings bank of each of the districts of Manbhoom, Singbhoom, and Hazareebagh. The statistics for Lohardugga are not given. The savings banks are only, as a rule, used by Government servants.

16. *Irrigation*.—There are no great works in the division, though petty reservoirs are common, and would, if multiplied, do much to secure the crops in bad seasons. The Deputy Commissioner should use his influence with the zemindars and others to induce them to undertake such works where feasible. It would seem that even the ryots are at times ready to combine for such purposes, and an account is given in the report of how the cultivators of the Bagmoondi Estate contemplate a local irrigation scheme of some considerable magnitude, which the district engineer considers perfectly feasible. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the Deputy Commissioner proposes to assist the ryots to come to terms with their landlord before they undertake this work. He will be glad to hear of the success of the undertaking.

17. *Roads*.—The provincial, local, village, and station roads in Hazareebagh are all reported to be in good order, and the Manbhoom District Committee appear to be persevering in their efforts to improve the six main roads of that district. The funds at present assigned to Singbhoom are certainly not sufficient to keep 540 miles of road in repair, and the Deputy Commissioner apparently wishes that the Road Cess Act should be extended to his district, or at least to the permanently settled pergunnah of Ghatsila, and that the Government grant should be increased. Any proposals that the Commissioner may have to make on the subject should be submitted separately. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to do something more, if possible, to improve the communications of this division generally. Good roads are, in a country like Chota Nagpore, the best civilising agency that Government can employ, and the local grants from provincial funds might very well be increased. The two principal roads of Lohardugga, the importance of which was noticed in the last year's Resolution, are said to be still in very bad condition. These roads are not under the District Committee and are kept in repair from provincial funds. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to the matter. It is of the utmost importance to the district that they should be properly maintained.

18. *Education*.—The prospects of education in Manbhoom are better than in the other districts of the division, and the system of payment by results introduced in 1876 has been so successful that the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom proposes also to adopt it. The number of unaided schools in Lohardugga is reported to have increased during the year from 65 to 157, but the cause of the increase is not given. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that some of the 92 schools recently entered in the returns must have existed before the beginning of the year, though their existence may not have been known to the Deputy Commissioner or the educational officers. It is satisfactory to find that the want of proper gurus for the pathshalas—a want which has hitherto prevented the progress of education among the aboriginal tribes—is being gradually supplied by the normal and mission schools. In each of the districts, except Singbhoom, there was during the year an increase in the number of children attending schools under Government inspection.

19. *Vaccination*.—The only district in which vaccination is reported to have progressed during the year is Singbhoom, where 11,146 operations were performed, against 7,587 in the previous year. The successful cases were 10,226, against 6,456 in 1876-77. Two hundred and sixty-eight operations were performed at the dispensary, and all the rest in the interior of the district by 15 vaccinators, of whom 10 were ex-inoculators. For the last two years the results in Singbhoom

have been most satisfactory. In both Manbhoom and Lohardugga there was a great falling off as compared with the previous year, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom is correct in ascribing the decrease in the number of operations to the extension of the circle system of vaccination to his district, and the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination to supervise the work instead of the Civil Surgeon. The circle system was also extended to Singbhoom, and there the number of operations has largely increased, although that Deputy Commissioner also disapproves of the change. It is, however, too soon now to judge by results, the extension of the circle system to Manbhoom and Singbhoom having been ordered only last December. In the Hazareebagh district the subject of vaccination appears for the last two years to have been much neglected. The attention of the Medical Department will be invited to paragraphs 123 to 126 of the Commissioner's report.

20. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—Most of the zemindars in Chota Nagpore are so deeply involved in debt that they are unable to incur any expense for the benefit of their districts, or even to assist their own ryots when in distress. There are, however, some few exceptions to this, and Government has on more than one occasion acknowledged the liberality of Maharanee Higan Kumari of Pandra. Natabor Sing Chowdry of Simlapal, Hurgobind Sing Chowdry of Bheliadiha and Rasbehary Lal Sing of Jerriah are also spoken well of by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Tekait of Kurhurbari and the Rajah of Sreerampore for the great interest they have taken in the cause of education in Hazareebagh. The Palgunj Rajah also deserves notice for his considerate treatment of his Sonthal ryots when combined under bad advice to withhold their rents.

21. *Encumbered Estates.*—There were at the close of the year 173 attached estates under management by the district officers on account of the debts of the proprietors. The Encumbered Estates' Act VI of 1876 is now being brought into operation. Rules framed under the Act were sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1877, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ruled that, as a general principle, no estate should be protected of which the clearance from debt cannot reasonably be expected within 25 years. The Commissioner has been called on to submit a list of estates to be brought under the Act, and as soon as the list is approved, the duties of the Political Department with reference to the protection of the estates of debtors from sale in execution of decrees will cease. The Lieutenant-Governor has already issued orders for stopping the very expensive and unnecessary cadastral survey of the Chota Nagpore minor's estate. All the survey that the estate requires can be done by a much smaller party, and on a much less costly scale than was originally proposed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE;

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BHAGULPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report of the Bhagulpore Division for the year 1877-78.

• The report is submitted by Mr. G. N. Barlow, who was in charge of the Bhagulpore Division during the whole of the past year. The delay in submission is explained to be due to the unpunctuality of the district officers in sending their reports to the Commissioner. From Maldah alone of the five districts in the division was the General Administration Report received in proper time, while the Purneah report was not only sent in late, but was so incomplete that the Commissioner was compelled to call for further information, and to defer the preparation of his own report until he had obtained it. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed of late that the standing orders fixing the dates at which reports are due are treated too often with entire disregard, but measures will shortly be taken to enforce punctuality in future.

2. *Cold weather tours.*—The Commissioner was in camp for nearly three months, but most of his time was occupied with inspection duties at the headquarters of districts. He was, however, able, for the first time during his incumbency, to make a somewhat extended tour through the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a visit which is said to have afforded as much gratification to the people as to the Commissioner himself. The former were “much impressed with the sense of our greatness,” evincing great respect for the Commissioner, ‘as the embodiment of Government power,’ while the latter was unexpectedly pleased with the place, the people, and his reception.

3. None of the district officers spent sufficient time in the interior of their districts, although they endeavoured by rapid travelling to cover as much ground as possible during the time at their disposal. In the case of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Deputy Commissioner commenced his tour very early in the year, and his failure to make a thorough inspection of his district is sufficiently accounted for by the malarious fever which attacked himself and his entire camp. In the other districts of the division, it is stated that the Magistrates were compelled to remain at their head-quarters to attend to current work. This is an excuse which the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept. Such work as the Magistrates could not take into camp with them should have been entrusted to the Deputy Collector, or allowed to stand over. For a considerable time the stations of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah had no Joint-Magistrate, and this detained the district officers at their head-quarters when they otherwise might have been on tour. The Commissioner complains that during the past year “a disposition has been manifested to leave the districts of his division under-officered.” That is not a reflection which Mr. Barlow was warranted in making, knowing, as he does, how the deputation of officers for famine relief in Madras has left this Government helpless to meet the demands for assistance from many districts in which the work is far heavier than it is in any of the districts of the Bhagulpore Division. It is doubtless generally understood that the Government attaches great importance to the duty of district officers making a thorough tour in the cold weather, and that in ordinary years the Lieutenant-Governor will not accept a hurried run through a district as an adequate substitute for this, however many police-stations and other subordinate administrative posts may have been cursorily inspected.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Joint-Magistrates should be sent out into the districts for a portion of the cold season. At present these officers have very little opportunity of learning anything of the districts, or of the habits of the people, until they are called upon to take charge of districts. Some of the sub-divisional officers also appear not to have spent so long a time in camp as they might have done. Mr. Hampton, the sub-divisional officer of Jamoe, was particularly negligent in this respect. Nothing is said of the tours of the sub-divisional officers of Arrareah and Kishengunge. The Commissioner should state whether it is the case that the former officer made

no tour at all. The Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon greater attention to this subject. A subordinate officer should be at least four months of the year in the villages of his charge.

5. *Rainfall and crops.*—Judged by the agricultural results, the season appears to have been a fairly prosperous one. Rain fell at intervals in the early months of the year, and, as usually happens in such cases, the regular rains began rather late, and were not so heavy as usual. In Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the autumn and spring crops were deficient, but the abundance of the winter crop from which the bulk of the food-supply is derived quite made up for this. In Monghyr, on the other hand, the winter crop was bad, and the spring crop below the average, while the autumn harvest was exceptionally abundant. In Bhagulpore and Maldah the general outturn of all crops was good, owing to the opportune distribution of the rain. The mango crop is said to have been a total failure throughout the division. In Monghyr the poppy and the grain crops were attacked by caterpillars, a source of loss which was first brought to the notice of Government by the officers of the Opium Department. Special enquiry has been made, and the result appears to show that the ravages of these insects were due to the very intermittent character of the rainfall. In ordinary seasons they are drowned by the continuous rain, and nothing has been heard of them during the current year. With regard to the tables of rainfall appended to the report, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that they would be more instructive for purposes of comparison if the rainfall for each month of the year were shown in juxtaposition with the rainfall of the last year, and the average rainfall of as many preceding years as may be on record. This should be done in future. It should also be stated in a note on how many years observations the average is calculated for each district.

6. *Health and material condition of the people.*—As is usual in seasons of irregular and intermittent rainfall, the public health suffered considerably during the past year. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form at Jamalpore, where many deaths occurred among the European subordinates of the East Indian Railway, and at the Singhessur fair in the Mudhepoorah sub-division of Bhagulpore. In Rajmehal the disease was confined to batches of emigrants who were passing through on their way to Assam and Cachar, and the creditable exertions of Mr. Henry, the sub-divisional officer, seem to have prevented the disease from spreading to the bazaar. But the most alarming feature of the season was the outbreak of malarious fever in Maldah, which is said to have lasted from the beginning of September to the end of January, to have affected no less than one thousand villages, or nearly two-fifths of the entire district, and to have caused 22,000 deaths. The district officer draws attention to the fact that the increase of fever in Maldah, during the last four years, has coincided with a decrease in the annual inundation, and appears to consider that the fever is due to the deterioration of the drinking-water caused by the change of level. Doubtless the use of bad water may have had something to do with the prevalence of fever, but the causation of such diseases at present is obscure, and the tendency of recent theories is to refer them rather to causes originating in defective drainage than to the use of bad water. Further particulars have been called for by the Commissioner, and the subject should be treated of at length in the report for the current year. If the people would only be induced to raise their houses, or even sleep on platforms, there would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be a decided improvement in the public health.

7. As regards the condition of the people, the information furnished is somewhat meagre, and lacks that vivid appreciation of details in the daily life of the people which might be expected from district officers who knew their districts thoroughly. Prices ruled high throughout the year, and the exceptional prosperity of the agricultural classes formed a striking contrast to the pressure felt by artisans, servants, and other persons remunerated by fixed wages. It is satisfactory to find that the agricultural classes are said to have freed themselves extensively from the obligations which they had incurred to the village grain-lenders. The progress effected in the recovery of advances made by Government and by the landholders in 1874 appears to show that this statement is correct. The district officer of Maldah speaks highly of the prosperity of the ryots in his district, and cites in support of his opinion the fact that the unlawful assemblies and riots which occur in Maldah generally arise out of quarrels between rival

landlords, and not from the disputes between landlords and tenants, which are so common in Eastern Bengal. On the whole, the Commissioner is of opinion that, apart from any particular circumstances which might affect the condition of the people at any particular time, they slowly advance, year by year, in wealth and intelligence, and are happy and contented. One fact is quite certain, that the people are at the present moment able to live without any signs of distress, though the price of rice is what was a few years ago held to be the famine standard of price.

8. *Emigration and movements of the people.*—The only districts of the division from which emigration regularly takes place are Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. During the past year 2,503 emigrants left Monghyr, against 2,056 in 1876-77, while the number of emigrants from the Sonthal Pergunnahs rose from 625 to 1,817. In the case of Monghyr the movement is said to be due partly to the exertions of the late Magistrate, who used his influence strongly to promote emigration, and partly to high rents on the estates of Maharajah Sir Jye Mungul Singh, which drove a number of his tenants to leave the district. The Magistrate also says that "many more left who were not registered." It is not clear whether he means that these went to Assam or the Colonies, or simply left the district and settled elsewhere. In a subsequent paragraph the Commissioner states that, since the behaviour of his subordinates was reported to Sir Jye Mungul Singh, no further complaints have been heard; but it is not stated whether any measures have actually been taken to mitigate the evils complained of, or whether the Maharajah was originally aware of the oppressive action of his subordinates, and of its effect in causing the peasantry to desert their lands. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the increased emigration seems to have been due to the high prices, which pressed heavily upon the landless low castes who work for wages.

9. *Prices of food.*—Prices ruled high throughout the year, the average in the case of rice ranging from 13 seers to the rupee in Monghyr to 18 in Purneah, while the average for wheat varied from 11 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs to 17 in Purneah. This latter staple would no doubt have been dearer, but for the block in grain traffic on the East Indian Railway. It is observed that the wages of labour have not risen appreciably, although a tendency in that direction is manifesting itself.

10. *Manufactures and trade.*—Indigo still maintains its place as the chief manufacturing industry of the division. It is satisfactory to find that the judicious measures taken by Mr. Rees in Maldah resulted in allaying the excitement said to exist at the beginning of the year among the ryots in respect of the sowing of indigo. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no further disputes will occur, and that the planters will understand that they will best serve their own interests by treating the ryots with consideration.

11. The demand for stone from Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is still on the increase, and the recent development of this industry is largely due to the return of the main stream of the Ganges to Rajmehal. In the latter district leases of hills in which it is proposed to form quarries have been taken by the Calcutta Municipality and the East Indian Railway. Slate quarries are worked to a small extent in Monghyr, and talc is found in the hills of the Jamoe sub-division and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. But at present no one is disposed to invest money in working it, and it is believed that the market is fully supplied from the Mica mines in the north of Hazareebagh. The export of hides from Purneah and of oil-seeds from Deoghur increased largely during the year. It is curious to note, from the facts stated in paragraph 53 of the report, that native cloth merchants in Calcutta are adopting the system of selling on credit by means of travelling agents to consumers in the interior. These agents correspond very closely to the travelling drapers, who in the midland and other districts of England drive a considerable trade, and succeed in selling their goods at very high rates, payable generally by instalments.

12. *Public feeling on matters of administration, &c.*—Rapid progress was made in the work of land registration during the past year, and the Commissioner states that the measure has now ceased to attract any special attention among the people. The Public Works Cess appears to have taken its place in the recognised system of taxation, and to be paid without complaint—a result which is largely due to the fact that it is collected by machinery to which the people have become accustomed. The license tax was not in force

during the year under report, but it is said to be popular with the agriculturist classes, who are well aware of the practical immunity from taxation which the money-lending and grain-dealing classes have long enjoyed. Some slight interest in the Turco-Russian war was shown by some of the educated Mahomedans living in the towns and large villages, who are moreover said to have expressed strong approval of the despatch of troops to Malta; but the Mahomedan community generally displayed no feeling on the subject, and were probably hardly aware that a war was going on at all. The anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title was celebrated in Begoeserai by an illumination of the town.

13. At the Commissioner's request the annual report, which is usually submitted on the Sonthal settlement, has been deferred until the operations are completed, and Government is therefore in possession of no detailed information on the subject for the past year. It is stated, however, that great progress has been made in the preparation of the jumabundees showing the allotment among individual ryots of the lump sum assessed upon each village by the settlements, and it is particularly satisfactory to find that these jumabundees are already being used, without opposition, as authoritative evidence in deciding rent suits. The Hinduizing improvement among the Sonthals appear to be more of a social than a religious character. Abstinence from particular kinds of food has always been regarded as a badge of caste distinction, and the self-important air which Bhagirath Manjhi's followers are said to assume is thoroughly characteristic of aboriginal races undergoing the process of refinement into Hindus. This movement also accounts for the check which the progress of Christianity is said to have received. On the whole, the political aspects of the movement do not seem to be very marked. It is stated, however, that there is a tendency among the reformed Sonthals to withhold their rents, and the Government officers must continue to watch quietly and unobtrusively the progress of things. At any moment such a movement among a simple and excitable people like the Sonthals may call for decisive action. The Lieutenant-Governor was glad, however, to learn from Maharajah Gopal Singh that Bhagiruth Manjhi has now settled down to become a quiet and peaceful religious reformer, and entirely avoids all political agitation. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish special enquiry to be made into the truth of the statement that the Hinduized Sonthals, who have abandoned their national drink, rice-beer, have taken to smoking ganja. If this is the case, it is the worst phase in connection with the movement as yet reported. It should also be explained why the new converts call themselves "Kherwars," which is understood to be the name of a wild tribe remotely akin to the Sonthals.

14. The difficulties arising from the encroachment of Hindu mahajuns and others upon Sonthali villages have long been felt and recognized by Government. The subject must be separately and completely dealt with in connection with the settlement of the division.

15. *Effect of administrative changes and arrangements.*—The measures taken for the repression of drunkenness among the Sonthals seem to have met with a fair measure of success, though the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to remark that, except in the Rajmehal sub-division, the orders of Government had not received the special attention which should have been given to them by the Sonthal officers. Habitual drunkenness on the part of village headmen will now render them liable to dismissal, and it is hoped that this will have a salutary effect. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly approves of the proposal to limit the Bandhana festival to a stated period, as appears to have been done in Rajmehal. But this innovation should be introduced with some caution, and the concurrence of the leading Sonthals should be secured before any definite orders are issued. With regard to the statement that the administrative staff of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is unable to cope with the work, and that the European officers are thereby debarred from personal contact with the people, the Lieutenant-Governor has had the opportunity of personal conference with the Commissioner, and he will be prepared to consider any definite proposal that may be made for strengthening the ministerial establishments of Pakour and Jamtara, and for assisting the European officers by appointing Sub-Deputy Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to admit that the excuses given for that want of personal communication with the people are at all justified.

16. In Bhagulpore, Maldah, and Monghyr the Chowkedars Act of 1870 is working fairly well. Every effort should be made to support the punchayets in dealing with influential men who are disposed to resist assessment. Some fuller explanation should be given of the alleged failure of the Act in Purneah. Monghyr is the only district in the division where measures are in progress for the revival of the putwaree system. Difficulties have been experienced in securing the nomination of putwarees by the proprietors of joint estates, and it is stated that the coercive provisions of the law will have to be resorted to in order to enforce the filing of regular accounts. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, when this has been done in one or two cases, the zemindars will recognize the necessity of complying with the rules, and the whole measure will work smoothly.

17. The confusion and intermixture of jurisdictions in Maldah should be separately reported and dealt with.

18. *Police and justice.*—The returns of crime show a considerable diminution in the number of cases reported, and also in the number considered to be true. The several districts of the division stand thus in order of criminality with reference to population:—

Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	1 in	448
Maldah	...	...	...	1 "	559
Monghyr	...	...	...	1 "	690
Purneah	...	...	...	1 "	899
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	1 "	1,863

The small proportion of crime in Bhagulpore is attributed by the Magistrate partly to the vigorous measures taken against bad characters during the last few years, and partly to "Major Gordon's system" of dealing with complaints to the police. As regards the treatment of bad characters, the policy which the Government will follow in future has been indicated in the Resolution recorded on the police report for 1877; but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know what were the special peculiarities of the system introduced by Major Gordon, and now done away with, which is said to have made the people of Bhagulpore so reluctant to report crime. The results in every 100 cases of cognizable crime stood thus—

			False, and not enquired into.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	5	20	75
Purneah	...	...	26	19	55
Maldah	...	...	21	30	49
Bhagulpore	...	...	26	31	43
Monghyr	..	...	27	31	42

Here, again, there appears to be some pronounced difference of practice which should be explained. It is not understood why the proportion of cases entered as false and not enquired into should be so much less in the Sonthal Pergunnahs than in the regulation districts. The Commissioner's statement that the Magistrates were not in any way consulted as to the reductions effected in the police during the year is shown by a reference to Mr. Monro's report to be incorrect.

19. In Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Maldah civil litigation is said to have declined in consequence of the checks on reckless litigation imposed by the new Code of Civil Procedure. A decrease in the number of rent suits in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is clearly due to the introduction of stamps in those parts of the country where the settlement has been completed.

20. *Revenue.*—The collections of the land revenue demand for the year were on the whole satisfactory. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the balance of 6·8 per cent. on the current demand is said to be due to the outbreak of cholera at Rajmehal, which frightened away the headmen of the villages of the Damins as they were coming in with their rents. Of the balance of 4·2 per cent. in Monghyr, the larger proportion is said to be due from Government estates under direct management, and it is also observed that, out of Rs. 27,730 entered as the balance of the arrear demand in the division, nearly Rs. 24,000 is due from these Monghyr estates. The Lieutenant-Governor regards this as extremely unsatisfactory, and the Board will be asked to pay special attention to the matter.

21. *Affairs connected with the land.*—The relations between landlords and tenant were for the most part free from disturbance during the year.

In Monghyr complaints were made of oppression by the subordinates of Sir Jye Mungul Singh, but, as already noticed, there is some ground for hope that the grievance has been redressed at the instance of the Magistrate. In the Mudhepoora sub-division of Bhagulpore the number of cases in which rent was deposited in court by the ryots rose from 1,183 in 1876-77 to 5,516 in the past year. It appears that the high prices which prevailed, and the manifest prosperity of the cultivators, induced the landlords to demand enhanced rents. This was met by a combination among the ryots, large numbers of whom deposited their rents at the old rates, and declined to pay the increase demanded. In Purneah and Maldah no troubles of this kind appear to have occurred, and the prosperity of the tenants in those districts is attributed to the bad climate and other physical disadvantages which operate as checks on agriculture and tend to perpetuate the state of things which was prevalent in Bengal at the beginning of the century, when landlords were competing with one another for tenants instead of tenants struggling for land. Enquiry was made during the year into oppressive dealings alleged to exist on the farmed estates in Monghyr and in the sub-division of Banka in Bhagulpore. In both districts there appears to be some oppression, but it is said to be no more than is inevitable under the farming system. This is scarcely a satisfactory account. The dealings of the farmers with their ryots should be closely watched by the district officers whose influence may be of some avail in checking illegality and injustice.

22. The marked prosperity of the agricultural classes during the past year is well illustrated by the progress that has been made in realizing the advances made in 1874 under the Land Improvement Act. In Maldah the entire balance had already been paid up, and the amount due in the whole division at the close of the year was only Rs. 5,792, most of which is expected to be recovered. In Monghyr Rs. 30,698 were collected out of Rs. 34,541 actually due—a result which does great credit to the exertions of the Collector Mr. Magrath.

23. *Excise.*—The net excise revenue of the division rose from Rs. 6,59,158 in 1876-77 to Rs. 7,92,459 in the past year, being an increase of 20 per cent. The Commissioner considers this striking increase to be quite exceptional, and argues that it cannot be due to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year; for the labouring class, who are the greatest consumers of intoxicating liquors and drugs, were not in easier circumstances than usual. It is true that the consumption of liquors and drugs by the labouring classes is brought more to the notice of European officers, as they make no secret of their fondness for such articles. But it is a matter of universal experience that a prosperous agricultural year invariably leads to a larger consumption of intoxicants, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that indulgence of this kind is largely on the increase among respectable Hindus of all classes, though it is only among the lower classes that it ordinarily attracts attention. The substitution of outstills for central distilleries came into force at the close of the year, but has not been extended to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

24. *Stamps and monetary arrangements.*—The stamp revenue realised in the division was Rs. 8,65,141, against Rs. 7,72,301 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the operation of the Land Registration Act and to the stimulus given to litigation by the general prosperity of the people. No prosecutions were instituted during the year for evasions of the stamp law, owing, it is said, to the omission of the civil courts to bring such cases to the notice of the Collector. The attention of the High Court will be invited to the action of the Moonsif of BegooSerai, who intimated to the Collector his intention (of reporting him to the Judge for giving him orders) when furnished by the Collector with a copy of the Government circular on the subject.

25. The transactions in currency notes increased largely in consequence of the activity of the grain trade. The demand for pice in Bhagulpore and Monghyr noticed by the Commissioner is curious. The treasury at Bhagulpore was at one time entirely denuded of copper coin, and pice were selling at 15 annas a rupee in the bazar. The Accountant-General will have his attention drawn to this.

26. *Railway.*—Six fatal accidents occurred on the East Indian Railway during the year, in one of which, however, the medical evidence subsequently pointed to the conclusion that the body was that of a murdered man which

had been placed on the rail in order to conceal the crime. In 13 cases persons were injured. There was one case of placing an obstruction on the line of rails, but the offender escaped. One man was convicted of stealing spikes and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner that the punishment was inadequate, and that such cases should be committed to the Sessions in future. It is believed, however, that the railway authorities are now counter-sinking the heads of the spikes in such a manner as to make their abstraction almost impossible.

27. *Irrigation and Roads.*—The peculiar facilities which the conformation of the surface of the Damin-i-Koh afford for the storage of water for use in irrigation are well known, and the question of undertaking small local irrigation works in that part of the country will be considered in the Irrigation Department. Roads are progressing throughout the division. The Irrigation Department will be asked to enquire into the silting up of the mouth of the Kalindry river in Maldah.

28. *Education.*—Scarcely anything is said by the Commissioner about the progress of education in the Bhagulpore Division during the past year. The number of first class patshalas is, however, stated to be increasing, and the system introduced last year for controlling the primary schools through the agency of selected gurus appears to be successful. The Lieutenant-Governor lately inspected some 600 pupils collected from patshalas in the immediate neighbourhood of Bhagulpore and was much struck by their quickness and intelligence. The proposal to raise the status of the Bhagulpore school to that of a high school is in abeyance for want of local funds.

29. *Local Committees.*—The Road Cess Committees in all the districts are said to have done satisfactory work, though more use might have been made of the Branch Committees. The Commissioner complains of the apathy of the members of the Education Committees, who, he says, will not assemble for discussion, and will not visit schools within easy reach of their homes. It is difficult to understand why there should be this difference between the two kinds of Committees, and the Lieutenant-Governor can only suppose that there has been some want of judgment in nominating members to the Education Committees, or that they see that the Magistrates themselves do not take much interest in their work.

30. The Municipalities of Monghyr, Deoghur, and Jamalpore are the most successful in the division. At Jamalpore, in particular, great assistance was received from the railway officials who were members of the Committee. The Magistrate of Bhagulpore has reported very favourably on the amount of work done by the Bhagulpore Municipal Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the praise was well bestowed. But from the complaints which have been made of the condition of the station roads there is reason to fear that the efforts of the Committee have not been seconded by their executive officers.

31. *Wards' Estates.*—The management of the Wards' estates in the division appears to have been judicious and fairly successful. Three new estates were taken under the charge of the Court during the year—two in Bhagulpore and one in Monghyr. It is satisfactory to find that the debts of the Soorjapore estate in Purneah have been reduced from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 2,37,000 since it has been under Government management.

32. *Conduct of Zemindars, &c.*—The Commissioner makes special mention of the liberal conduct of Rajah Ram Narain Singh of Khyra in Monghyr, who suspended the collection of rent from his ryots in consequence of the shortness of their crop. The relations between Maharajah Sir Jye Mungul Sing and his tenantry have already been commented on, and the Commissioner has been instructed to see that any fresh cases of oppression are brought to the Maharajah's notice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that Rajah Lelanund Singh has entered upon a course of reform, by giving his son, with whom he has till now been on bad terms, authority over his estates, and appointing a European manager.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 12th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies during the year ending 31st March 1878.

Read again—

The Reports of the two previous years, with the orders of Government thereon.

Emigration to the colonies appears to have received a remarkable impulse during 1877-78, partly no doubt from the well directed measures of the Emigration Agents, but mainly owing to the scarcity in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, whence the larger proportion of the supply of colonial emigrants is usually drawn. In consequence of the combined operation of these causes, the number of emigrants actually despatched rose from 7,734 in 1876-77 to 18,488 in the past year. In view of this extraordinary activity of recruiting operations continuous efforts were made by Government to guard against abuses, one important step taken being to require all unauthorized sub-agents to take out licenses as recruiters so as to bring them within the control of the law. The attention of the District Magistrates was also drawn to certain points in respect of which their careful co-operation is essential to the success of emigration, and a variety of minor reforms have been or are being introduced with the object of providing for the health and comfort of the emigrants during their stay in Calcutta and on the voyage to the colony for which they have engaged. Sir Ashley Eden has on several occasions expressed opinions in favour of encouraging emigration to British colonies, not only as affording an outlet for the surplus population of the overcrowded districts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces, but as indirectly tending to raise the standard of living among Indian labourers. He therefore views with satisfaction the increase last year in the number of emigrants.

2. The duties of Protector of Emigrants were discharged by five different officers during the year, and the present incumbent, Dr. V. Richards, only took charge of the work on the 16th March 1878. These changes were unfortunate but unavoidable, and it does not appear that the business of the office was materially affected by them.

3. Under the orders of the Government of India some important alterations were made during the year in Rule 23 which regulates the proportion of female to male emigrants, the object of the modifications being to reduce the number of women despatched during the monsoon months when the voyage is supposed to be more trying to weak persons, and increase the number shipped later in the season. Some practical difficulty has been found in enforcing the new rules, and in the case of the Colony of Guadeloupe they have been relaxed for the present season. At the close of the season a special report on their working will be submitted to the Government of India, and it may then be a matter for consideration whether it is worth while to maintain a distinction of the kind.

4. Nine emigration agencies were at work during 1877-78, being three more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the opening of agencies for the three colonies of Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Lucia. The emigration business of these colonies, together with that of Trinidad, was, however, transacted by a single agent, and a similar arrangement was followed during the past year for the colonies of Demerara and Natal. Mauritius, Surinam, and Guadeloupe have separate agents. Thus the work of the nine agencies is, in fact, conducted by five agents, two of whom are members of mercantile firms in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the supervision of the detailed work of an emigration agency cannot always be properly attended to by gentlemen who are occupied with important business on their own account, and in the event of the emigration to Guadeloupe and Surinam increasing, it may be necessary to recommend that separate and independent agents be appointed.

5. In 1876-77, the number of admissions to depôts was 9,417, while in the past year they rose to 22,544. Nor is this due merely to the opening of the three fresh agencies, and to the resumption of operations by the Surinam agency from which no emigrants were despatched in the previous year. These causes account for only 2,963, or less than one-fourth of the total increase, the balance being due to the greater number of admissions to existing depôts. Thus Demerara recruited 9,688 emigrants against 4,746 in 1876-77, while Mauritius collected 3,044 against 1,274, and Guadeloupe 2,733 against 441.

- 6. That this conspicuous rise in the number of admissions should have been attended by some enhancement of the death-rate is no more than might have been expected looking to the circumstances under which many of the emigrants were recruited. During 1876-77, 9,417 coolies were received into the depôts. Forty out of the number died, showing a death-rate of 4·20 per thousand. In the past year, 168 emigrants died out of 22,544 admitted, representing a death-rate of 7·40 per thousand. The Protector of Emigrants observes that, comparing the death-rate with the average number of days' detention (25), it appears that the annual rate of mortality was 111 per thousand, and adds that the death-rate in the Mauritius and Guadeloupe depôts amounted on this calculation to the abnormally high figure of 160 per thousand. Apart from certain minor discrepancies in the calculations which need not be noticed here, the Lieutenant-Governor must remark that the argument implied by the Protector's statement is after all somewhat fallacious. It is obvious that the death-rate among intending emigrants during their detention in depôt represents the mortality arising partly from the changed conditions of their life, and partly from the weeding out of the weaker members, to whose "anæmic and ill-fed condition" the Protector has called attention. This initial death-rate can in no way be regarded as an index to the probable mortality during an entire year, and to put forward a death-rate of 111 per thousand, as representing the annual mortality among coolies, while awaiting embarkation, might suggest erroneous conclusions as to the unhealthiness of the depôts. It may, however, be noted that the Mauritius depôt nearly always shows a greater mortality than the other depôts, and the Protector considers this partly due to the fact that its chief recruiting ground is Behar, where the emigrating classes are sickly and anæmic. In the Guadeloupe depôt also a high mortality and a large proportion of Behari emigrants were found to be coincident.

7. The proportion of infant mortality was undoubtedly high. Out of the 168 deaths which occurred in the depôts, 109 or 65 per cent. of the total were those of children, while among adults, there were 59 deaths, being 35 per cent. of the recorded mortality. In the Guadeloupe depôt, the death-rate among infants amounted to 10 per cent. The Protector should make enquiry into the circumstances attending this heavy mortality, and should endeavour to introduce some special precautions against its recurrence. It is not enough to say that the emigrants were Beharis. In the case of infants proper and timely feeding arrangements would probably prevent any great mortality. Cholera and diarrhœa caused the largest number of deaths, and these are the diseases which would most naturally be induced among coolies by the journey from their homes to Calcutta, and their change of food and of habits of life. Small-pox, however, caused 18 of the deaths, and chest affections 21. The Protector points out that, in consequence of medical examination in the districts of recruitment not being compulsory under Act VII of 1871, a large number of coolies on arriving at the depôts are found to be physically unfit to emigrate. This point will be brought to the notice of the Government of India for consideration in connection with the proposed amendment of the Colonial Emigration Act.

8. Although the average period during which coolies were detained in depôt before emigration fell from 29 days in 1876-77 to 25 days in 1877-78, cases of exceptionally long detention occurred in the depôts of the Jamaica, Guadeloupe, and Surinam agencies. In the two former the detention was due to disease among the emigrants, but the Surinam coolies were detained by the non-arrival of the steamer which had been chartered to convey them.

9. During 1876-77 recruiters' licenses were granted to 306 persons, while in the past year, although the number of intending emigrants more than doubled, the number of licenses granted, was not above 375, being

an increase of only 69. It is explained by the Protector that 86 licenses granted at the end of 1876-77 continued in force during the next season, so that in fact 461 licensed recruiters were at work. Although many of these recruiters worked only for a few months of the year, each of them appears to have recruited on an average no less than 48 emigrants. The Protector points out that the recruiters employed in inland emigration, although they work all the year round, obtain an average of only 14 coolies apiece, and suggests the inference that illegal recruitment is more largely resorted to in colonial than in inland emigration. It is by no means clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that this conclusion is correct. There is some reason to believe that the numbers of colonial emigrants are swelled by the transfer to colonial recruiters of coolies already collected in inland depôts, and the question of allowing this is now under the consideration of Government. But excluding this special mode of obtaining emigrants, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the comparative paucity of the numbers recruited by the recruiters for the tea districts is sufficiently accounted for by the excessive competition for coolies of the class most sought after, and by the fact that, the districts in which recruitment for inland emigration has hitherto been mainly carried on, are far less thickly peopled than those to which colonial recruiters resort. It is satisfactory to find that the orders requiring sub-agents to take out recruiters' licenses are stated to have produced a good effect, and that greater vigilance has been shown by the registering officers in recruiting districts.

10. Enquiry was made during the year into the truth of a statement that, although the right to a return-passage is unconditionally guaranteed to Indian emigrants in the French colonies by the Convention executed between the French and British Governments in 1861, that right is liable to forfeiture under an earlier local law if the immigrant has undergone criminal or corrective condemnation in the local courts. It was stated by the Governor of Guadeloupe that this provision was still in force, but that in practice no recourse was had to it, and that return-passages were always granted to immigrants who applied for them, whether they had been condemned or not. The Guadeloupe administration, however, expressed their willingness to repeal the obnoxious section. The Lieutenant-Governor certainly thinks that the law must be brought into harmony with the Convention, and the Government of India has been addressed with the view of bringing this about.

11. In 1875-76 the number of emigrants indentured for by the colonies who receive emigrants from India was 12,965 statute adults, and the number actually despatched was 7,138½ statute adults or 7,734 persons. In the past year the demand of the colonies rose to 15,036 statute adults, and this was more than complied with by the despatch of 16,092 statute adults, or 18,488 souls. It is observed that the Mauritius demand is stated in the return as 830 males, while 2,034 persons were actually despatched. The Protector furnishes no explanation of this excess in the supply. It would appear moreover from the fact that the number of statute adults corresponds exactly with that of persons, that no children accompanied the 2,034 emigrants who went to Mauritius during the past year. The Protector should report whether this was the case, and generally explain these figures, noting specially what arrangements were made by the Agent to select emigrants who had no children under 10 years old dependent upon them. Out of 18,488 persons who emigrated during the year, 306 were returned emigrants, who in most cases went back to the colony where they had previously served.

12. In reviewing the reports on colonial emigration for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the attention of the Protector to the discrepancies between the number of emigrants registered as shown in the returns furnished by district officers and the number reported by the Emigration Agents as having arrived in Calcutta. A circular was also addressed to Magistrates of recruiting districts in Bengal, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces were requested to issue instructions to officers subordinate to them. It is hoped that these measures will enable the Protector to detect the irregular operations of unscrupulous recruiters in future. The returns of 1877-78 do not show any improvement in this respect. The reports received from the Magistrates during the past year showed that 21,356 emigrants were registered in the districts, while 22,544 were actually admitted

into the depôts. There is apparently no evidence to show that the excess number of 1,188 were ever registered at all. According to the reports of the Emigration Agents the numbers recruited in the districts and registered were 23,476, showing that 2,120 persons were unaccounted for by the local officers' returns. The provisions of the law on the subject appear, however, to be sufficient if properly enforced. By section 27 the registering Magistrate is required to furnish every emigrant with a copy of his registration written on substantial paper, while under section 28 a copy of each registration must be sent to the Emigration Agent and the Protector. From the wording of section 27 it is obviously the intention of the law that emigrants should retain with them the copy of their registration which is given to them by the Magistrate, and this condition should be strictly enforced. It may be suggested that coolies cannot be trusted to retain their copies of registration during the journey to Calcutta, but under section 32 all emigrants must be accompanied by a recruiter or an authorized substitute, and these men might take charge of the copies of registration of the emigrants forming their party. They should be instructed under no circumstances to bring emigrants to Calcutta without obtaining copies of their registration, and emigrants who are not provided with copies of their registration under section 27 should not be admitted into a depôt unless the copies required by section 28 have been received, and the emigrants can be identified as the persons therein referred to. It should be understood that, when no intimation of the registration has been sent to the Protector under section 28, the burden of proving that any emigrant was legally recruited must rest upon the agency and its subordinates.

13. The following statement compiled from the Protector's report explains how it was that, although 22,544 emigrants were received into the depôts, only 18,488, or 82 per cent., were actually despatched to the colonies:—

Admitted into depôt	...	...	...	...	22,544
Rejected as unfit to labour or as dependent on emigrants unfit to labour	...	...	...	...	1,737
Unwilling to emigrate	...	...	...	...	155
Claimed by relatives	...	...	...	...	49
Deserted	...	...	...	...	1,037
Died	...	...	...	...	168
Total casualties	...	...	...	...	3,146

It will be observed that the difference between the number admitted and the number despatched is 4,056, of which 3,146 persons are accounted for by the causes detailed above, while the remaining 910 are described by the Protector as forming an "unrequired surplus at the end of the season." Dr. Richards also remarks that the numbers under this head were rather too numerous in some cases, but that, as the coolies were generally transferred through the Emigration Department to other agencies, no particular hardship resulted to the intending emigrants. This observation is not fully understood. *Prima facie* it would appear that the transfer of an emigrant to a different agency from that for which he elected before he left his district is likely to be attended with some hardship to the emigrant, and in any case his choice cannot be exercised so freely in Calcutta as in his native district. The Protector should explain in greater detail what becomes of this unrequired surplus of emigrants, and under what safeguards the transfers of which he speaks are conducted.

14. It appears from the detailed returns furnished by the Protector that of the 1,737 persons rejected as unfit to labour or as dependent on persons unfit to labour, 977 or 10·10 per cent. of its admissions were rejected by the Demerara Agency, 186 or 6·59 per cent. by Trinidad, and 78 or 15·47 per cent. by Surinam. It is stated moreover that the agents for Demerara and the West Indian Colonies employ medical men to examine intending emigrants in the recruiting districts, and have made every effort to reduce the number of rejections. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish further enquiry to be made into this matter. The agents are said to give liberal allowances to the medical men who conduct the examinations; but it is evident from the large proportion of rejections in Calcutta that the examinations in the districts must

have been most cursory and insufficient. Some information as to the class of medical examiners employed and the rate of payment made to them is desirable. In the case of Surinam the very high proportion of rejections is explained by the anxiety of the Dutch Government to obtain thoroughly healthy emigrants, and it must be admitted that the results of this stringent selection appear to have been satisfactory, for the mortality on the voyage and on arrival at Surinam was unusually low. But the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if an exceptionally high standard is to be insisted upon, the Surinam agency would do well to secure a more thorough medical examination of the emigrants in the districts where they are recruited. The hardship of bringing down a large number of men from their homes and then rejecting them, to return home worn out and disappointed is very great, and constitutes an abuse which the Protector must bring under control.

15. The proportion of persons who declined to emigrate after admission into depôt was small in all the agencies, except that of Surinam, where it amounted to 3·96 per cent. It is stated in explanation of this that "their number was considerably augmented by a batch of dancing girls and women of a similar description, with their male attendants. These people laughed at the idea of becoming agriculturists." This circumstance seems to indicate that very imperfect supervision was exercised over the recruiting staff of that agency, and it should be considered whether licenses should be granted again to the recruiters who were concerned in this very injudicious selection of intending emigrants. It is also observed that the desertions from the Surinam depôt amounted to 10·59 per cent. of the number admitted. The Agent considers that this was due to an unusually long detention in the depôt (the average period of detention was 47 days) to the prevalence of very high wages in Calcutta, and to an intrigue between some designing coolies and one of the durwans at the depôt. The matter called for special enquiry by the Protector. A practice has recently been detected of entering as deserters the ineffective relatives of coolies who die in hospital, while in fact these people are frightened or driven away from the depôts. Every case of desertion should form the subject of strict investigation. There is reason to believe that the class of men who are usually employed in the offices and as servants at coolie depôts need very close supervision. None of the coolies admitted into the Mauritius depôt declined to emigrate, but on the other hand no less than 344 or 11·24 per cent. deserted. It should be explained by the Agent how it was that not one of the 344 persons who thus practically showed themselves unwilling to emigrate, made any formal application for release from engagement.

16. The rule requiring the shipment of at least forty women for every hundred men was complied with during the year by all the agencies, except those of Mauritius, Demerara, and Guadeloupe. The returns for Mauritius show a deficiency of 3 and those for Natal of 42, which will be made up during the current year. Guadeloupe started with a deficit of 192 and made up only 11; so that 181 women beyond the standard proportion remain to be supplied in the present season. The Protector should see that the Guadeloupe agency carries out the requirements of the rule. It is satisfactory to find that the Demerara agency, which commenced the year with a deficiency of 40, has now embarked the proper proportion.

17. The following statement shows the provinces from which the emigrants despatched to the colonies were recruited during the last two years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,279	13,254
Behar	2,446	3,038
Bengal	470	268
Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	266	1,594
Native States	94	41
Punjab and Dependencies ...	51	69
Central India	108	197
Orissa	20	18
Total ...	7,734	18,488

It will be observed that the number of persons from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who emigrated to the colonies was nearly trebled in the past year. As the increase in emigration from Behar was no more than proportioned to the enhanced demand of the colonies and the vigorous recruitment which went on to make up for the deficient supply in 1875-76, it may be concluded, as already remarked, that the distress which prevailed in Oude and in parts of the North-Western Provinces formed a strong inducement to emigration in 1877-78. In Bengal itself the number of emigrants, always small, shows a considerable decrease. As regards emigration from Madras and Bombay, it must obviously be quite exceptional for natives of those Presidencies to emigrate through Calcutta, but even in this case the famine has had its effect in raising the number of these casual emigrants from 266 to 1,594.

18. During 1877-78 no fewer than 37 sailing ships and one steamer left the port of Calcutta with emigrants, against 18 vessels in the previous year. The average number of emigrants conveyed in each ship was 486. Of the 26 vessels for which detailed information is available, the *Botanist* and the *Jorawar* show the highest rate of mortality, 4·62 and 4·56 per cent. respectively. The most successful voyage was made by the steamer *Clive*, which took 324 emigrants to Surinam without a single death. It is not quite clear, however, why the passage should have occupied so long as 77 days. In 1872, the steamer *Enmore* ran from Calcutta to Demerara in 49 days, and it was stated that the distance would have been accomplished even sooner if the vessel had been supplied with good coal, and had not met with headwinds in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if there were any special circumstances which delayed the *Clive*, and whether she was a full-power or an auxiliary steamer. A proposal has recently been made by the Government of Demerara to employ a steamer in the transport of emigrants to that colony, and the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his opinion as to the class of vessel which should be built. The highest mortality was on a vessel which had been used for carrying salt on the previous voyage and remained damp accordingly. The agents should avoid chartering salt ships for emigrants.

19. As many as 2,544 emigrants returned from the various colonies in 1877-78, bringing with them acknowledged savings in money, amounting to Rs. 4,72,926, or an average of Rs. 185 per head. In addition to this, many of them possessed valuable jewellery. The Emigration Agent for Trinidad has placed on record some remarkable instances of the successes of Indian immigrants in that colony, and forwards an extract from a report by a Moravian Missionary furnishing satisfactory evidence of the material prosperity of immigrants in Demerara. It is curious to note that three Indian coolies run thorough-bred horses in the local races, frequently winning prizes to a considerable amount. In the town of San Fernando 22 of the burgesses are men who were originally ordinary Indian coolies, and one of them died lately leaving a fortune of Rs. 1,34,000. On the other hand, among the great mass of the coolies there is said to be much drunkenness, and want of cleanliness, with a tendency to imitate the lazy habits of the Creole or Negro laborers. The Lieutenant-Governor is also sorry to gather from the Colonial report for 1877, lately received, that in Trinidad the number of Indian children at school is not so great as it should be.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and to the Officiating Protector of Emigrants, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**NOTE BY COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL,
IRRIGATION BRANCH, ON THE HOWRAH, AMPTAH,
AND RAJAPORE DRAINAGE SCHEMES.**

THE following is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. B. HORN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

THE resolution of this Government, dated 5th April 1877, gives a *resumé* of the history and results of the Dancuni drainage scheme up to 12th February 1878, when the final report of the Drainage Commissioners was approved and their apportionment of the outlay affirmed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Notices have been served on the proprietors, and we have now to await the recovery of the money.

Meantime, detailed plans and estimates have been received for the Howrah and Amptah schemes. The Rajapore scheme is not so far advanced, but an abstract of its probable cost has been submitted by the Executive Engineer. These three schemes, together with the Dancuni, comprise the drainage of the whole of the swamp lands of the southern part of the Hooghly district, and it therefore becomes desirable to review what has already been accomplished in this direction, and to point out its bearing upon the proposals now before Government for new and still larger undertakings of the same kind.

In the first place, then, it may be remarked that experience has proved not merely that it is only in so far as irrigation can be combined with drainage that the full benefit of these scheme can be derived, but that for all practical purposes the improvement is limited to the area for which irrigation is available. In the case of the Dancuni works, it has not been found practicable in apportioning the outlay to include any lands above what is called irrigation level; that is, the highest level to which the water can be allowed to rise within the basin drained without injury to the crops in the lowest grounds. Before the construction of the drains and outfall sluices which regulate the discharge and supply, the great hollows used to be filled by accumulated local rainfall and the backwater from the Hooghly to 15 feet above a certain datum, and when the works were originally projected, it was assumed that a certain appreciable benefit, varying in degree with the levels of the ground, would be conferred on the whole of the lands thus liable to submersion when once the inundation was stopped. The lowest lands are at a level of about 8 + datum, and the water can be safely raised for irrigation to 11.50 only. Now, though there can be no doubt that many of the lands between 11.50 and 15.00 must on the whole have benefited more by their present security from inundation than they lost by being deprived of such precarious irrigation as they formerly enjoyed when the flood happened to be well timed, it has not been found possible to determine the benefit thus derived with sufficient accuracy and certainty for the purposes of assessment, and thus the whole of the lands above irrigation level have been exempted from payment. This area amounts to no less than 10,000 out of a total of 46,000 beeghas. As far as can now be seen, the same rule must apply in the case of the new schemes; that is to say, that no credit can be taken for any improvement from drainage above the level to which irrigation can be supplied. This will necessitate considerable modifications of the Engineer's estimates of profits.

While, however, it will be safest to base all calculations of profits upon the areas so determined, it may not be amiss to bear in mind that the prospects of irrigation in the case of all these schemes are now likely to be more favourable than has hitherto been assumed. At present irrigation is from below upwards, the water being allowed to accumulate, or, as is often the case, admitted from the Hooghly through the outfall sluices, on to the lowest lands, and to rise with the gradual growth of the rice plants to a maximum depth of 3½ feet. There has been no way of leading water to the higher levels. But if the Joojuty scheme should, as seems now very probable, be carried out, irrigation will be available for the high lands; and in the case of the Dancuni jullahs for instance, if the Commissioners should construct a distributary from the Surasutti along the upper margin of the drained and protected lands, they might fairly charge a rate which should represent not only the value of the water for irrigation, but the benefit of the protection from floods which the lands now enjoy, and for which they have paid nothing. This would form a very important addition to the assets of the scheme.

I pass on, however, to remark in the next place that, if experience has thus reduced the area of really remunerative drainage within narrower limits than might at first have been anticipated, it has also shown conclusively that works of this class will be less

expensive than was once supposed. Some misapprehension appears to exist upon this point, and has perhaps occasioned the remarks in the resolution referred to in the first paragraph of this note—"that the cost of the (Dancuni) works seems to have been much higher than was anticipated;" directly the contrary is the fact. The scheme, as originally designed by Mr. Adley in 1870, was estimated to cost Rs 6,23,000 for works only, or, with the necessary addition for establishments and interest during construction, at least Rs. 8,30,000. After considerable reduction by Colonel Rundall, the estimates were brought down to Rs. 6,00,000. The sanctioned estimates amounted to Rs. 4,32,554, and the expenditure, inclusive of a charge of over Rs. 20,000 for cadastral survey not included in the estimate, to Rs. 3,97,395. The sum apportioned against the proprietors is Rs. 4,78,895, but this includes the accumulated interest on the outlay from its commencement in January 1873 up to the date of the apportionment report in November 1877. Hence it appears that, while a very considerable outlay for purely revenue purposes, such as field surveys, record of rights, and apportionment proceedings, followed upon the completion of the works, the latter were constructed at a cost of less than one-half the amount of the original estimates.

The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the works, as ultimately designed and carried out, were planned to discharge a very much smaller proportion of the rainfall than was originally intended. Our ideas in fact upon this point have undergone very important modifications since the works have been constructed, and we have been able practically to test the assumptions of the original projectors. Mr. Adley's works were designed, under instructions from Colonel Rundall, to carry off in 48 hours a body of water equal to a rainfall of 9 inches over the whole catchment basin. When the project came into my hands, I found that, large as the estimates were, they were still far from sufficient if this co-efficient of discharge were to be adopted; in fact, that the cost would mount up to something absolutely prohibitory. A careful inspection, however, of the charts of levels showed that the capacity of the great lagoons in the centre of the hollows was so large relatively to the rainfall, that an accumulation might be permitted there without serious injury to the crops, which would greatly reduce the needful capacity of the drains and outfall sluices. It was therefore determined to take advantage of this peculiarity, and to ascertain by actual experiment for what proportion of the rainfall it would be necessary to provide the means of escape within a definite period. This was arranged in the following manner. Two main drains were proposed—one having its outfall at Biddabatty; the other at Bally. Such dimensions were assigned to the former as would enable it to discharge one inch of rainfall over its catchment basin in 24 hours. In the case of the Bally sluice the dimensions were such as to give a discharging capacity only half as great, or of half an inch in 24 hours. It was determined that if half an inch were found too small an allowance in the one case, a catch drain should be made which should take off the surplus; and in the case of the one-inch drain, that if that capacity should be found more than enough, the drainage of two smaller outlying swamps should be turned into it, and so make up for the deficiency.

Contrary to all expectation, the experience of the five years which have passed since the completion of the works has shown that in years of ordinary rainfall even half an inch is more than it is necessary to provide for; and further, that the sluices and drains are required much more for letting water in from the Hooghly for irrigation than for draining it off. Thus in 1873, during the 153 days from June to October, in which there was a rainfall of 34 inches, the sluice-gates were never once opened for drainage, but were opened on 15 days for admission of water. In 1874, with a rainfall in the same months of 41.48 inches, the sluices were not once worked for drainage, but during 13 days for irrigation. In 1875 the rainfall was 34.62 inches, and the sluices were worked 8 days for drainage and 15 for irrigation. In 1876, with a rainfall of 46.71 inches, the sluices were opened for drainage for 8 days, and for irrigation for 26 days. In 1877, with 38 inches of rain, the number of days were 4 for drainage and 22 for irrigation. The capacity of the sluices is in fact determined, not with reference to the requirements of drainage at all, but to those of irrigation; it must be such as experience shows to be necessary to raise the level of the water in the low grounds with the gradual growth of the plants, and this is probably in excess of what is required for drainage, though the point has yet to be determined by a year of excessive rainfall, which we have not had since the works were finished. The average rainfall in Hooghly of the five months above referred to is given by the Meteorological Department at 50.72 inches. These are very curious facts, and show what an immense proportion of the heavy rainfall of Lower Bengal is consumed in the process of vegetation, the rice plants apparently requiring a great part of it, and the rest passing off chiefly by evaporation, for the subsoil drainage appears to be very small.

It also appears from what has been said that some very important experience has been gained in this our first experiment in drainage on a large scale in India, as it is now found that it is sufficient if the discharging capacity of the drains is not above one-ninth of what was originally thought necessary.

The next point of interest appears to be whether drainage schemes of this class are likely to be profitable investments. This manifestly will depend entirely upon the cost as compared with the value of the improvements in each case. Taking the Dancuni scheme as our only guide so far, we have the following results:—

The cost was for—

	Rs.
Works	2,97,466
Land	88,792
Survey and record of rights	21,816
Maintenance	2,055
	<hr/> 4,10,129

Accumulated interest on advances made by Government up to date of apportionment report, 30th June 1877 ... 72,570

Total to be recovered from the proprietors ... 4,82,699

	Acres.
Area of land reclaimed from total waste	2,269
Ditto improved	9,893
	<hr/> Total area assessable ... 12,162

	Per acre.
	Rs. A. P.
Annual value of reclaimed lands	7 8 0
Ditto of improved „	2 10 0

	Rs.
Total annual value at the above rates—	
Reclaimed lands	17,017
Improved „	25,988
	<hr/> Total value ... 43,005

$\frac{4,82,699}{43,005} = 11\frac{1}{4}$ times annual value of the lands drained was the capital cost of the works. The ordinary market value of land in that part of the district is 15 times the annual value.

The profit therefore to the proprietors would appear to be $\frac{43,005 \times 100}{4,82,699} =$ nearly 9 per cent.

No deduction is here made for cost of maintenance, as it is found that that is so small that it will be covered by rents of fisheries, tolls, or other miscellaneous sources of revenue not taken into account above.

At first the investment would appear to be fairly remunerative, 9 per cent. being a pretty fair return from land. But a little investigation will show that the question of profit must depend entirely upon whether the capital cost is paid down at once, or, if by instalments, upon the time allowed, the interest charged upon unpaid balances, and the rate at which money can be borrowed.

A wealthy proprietor might pay down his share at once and be satisfied with the investment; but a smaller proprietor, paying as the Act provides in 10 years, with interest at 5 per cent. on unpaid amounts, might be compelled to borrow at so high a rate that his gain would be turned into a deficit. Thus a detailed calculation shows that a proprietor assessed at Rs. 1,125 on account of lands having an increased annual value from drainage of Rs. 100, paying by 10 yearly instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. and borrowing at 12 per cent., would at the end of 10 years be Rs. 776 in debt.

Two questions therefore arise closely affecting the question of the further prosecution, of such schemes,—

1st.—If to meet the case of small proprietors, the term for payment be extended so that the annual instalments of capital and interest would be covered by the increased rent resulting from the improvement, and borrowing be unnecessary, how many years must be allowed?

2nd.—What multiple of the increased annual value per acre should be the limit of the capital cost if the capital plus interest is to be paid off in 10 years simply from the increased rent?

The answer in the first case is that the term should be 17 years where the capital cost per acre is the same as in the Dancuni scheme. The answer in the second case is 7, that is to say, that if the cost per acre can be kept down to seven times the increased annual value, the proprietors would have to pay nothing out of their own pockets, the increased rent in 10 years covering the whole charge for capital and interest.

We may now proceed to consider the proposals for new drainage schemes with the aid of the experience derived from the Dancuni works.

Four new projects have been brought forward. They are all so similar in kind to the Dancuni that any detailed description will be unnecessary. In the southern part of the Hooghly district, between the Hooghly, the Damuda, and the Ooluberria canal, there lie three other drainage basins containing extensive areas of permanently swamp lands, and still larger extents of land liable to submersion in one degree or another by floods, whether from the Hooghly or local drainages. It is proposed to drain each, and regulate the supply for irrigation by large drains furnished with outlet sluices in the same manner as in Dancuni. The only respect in which the works proposed differ from those already constructed is that the dimensions given to the main drains are such as will carry off a less proportion of the rainfall than was allowed in Dancuni. The point is not one of immediate interest, and its discussion here would add unnecessarily to the length of this note, as it does not very materially affect the cost. In two cases locks have been provided, but I have not separated them from the other works in the following statement of cost. The particulars of each scheme are given below :—

NAME OF SCHEME.	Gathering ground.	Below high flood level.	Below irrigation level.	Permanent jheel.	Colour in map.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Dancuni	62	28	19	3.54	Blue.
Howrah	54	27	20.46	3.41	Yellow.
Rajapore	267	74.82	59.25	6.87	Brown.
Amptah	112	62.87	55.94	3.56	Red.

The high flood level here mentioned is that of the Hooghly, which stands back up the nullahs and khals, damming back the natural drainage and inundating the areas shown. Irrigation level means the level at which water will ordinarily be retained for the rice cultivation.

The following table gives the particulars of the estimated cost of each scheme :—

Abstract of cost of the four Hooghly Drainage Schemes.

	Dancuni.	Howrah.	Amptah.	Rajapore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Works	2,30,509	1,77,708*	1,71,357	5,04,283
Establishment	59,795	44,420	42,800	1,26,000
Tools and plant	7,162	4% 7,000	6,850	4% 20,000
Land	88,792	33,705	55,452	58,341
Interest during construction	84,741	7% 18,400	19,350	7% 49,560
Survey and record of rights	21,816	15,000	40,000	42,000
Interest after completion	37,829	18,400	21,000	50,000
Maintenance during construction	2,055	1,000	1,000	5,000
	4,82,699	3,15,633	3,57,809	8,55,184
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of improved and reclaimed lands ...	12,162	13,094	35,801	37,983

* This sum excludes the Rs. 57,000 for a lock which is now to form a separate scheme.

The total cost and cost per acre of land below irrigation level, i.e., of reclaimed and improved lands together, is shown below :—

	Estimated cost.	Area below irrigation level.	Cost per acre.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Dancuni	4,82,699	12,162	40
Howrah	3,15,633	13,094	24
Amptah	3,57,809	35,801	10
Rajapore	8,55,184	37,983	22.5

The point which at once strikes the eye in this statement is the high cost of the Dancuni scheme. This is mainly attributable to (1) the heavier excavation rendered necessary by the shape of the ground; (2) the very high price paid for land, the main drain in some places passing through very valuable lands; (3) heavy charge for interest consequent on the long time occupied in the detailed surveys and investigations necessary for apportioning the outlay.

The difference in cost between this and the other schemes is so great that I have had the points carefully examined, and am satisfied that it is due to the causes I have mentioned, and not to any under-estimating of the newly proposed schemes.

The following statement shows the improved and reclaimed areas in each scheme :—

			Improved. Acres.	Reclaimed. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Dancuni	...	...	9,893	2,269	12,162
Howrah	...	...	10,912	2,182	13,094
Rajapore	...	...	33,587	4,396	37,983
Amptah	...	...	33,523	2,278	35,801
					<u>99,040</u>

If the increased annual value from drainage be taken in each scheme as the same as in the Dancuni, viz. Rs. 7-8 for reclaimed lands, and Rs. 2-10 for improved, the ratio of the capital cost to the increased annual value may be found as follows :—

Dancuni, as already seen, 11½ times.

			Acres.	Rs.
Howrah	...	...	{ 10,912 at Rs. 2-10=	28,644
			{ 2,182 at ,, 7-8=	16,365
				<u>45,009</u>
			Total increased annual value	,, ... 45,009
			Rs. $\frac{3,15,633}{45,009}$	= 7 times.

Rajapore	...	...	{ 33,587 at Rs. 2-10=	88,165
			{ 4,396 at ,, 7-8=	32,970
				<u>1,21,135</u>
			Total increased annual value	,, ... 1,21,135
			Rs. $\frac{8,55,184}{1,21,135}$	= 7.05 times.

Amptah	...	...	{ 33,526 at Rs. 2-10=	88,006
			{ 2,278 at ,, 7-8=	17,085
				<u>1,05,091</u>
			Total increased annual value	,, ... 1,05,091
			Rs. $\frac{3,57,809}{1,05,091}$	= 3.44 times.

In all the above calculations it is assumed that the miscellaneous revenue will, as in the Dancuni scheme, cover the cost of maintenance.

If therefore the acreage value of the improvements be the same in every case as in the Dancuni, it would seem that all the three new schemes fulfil the condition most essential to success, viz. that their cost is only about seven times the increased annual value of the land.

F. T. HAIG, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

The 16th August 1878.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.	
BENGAL.				
Western Districts.				
1	Burdwan, Sep. 14 '78	1.72	Weather—seasonable, with some apprehension that there has been almost too much rain in parts of the district. The state and prospects of the crops are good everywhere.	
	Raneegunge ...	1.28		
	Culina ...	3.23		
	Bood-Bood ...	1.15		
	Jehanabad ...	0.52		
	Cutwa ...	1.58		
	2	Bankoora, „ 14 „	2.15	Overclouded sky; air cooler than last week. There was rain enough to keep the rice growing. The crop is not, however, as forward as it should be at this time of year.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 14 „	3.14	Weather—seasonably rainy. The crops continue to do very well.
	4	Midnapore, „ 14 „	1.12	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Rain is much wanted at Ghatal and Contai.
	5	Hooghly, „ 14 „	2.66	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> crop is completed. Its prospects are good. <i>Aus</i> is being harvested. The cutting and steeping of jute are in progress. Autumn fever has made its appearance almost everywhere. Eight cases of cholera are reported to have occurred, of which three cases have proved fatal.
Howrah, „ 16* „		2.14		
Moheshrakha ...		0.76		
Central Districts.				
6	24-Pergunnahs, Sep. 14 '78	1.22	The first part of the week was close and hot; the last day or two was cooler with more rain. The reports are favourable both as regards the <i>aus</i> harvest and the <i>amun</i> prospects. The latter will be improved by the recent rain. A good deal of fever is reported.	
	Nudda, „ 14 „	1.81		
	Kooshtea ...	4.67		
	Meherpore ...	1.26		
	Chooadanga ...	10.01		
7	Ranaghat ...	5.20	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine. The harvesting is nearly completed everywhere. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> are good. Prices, though somewhat lower, are still very high.	
	Bongong ...	3.76		
	Jessore, „ 14 „	1.23		
	Narail ...	2.51		
	Bagirhat ...	0.60		
8	Jhenida ...	3.21	Weather—fine during the earlier part of the week; rain during the last few days. The harvesting of <i>aus</i> is nearly completed. <i>Amun</i> seems generally hopeful, except in Magoora. In Jhenida a good outturn in indigo is reported.	
	Magoora ...	0.25		
	Khoolna ...	1.53		
	Moorshedabad „ 14 „	6.64		
	Lalbagh ...	4.09		
9	Rampore Hât ...	3.92	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The price of coarse rice, however, continues to be remarkably high.	
	Jungypore ...	2.58		
	10	Dinagapore, „ 13 „		3.66	Heavy rain. The station is now flooded for the fourth time this season. Reports of slight damage are coming in from the district, but as the high lands are cultivated owing to the floods, this will more than compensate for some damage in the low lands.
11	Rajshahye, „ 14 „	4.93	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The <i>amun dhan</i> is said to be thriving. The cutting of <i>aus</i> is nearly finished, but the thrashing, winnowing and other attendant operations have been much retarded by the incessant fall of heavy rain. Common rice continues to be sold at 15 kutchas seers per rupee.	
12	Rungpore, „ 13 „	11.70	The weather has been very rainy during the last five days, and a very strong wind has been blowing from the north-east since the 12th. The low lands are again under water from the recent heavy and almost incessant rain. The <i>amun</i> crop there is likely to be injured, but not seriously. Fever of a mild type is somewhat prevalent.	
	Gaibanda ...	3.53		
	Bagdogra ...	8.66		
13	Bogra, „ 14 „	4.67	Weather—seasonable. South-east wind is prevailing. The crops are promising, except sugarcane, which has suffered somewhat from the rains. <i>Aus</i> rice and jute are still being cut. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> has been nearly finished. The price of rice continues the same as reported last week. Cattle disease is reported towards the east and south-east of the district. The district is fairly healthy.	
14	Pubna, „ 14 „	4.71	Weather—rainy, with heavy rain at the end of the week. No change since last report in the prospects of the crops or public health: the rivers have continued to rise.	

* Report of 16th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY & COOCH BEHAR DIV.—Contd.	15 Darjeeling, Sep. 13 '78	9.66	Weather—rainy during the week. Very heavy rain on the night of the 11th. The prospects of the crops both on the Hills and in the Terai are good. The transplanting of the <i>kaimanta dhan</i> is almost completed
	16 Jalpigoree, " 14 "	15.15	Very heavy and continuous rain till the 13th, when it began to clear up. The heavy rain has not done any injury to the crops, which are everywhere reported to be excellent.
	Cooch Behar, " 12 "	15.11	Nights generally rainy. Days cloudy with showers. Very little sunshine. The first three days of the week were, however, fair. Far more rain has fallen than was wanted, and in low lands it is doing harm. Generally, however, the prospects are good for the late rice. There is the danger that, when the present rain clears off, we may have no more, and some will be needed in October. Jute is being cut and is a good crop. Tobacco cultivation is retarded by the rains. The rainfall of this year up to date has already far succeeded the total rainfall of any year on record. Some cholera has appeared.
	Dinbatta " " "	5.13	
	Mathabhanga " " "	16.5	
Meckligunge " " "	10.87		
Eastern Districts.			
DACA DIV.	17 Dacca, Sep. 14 '78	4.97	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 11th) " "	Nil	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 13th) " "	3.82	
	18 Furreedpore, Sep. 15* '78	2.54	Weather—seasonable. The rivers have risen again. The prospects of rice are excellent at present.
	Goalundo " " "	3.18	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Madaripore " " "	0.23	
	19 Backergunge, " 12 "	0.70	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. The satisfactory outturn of the <i>aus</i> crop has had no effect on prices, which have still an upward tendency. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, " 13 "	8.02	Heavy rain during the latter part of the week. The floods of the Brahmaputra and Jamuna are again high during the week to the injury of the transplanted rice on the low lands. The crops on the high lands are promising.
	21 Tipperah, " 13 "	1.81	At head-quarters moderate rain fell on several days of the week. In Brahmunberia sub-division the rainfall was a good deal heavier. In Chandpore sub-division very slight showers fell. The sky is cloudy and more rain is expected. The <i>aus</i> crop has been all cut. The <i>amun dhan</i> is in good condition.
	Brahmunberia " " "	3.26	
	Chandpore " " "	0.65	
22 Chittagong, " 12 "	1.13	Weather—seasonable; showery. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are still high.	
23 Noakholly, " 12 "	2.07	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the early rice crop is nearly completed. The outturn is good. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> crop continues. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.	
24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 10 "	1.88	Weather—sunny and cloudy alternately, with frequent light showers. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. Cotton is doing well, as also the late rice crop. Prospects are good.	
	Hill Tipperah, " 11 "	1.66	It rained moderately on three days of the week. The weather has been very favourable for the transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop now going on. Prices continue very high, notwithstanding the reaping of the <i>aus</i> crop.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Sep. 14 '78	1.60	Weather—seasonable. The anticipations as to a bumper <i>bhadoi</i> harvest have been realized. Rice prospects so far are most favourable. The grain market is easier. Rice is slightly cheaper. <i>Makai</i> is abundant and selling at 28 to 30 seers the rupee.
	26 Gya, " 14 "	2.48	The general appearance of the sky during the week was cloudy. Maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 96°. The week has been decidedly favourable for the growing crops. For the present there has been a sufficient rainfall almost everywhere in the district. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop may be pronounced a success, and the prospects of the <i>aghani</i> or cold weather harvest are now very good. The prices of food are a little lower. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop is being reaped. A few cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever have been reported from Gya, Bela, Aurungabad, Kutumba, Nowada, Gobindpore, and Rafigunge. Cattle disease is reported only from Pachumba, Gobindpore and Woresahgunge.
	Aurungabad " " "	0.29	
	Nowada " " "	2.60	
	27 Shahabad, " 14 "	0.49	Weather—cloudy, with rain at intervals. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop is being reaped and the outturn is good. The prospects of the <i>aghani</i> crop are favourable everywhere, except in pergunnah Chowra and in several mouzahs of Bhabooah sub-division. More rain is wanted. Cholera of a very fatal type has broken out in village Dargauty in Bhabooah sub-division.
28 Darbhunga, " 14 '78	0.32	Weather—cloudy and generally cool. A good <i>bhadoi</i> crop is almost a certainty, and the rice crop also promises well.	
29 Mosufferpore, " 14 '78	0.37	Weather—cool and fine, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop continue excellent. The reaping of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop is going on. The prices of rice and maize are falling.	
Hajeeepore " " "	0.83		
Seetamurhee " " "	2.18		

* Report of 15th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
HAR.—(Contd.)			
30	Sarun, Sep. 14 .. Sewan .. Gopalgunge ..	1.54 3.72 1.51	Weather—cloudy. The <i>dhadoi</i> crops are being harvested and are yielding very fairly. The transplantation of <i>aghani</i> rice is nearly completed. Prices are falling. Fever and cholera are still prevalent.
31	Chumparun, „ 14 „	1.71	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rain. The prospects of the crops continue excellent.
32	Monghyr, „ 14 „ Begusarai .. Jamui ..	1.48 1.32 3.29	Weather—as before, with less rain than in last week, except in Jamui. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. In Jamui <i>murwa</i> is in the market already.
33	Bhagalpore, „ 14 „	1.57	Alternate rain and sunshine. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
34	Purneah, „ 14 „ Khasengunge .. Arrareah ..	12.40 5.78 11.42	Heavy rain throughout the district. Strong easterly winds. The prospects of the <i>aghani</i> crop in most parts of the district are good. The <i>dhadoi</i> has been reaped; the outturn is good.
35	Maldah, „ 14 „	3.78	Weather—very cloudy, windy, and rainy. The late inundation has done much good to the country generally. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> is growing well. Rice and paddy are being exported to Dacca, Calcutta, and the North-Western Provinces. Fever is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghe, „ 15* „ Godda .. Rajmehal .. Pakour ..	3.20 0.47 4.05 3.48	Weather—showery. In Doomka very heavy rain, but of short duration about 4 P.M., most days of the week, with thunder and lightening. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent as before.
MISSA.			
37	Cuttack, Sep. 14 '78	1.56	Weather—sunny and hot, with rain at the close of the week. The <i>biaki</i> is ripening and is being cut in many places. The second cultivation of the <i>sarad</i> on high lands in some places was retarded a little for want of sufficient rain, otherwise it is in excellent condition. A few cases of cholera here and there.
38	Pooree, „ 12 „	0.57	Weather—hot in Pooree. Showers of rain fell in all parts of the district and did much good to the early rice and <i>mandia</i> crops which were suffering from want of rain. More rain is required for the <i>sarad</i> rice plants which in the uplands in many places have begun to suffer. In Sathpoda in the Chilka tracts the state of the rice crop is worse than anywhere else in the district. Exportation across the Chilka continues. Common rice sells at 10½ to 14½ seers for the rupee.
39	Balasore, „ 13 „	0.40	The rainfall of the week has been slight and partial. More rain is wanted to bring on the still backward crop, and to enable the weeding to be done. In some places transplantation is not yet completed. Fever appears to be decreasing.
MOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 13 '78	0.91	Weather—seasonable. Alternate showers and sunshine continue to benefit the crops. Indian-corn has all been gathered, and the <i>gora dhan</i> is now being harvested. Prices in the Sudder sub-division are unaltered, but are said to be falling in the Pachumba sub-division. Cholera still prevails.
41	Lohardugga, „ 14 „ Palamow ..	3.01 2.39	Weather—seasonable; ample rain has fallen all over the district. <i>Gora</i> and Indian-corn are being housed with abundant yield. All crops promise magnificently. Fever is very prevalent.
42	Singbhoom, „ 13 „	1.48	Weather—seasonable. The rain has been all that could be wished for, and there has been plenty of sunshine too. The <i>dhadoi</i> or <i>gora dhan</i> is now being reaped and promises to be a full crop; the late rice crop is also doing well. Indian-corn has been a good crop, and the ground is now being got ready for <i>rubber</i> . Prices are easy. Fever is still prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 14 „	4.68	Weather—seasonable. Heavy showers of rain on the 12th and 13th instants at head-quarters. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district, excepting two pergunnahs situated in the west; unfavourable accounts from which having been received, the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to visit the parts on the night of the 13th.

* Report of 15th shows rainfall during week ending 14th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th September 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2.54	1.10	47.63	7th Sep.		
		Cutwa ...	7.14	5.45	51.23	ditto		
		Culina ...	3.46	2.66	49.17	ditto		
		Bood-Bood ...	5.97	1.03	42.97	ditto		
		Raneegunge ...	4.02	1.46	42.43	ditto		
	Jehanabad ...	5.28	2.76	57.06	ditto			
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	3.87	1.55	44.68	ditto		
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	5.17	3.46	51.30	ditto		
		Hetampore ...	7.52	5.37	50.81	ditto		
Royপুর ...		11.15	2.30	56.11	ditto			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	2.57	2.75	36.95	ditto			
	Tumlook ...	2.13	2.90	42.64	ditto			
	Ghattal ...	Nil	2.84	42.92	ditto			
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	2.31	31.64	ditto	Not recd. from 18th to 24th August		
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	1.77	34.15	ditto		
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.29	3.20	66.23	ditto			
	Seraimpore ...	0.97	1.54	53.78	ditto			
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.21	1.50	47.15	ditto			
	Maheshraka ...	0.90	1.69	49.13	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	Nil	3.79	43.13	ditto		
		{ Observatory ...	0.47	1.80	44.87	ditto		
			{ Dispensary ...	0.95	1.39	50.57	ditto	
			{ Jail ...	0.88	1.64	50.03	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	0.73	0.83	54.39	ditto		
		Baraset ...	0.69	1.77	53.26	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.12	3.71	48.10	ditto		
		Barripore ...	0.69	Not recd	50.98	31st Aug.		
		Satkhira ...	0.83	3.36	61.36	7th Sep.		
Nuddea ...		Barrackpore ...	0.97	1.21	52.67	ditto		
	Dum-Dum ...	0.10	3.75	52.02	ditto			
	Kishnaghur ...	3.70	2.22	52.00	ditto			
	Bongong ...	0.94	4.40	53.00	ditto			
	Meherpore ...	7.86	1.71	41.05	ditto			
	Choodadanga ...	5.77	4.20	57.40	ditto			
	Kooshitea ...	7.20	0.39	55.58	ditto			
	Ranaghat ...	0.80	3.44	61.68	ditto			
	Jessore ...	2.83	0.55	55.58	ditto			
	Narail ...	1.55	1.11	40.59	ditto			
Jessore ...	Khoolna ...	2.16	1.43	52.88	ditto			
	Jhenidah ...	2.76	0.84	45.80	ditto			
	Bagirhat ...	1.93	3.15	59.09	ditto			
	Magoorah ...	3.03	1.23	52.58	ditto			
	Berhampore ...	5.03	1.83	47.45	ditto			
	Rampore Haut ...	7.31	0.25	51.12	ditto			
	Lallbagh ...	7.57	1.42	38.90	ditto			
	Jungypore ...	5.82	1.14	42.13	ditto			
	Azingunge ...	10.31	2.19	44.25	ditto			
	Lalgolla ...	7.51	2.72	41.12	ditto			
RAJSHAHYE.	Kandee ...	8.43	1.64	44.11	ditto			
	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	8.28	3.04	63.87	ditto		
		Raigunge ...	6.37	3.97	60.30	ditto		
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	6.43	2.68	46.73	ditto		
		Chanchal ...	7.34	1.41	49.91	ditto		
	Rajshahye ...	Banleah ...	11.40	1.08	54.61	ditto		
		Nattore ...	9.46	2.99	59.44	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	9.23	2.61	101.80	ditto		
		Bhabanigunge ...	7.64	2.70	82.07	ditto		
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	12.00	1.65	102.02	ditto		
Bagdogra ...		20.77	4.91	114.71	ditto			
COCH BEHAR.	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	8.75	1.95	68.07	ditto		
		Sherpore ...	7.91	5.02	66.76	ditto		
		Nowkhilla ...	8.46	0.40	51.40	ditto		
		Panchbibi ...	13.64	0.32	62.92	ditto		
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	5.31	2.59	60.13	ditto		
		Serajgunge ...	5.55	1.61	45.28	ditto		
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	6.59	6.37	105.17	ditto		
		{ Hospital ...	6.59	6.37	97.31	ditto		
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	11.00	5.07	115.82	ditto		
		Boda ...	16.07	1.85	93.82	ditto		
Buxa ...		10.53	7.76	182.37	ditto			
Titilya ...		9.78	3.69	98.56	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.		Cooch Behar ...	13.65	9.66	158.45	ditto		

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
				Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL—continued.								
EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.			
Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital ...	4.66 5.47	2.28 4.07	48.09 62.14	7th Sept. ditto			
	Moonsheegunga .. Manickgunge ...	2.34 4.41	3.80 3.45	74.63 52.79	ditto ditto			
Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Goalundo ... Madaripore ...	3.25 1.88 0.12	0.60 0.95 0.40	51.28 61.55 58.15	ditto ditto ditto			
	Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patoakhalley ... Bhola ...	0.54 0.41 1.27 4.60	1.52 2.87 1.40 2.13	* 54.64 63.87 66.13 66.43	ditto ditto ditto ditto			
	Mymensingh ... Jamalporo ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	7.57 15.25 6.07 2.02	4.20 7.31 2.48 2.36	70.46 81.10 47.83 60.98	ditto ditto ditto ditto			
Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ... Cox's Bazar ...	4.04 3.91 0.72	2.55 3.14 1.17	83.03 77.54 89.01	ditto ditto ditto			
	Noakholly ... Fenny ...	1.40 3.65	2.56 3.01	78.23 83.24	ditto ditto			
Tipperah	Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...	0.56 1.75	6.13 2.86	72.11 56.29	ditto ditto			
	Chittagong Tracts. Hill { Rangamates Hill... Ruma ...	3.35 1.78	2.29 1.72	69.61 58.38	ditto ditto...	From 17th February.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.28	3.37	60.24	ditto			
BHAR.								
Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ...	11.65 4.36 5.81 12.13	0.64 0.97 1.15 0.10	36.62 33.22 39.04 32.08	ditto ditto ditto ditto			
	Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	6.92 3.12 2.78 10.57	0.80 0.90 0.82 1.08	32.30 32.97 27.99 38.24	ditto ditto ditto ditto		
		Shahabad	Arrah ... Sasaram ... Buzar ... Bhuboah ...	6.74 3.89 3.41 2.85	0.15 0.09 0.26 0.45	31.87 30.00 21.90 20.46	ditto ditto ditto ditto	
			Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ... Hajeepore ... Seetamurhee ...	2.00 5.03 5.98	2.54 1.30 0.86	31.38 27.58 37.60	ditto ditto ditto
Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...			6.72 6.88 6.37	1.63 3.10 Not recd.	32.23 37.99 38.07	ditto ditto 31st Aug.	
	Saran			Chupra ... Sewan ...	5.61 7.04	0.68 2.24	23.22 25.40	7th Sept. ditto
		Chumparan	Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlee ...	9.33 8.23 5.59	1.29 0.55 6.00	35.89 30.27 37.47	ditto ditto ditto	
Monghyr	Monghyr ... Begousserai ... Jamooee ...		9.99 4.57 3.61	1.76 2.37 2.59	40.89 34.76 35.51	ditto ditto ditto		
	Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpooora ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...	6.51 10.70 9.25 7.70 13.54	1.20 7.00 3.00 1.73 2.45	41.49 42.97 48.24 55.80 48.79	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	
		Purneah	Purneah ... Kiseengunge ... Arrareah ...	4.86 11.17 9.07	2.52 4.56 3.32	49.84 70.34 65.60.	ditto ditto ditto	
Sonthal Pergunnahs			Nya Doomka ... Rajmehal ... Deoghur ... Jamtara ... Pakour ... Godda ...	6.70 2.85 6.33 7.29 8.37 6.74	1.23 2.30 0.62 2.75 3.68 0.21	43.33 90.61 49.88 30.11 32.05 54.70	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not received from 11th to 17th August. From 30th June. From 8th July.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th to 31st August 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	1.14	2.27	42.28	7th Sept.	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Jajpore	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20.90	27th July	
		Kendraparah	0.60	0.80	28.70	7th Sept.	
		Jagatsingapore	0.60	2.40	44.10	ditto	
		False Point	0.01	3.26	30.41	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	0.05	0.39	20.49	ditto	Not received from 4th to 10th Aug. Ditto ditto.
		Khurda	1.63	1.49	32.34	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0.77	0.62	41.90	ditto	
		Bhadrack	1.92	2.47	49.09	ditto	
		Jellasore	0.11	3.09	43.94	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	0.67	46.57	ditto	
		Chandbally	2.46	0.32	41.09	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpor	1.59	0.28	33.32	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	4.30	1.49	35.49	ditto	
		Dispensary	3.40	1.89	36.02	ditto	
		Pachamba	0.12	2.45	44.77	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	3.94	2.45	33.11	ditto	
		Palamow	2.40	2.92	26.20	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	4.32	1.87	42.47	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	5.01	1.04	45.10	ditto	
		Govindpore	5.90	1.14	44.46	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	10.87	13.53	133.56	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	4.25	Not recd.	61.87	31st Aug.	Not received from 11th to 17th Aug.
		Golaghat	10.32	ditto	63.88	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Jorhat	4.24	ditto	50.15	ditto	Ditto ditto
		Akyab	1.62	0.12	87.63	7th Sept.	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana	Alwar	3.30	Nil.	Nil	ditto	
		Jaipur	4.56	2.36	22.97	ditto	
		Sambhar	0.15	3.76	12.34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PRDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 8th to 14th September 1878.

Date	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
				Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
pt. 8th	10	29.761	29.782	86.2	80.2	76	S S W	3.0	...	CK, FK	c
	16	29.658	29.679	85.9	81.0	80	S S W	6.0	...	C, K	c
9th	10	29.783	29.804	87.5	80.0	71	S	3.8	...	K	c
	16	29.687	29.708	86.0	80.8	80	S	5.7	...	C, K	c
10th	10	29.805	29.826	87.0	81.2	77	S W	6.8	...	C, K	c
	16	29.672	29.693	88.0	80.2	70	S W by S	9.7	...	C, K	c
11th	10	29.700	29.722	84.8	81.0	84	S W	7.5	0.01	PC, FK	c, g
	16	29.557	29.578	87.5	82.0	78	S S W	8.8	...	C	c
12th	10	29.602	29.623	86.0	81.8	83	S S W	6.0	...	C, PK	c
	16	29.408	29.519	78.5	70.5	91	E	7.0	0.25	P, PC	c, g
13th	10	29.595	29.616	85.3	80.4	80	E N E	6.5	...	K	c
	16	29.497	29.518	80.0	78.0	81	E	6.5	...	P	c, g, & p
14th	10	29.647	29.668	85.0	80.0	79	E	12.8	0.11	FK	c
	16	29.571	29.593	80.0	78.0	...	E	12.8	0.13	PC	c, g
pt. 8th	10	29.786	29.792	87.5	81.5	75	S	5	...	.....	atmosphere unusually clear
	16	29.675	29.681	80	82	73	S	8	...	.....	ditto ditto.
9th	10	29.793	29.799	88	82.5	78	S	8	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.712	29.718	89	82	73	S	8	...	.....	b, c
10th	10	29.823	29.829	89	83	77	S S W	11	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.702	29.708	88.5	82.5	77	S S W	12	...	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with acid
11th	10	29.724	29.730	88.5	84.0	82	S W	13	...	.....	ditto ditto.
	16	29.585	29.591	89.5	83	75	S S W	12	...	.....	b, c
12th	10	29.618	29.624	87.5	83.5	84	S W	9	0.07	...	p
	16	29.513	29.519	89	83	77	S	8	...	.....	c, sultry
13th	10	29.589	29.595	85.5	82	85	N E	5	0.72	.....	p
	16	29.508	29.514	82	80.5	94	N E	8	0.33	.....	c, p
14th	10	29.634	29.640	79.5	79.0	98	E N E	7	1.32	.....	c, p
	16	29.542	29.548	81	80	96	E N E	3	0.75	.....	c, r
pt. 8th	10	29.749	29.840	86.5	81.5	80	C	2	0.09	...	g
	16	29.783	29.873	89	82	73	C	3	...	.....	no remarks
9th	10	29.788	29.879	87	82	80	N E	4	0.06	.....	...
	16	29.674	29.705	81	79	79	N	5	0.12	.....	c, no remarks
12th	10	29.600	29.682	81	77	87	N E	3	0.42	.....	ditto.
	16	29.570	29.661	87	81	76	N E	3	...	.....	ditto.
13th	10	29.616	29.707	80.5	81	74	C	2	1.88	.....	threatening weather
pt. 8th	10	29.828	29.850	84	82	91	E	2	0.81	.....	c, p
	16	29.846	29.867	88	83	80	S E	1	0.02	.....	b, c
9th	10	29.868	29.889	88	83	80	E	2	0.02	.....	b, c
	16	29.772	29.793	88	84	84	S	2	0.22	.....	b, c
12th	10	29.698	29.719	86.5	83	86	S S E	3	1.16	.....	p
	16	29.631	29.653	82	77	79	S S E	4	0.60	.....	b, c
13th	10	29.691	29.712	87	82	80	S	9	1.40	.....	p, b, c
pt. 8th	10	29.765	29.780	90	81	66	S E	2	0.05	.....	b, c
	16	29.790	29.805	90	83	73	C	3	0.03	.....	b, c
9th	10	29.828	29.843	88	80.5	71	W S W	4	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.720	29.741	87	81	76	W N W	6	...	.....	b, c
12th	10	29.603	29.618	90	83.5	75	W	7	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.593	29.608	85	81	83	N N W	6	0.96	.....	continuous rain
13th	10	29.583	29.598	86.5	82.0	82	N E	6	1.04	.....	p
pt. 8th	10	29.738	29.769	85	79	76	W	1	...	.....	sultry
	16	29.749	29.780	87	80.5	74	S E	1	...	.....	b, c
9th	10	29.803	29.834	87	80	72	N W	1	...	.....	b, c
	16	29.722	29.753	87	80	72	W	1	...	.....	b, c
12th	10	29.630	29.661	86.5	81	78	N W	1	0.70	.....	t, l
	16	29.600	29.631	85.5	81.5	83	N W	...	...	.....	sultry
13th	10	29.610	29.641	85	79	76	W N W	...	1.10	.....	moist and muggy
pt. 8th	10	29.802	29.843	84.5	81	86	S W	6	1.14	.....	b, c
	16	29.850	29.891	76	75.5	98	S	6	0.65	.....	c, b, c
9th	10	29.984	29.995	82.5	80	89	S S W	5	0.33	.....	b, c
	16	29.946	29.987	84	81	87	W S W	4	...	.....	b, c
12th	10	29.883	29.923	85	82	87	W S W	6	0.04	.....	b, c
	16	29.838	29.879	82.5	77.0	77	W S W	11	0.56	.....	c, b, c
13th	10	29.806	29.907	83	79	83	S W	12	0.20	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
the 14th September 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%			Inches	
sept.	8th	157.2	29.724	82.9	89.6	9.8	79.8	80.4	1.006	79.4	89	Chiefly S S W.	83	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>w</i> .
"	9th	158.2	.749	83.2	90.7	11.2	79.5	80.1	0.988	78.9	87	Till 9 A.M. S S W, till mid-night S.	95	"	Chiefly cloudy, <i>w</i> .
"	10th	146.8	.753	84.3	89.7	9.0	80.7	80.3	0.981	78.7	83	Chiefly S S W.	141	"	Cloudy, <i>w</i> , and ☽
"	11th	131.7	.644	84.1	88.5	7.2	81.3	80.8	1.009	79.5	86	Chiefly S S W.	150	0.01	Cloudy, <i>o, g</i> , and <i>p</i> .
"	12th	120.9	.563	80.8	86.4	4.8	81.6	79.2	0.979	78.6	93	Till 1 P.M. chiefly S S W till midnight E through W N.	99	0.25	Cloudy, <i>w, o, g, t, l, p</i> , and ☽
"	13th	158.5	.564	79.9	88.7	11.0	77.7	78.6	0.963	78.1	94	Till 2 P.M. N through N E, till midnight E through N E.	116	0.11	Cloudy, <i>w, o, g, d, p, t, l</i> , and ☽
"	14th	150.2	.620	80.3	88.7	10.4	78.3	78.5	0.950	77.7	91	Till 7 P.M. chiefly E, till mid-night E N E.	241	0.13	Cloudy, <i>o, g, d, p</i> , and <i>t</i> .

														Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days														29.660
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														29.656
														☉
The mean temperature of the seven days														82.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														83.1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days														11.2
The maximum temperature during the seven days														90.7
														%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days														89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														86

														Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1878														0.50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														3.28
The total fall from 1st January to 14th September 1878														46.22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														54.27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 2h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the new Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing temporary showers, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *d* drizzling rain, *w* dew, *c* lunar corona.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of July 1878.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.			RADIATION THERMOMETER.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						VAPOUR TENSION.			HUMIDITY.			RAIN-FALL.															
		MEAN OF			GROSS NOCTURNAL.				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF			Mean.	From minima.			From minima.																	
		10 hours.		16 hours.		Max.		Min.		Below min. in shade.		Day.		10 hours.		16 hours.		10 hours.		16 hours.		From minima.		Mean.		10 hours.		16 hours.		In inches.		Number of days.				
		Range.		Above max. in shade.		Day.		Night.		Mean.		Night.		Mean.		Night.		Mean.		Night.		Mean.		Night.		Mean.		Night.		Mean.		Night.				

Sebeaugor	332	29.346	29.401	29.283	.118	148.8	58.0	31st	157.1	76.7	2.1	20th	75.0	90.8	13.0	78.8	83.5	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1	82.7	81.1
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CALCUTTA, (AIRPORT)—JULY 1878.

Mean barometric pressure of 26 years	...	29.539	Mean temperature of 25 years	...	83.4	Mean humidity of 25 years	...	86	Mean rainfall of 50 years	...	12.82
Ditto ditto in 1878	...	29.623	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	82.6	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	89	Ditto ditto in 1878	...	9.70
Excess in 1878	...	...	Defect in 1878	...	0.8	Excess in 1878	...	3	Defect in 1878	...	3.13

CALCUTTA,

The 14th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity* daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.				
Seehaugor ...	29.677	84.2	2	8	3	3	4	17	0	13	6	27 S	86° W	75.4	9.66
Gualpara ...	.657	81.4	1	3	11	5	4	3	4	6	25	11 S	70° E	68.6	8.05
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	15	4	20	50 S	58° W	30.2	9.56
Purneah ...	.617	83.6	1	3	29	18	4	3	2	2	...	66 S	70° E	95.3	5.79
Durbhunga ...	.604	83.8	...	11	29	11	3	6	1	1	...	63 S	80° E	127.5	7.23
Patna ...	.589	85.1	...	...	57	...	...	1	3	...	1	86 S	89° E	35.0	8.53
Gya ...	.623	86.2	3	7	19	5	6	9	0	3	4	23 S	66° E	67.7	9.11
Hasareebagh ...	.613	83.9	2	4	13	5	5	13	15	5	...	20 S	42° W	211.1	9.08
Berhampore ...	.626	83.0	1	1	15	7	20	15	...	3	...	53 S	14° E	140.8	8.39
Burdwan ...	.620	84.9	...	...	14	11	28	7	...	1	1	70 S	22° E	108.0	8.54
Jessore ...	.644	83.1	3	3	2	26	21	2	5	...	...	63 S	21° E	109.4	8.93
Dacca ...	.670	84.1	...	1	1	11	43	4	...	...	2	86 S	7° E	229.9	7.85
Silchar ...	.715	81.7	3	6	7	3	3	3	9	6	23	8 N	25° W	48.2	8.95
Chittagong ...	.732	83.0	...	3	9	13	18	8	...	1	9	54 S	25° E	153.1	8.26
Demagree ...	...	...	5	4	5	21	8	4	3	2	10	36 S	43° E	...	2.35
Alipore ...	.644	82.6	...	1	6	26	45	39	6	1	...	73 S	6° W	159.5	7.04
Saugor Island ...	.630	85.9	...	3	10	17	50	41	1	1	...	72 S	4° W	318.4	7.36
Cuttack ...	.624	85.5	1	4	3	6	15	25	6	1	1	57 S	24° W	84.7	5.73
False Point ...	.621	83.7	1	2	2	12	14	19	7	1	3	56 S	16° W	192.0	7.47
Vizagapatam ...	.651	85.5	...	1	3	13	16	34	54	3	...	66 S	55° W	67.4	3.04
Madras ...	.763	83.6	...	2	4	7	25	22	2	...	...	72 S	9° W	155.0	7.10
Akyab ...	.757	83.0	...	1	4	18	23	7	7	1	...	65 S	7° E	86.1	8.16
Port Blair ...	.811	80.1	...	2	3	5	9	23	18	2	...	61 S	47° W	189.7	8.60
Nancowry ...	.854	80.0	2	3	3	4	3	42	4	1	...	65 S	41° W	127.7	4.27

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th September 1878.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Report on the Goods Traffic for the four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th September 1878.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

THE total weight of goods carried over this Railway during the above period was 6,56,140 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, shews a decrease of 5,33,522 maunds; this decrease is mainly in grain, including rice, seeds, bundles, gunny, and foreign railway material, and the increase is in drums of jute, salt, tea, tobacco, and turmeric.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice and seeds Mds. 5,16,078

This heavy decrease is in consequence of the very depressed state of trade at present, there being scarcely any demand for export as compared with the unusually heavy demand for this purpose last year at this time

Gunny, bundles of Mds. 36,052

Owing to the absence of demand for grain and seeds, there has been a corresponding absence of demand for bags in which to export it, and consequently the supply from the different mills has fallen off.

Foreign railway materials Mds. 65,416

This decrease is owing to the bulk of material, &c., for the Northern Bengal State Railway having gone forward.

Increases.

Jute, drums of Mds. 15,882

This increase is principally owing to the large stock of old jute forwarded this month as compared with August 1877.

Salt Mds. 17,857

This increase I anticipated in my last report, and I attribute it to the low rate of freight on this railway and facilities offered to salt merchants.

Tea Mds. 5,498

This increase is satisfactory, and is accounted for by the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Tobacco Mds. 22,444

This increase is attributable to the growing demand for Indian tobacco.

Turmeric Mds. 9,157

This is capricious, and rises and falls according to the fluctuations in the market; the increase is owing to an increased demand for export.

I attach the statement of increases and decreases.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Statement showing increases and decreases in maundage of staples carried over the line for the four weeks ending
the 24th August 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.*

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Upward.	Downward.	Upward.	Downward.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	785	.....	994	10	785	1,004	219	.....
Cotton, bundles of	852	1,150	.....	1,682	2,002	1,682	.....	320
Do., bales of	2,074	.....	.....	749	2,074	749	.....	1,325
Grain, including rice	1,791	5,51,400	2,300	57,881	5,53,101	60,181	.....	4,92,920
Gunny, bundles of	4,965	32,698	994	617	37,663	1,611	.....	36,052
Do., bales of	819	5,348	240	8,867	5,687	9,107	3,440	.....
Hides, bundles of	161	2,199	.....	4,494	2,360	4,494	2,134	.....
Do., bales of ... ..	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	628	.....	.....
Jute, drums of	14,274	3,16,972	4,212	3,42,916	3,31,246	3,47,128	15,882	.....
Do., bales of	3,494	10,195	4,538	13,560	13,689	18,088	4,399	.....
Piece-goods	17,444	95	14,202	208	17,539	14,410	.....	3,129
Railway materials, foreign	71,854	.....	6,438	.....	71,854	6,438	.....	65,416
Salt	19,350	.....	37,207	.....	19,350	37,207	17,857	.....
Seeds	907	42,794	2,372	18,171	43,701	20,543	.....	23,158
Sugar	100	166	330	928	266	1,258	992	.....
Tea ... ..	.....	1,163	.....	6,661	1,163	6,661	5,498	.....
Tobacco, bundles of	254	9,130	93	31,735	9,384	31,828	22,444	.....
Do., bales of ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,050	.....	3,050	.....	.....
Turmeric ... ..	.....	5,353	.....	14,510	5,353	14,510	9,157	.....
Twist	3,388	882	2,327	82	3,770	2,409	.....	1,361
Miscellaneous	54,875	13,820	41,288	31,866	68,695	73,154	4,459	.....
Total	1,96,797	9,92,865	1,17,535	5,38,605	11,89,662	6,56,140	90,159	6,23,681
					6,56,140	.....	.....	90,159
Decrease					5,33,522	.....	.....	5,33,522

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of August 1878.

Increases.

Coal	...	...	...	Mds.	7,665
The facilities afforded by the closer connection of the East Indian Railway and Tirhoot State Railway is being appreciated, and coal is being imported into the district in larger quantities.					
Food-grain	...	...	...	Mds.	20,508
Notwithstanding the heavy rains and slack season, the business done in food-grains has been brisk.					
Piece-goods	...	...	...	Mds.	3,934
This traffic is in its infancy and has been diverted from the river's route.					
Railway material	...	...	...	Mds.	359
Exceptional, and due to the transfer of materials to another line.					
Salt	...	...	...	Mds.	5,583
Saltpetre	...	...	...	"	115
Sugar	...	...	...	"	2,483
Tobacco	...	...	...	"	2,300
The heavy and continuous rains have somewhat checked the traffic in these staples.					
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	Mds.	4,059
This is satisfactory for the season.					

Decreases.

Hides	...	...	...	Mds.	1,258
Due to the rainy season and fall in markets at Calcutta.					
Iron	...	...	...	Mds.	103
Exceptional Traffic.					
Seeds, indigo	...	...	...	Mds.	437
Out of season.					
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	Mds.	589
This is a very slight falling off from last year, and export may have been affected by the rains.					

W. JOHNSTON, Assistant Traffic Supdt.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing increases and decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1878, as compared with corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Coal	1,540	...	9,205	...	1,540	9,205	7,665	...
Food-grains	16,112	5,338	4,216	37,762	21,470	41,978	20,508	...
Hides and horns	...	2,252	...	994	...	993	...	1,258
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	409	38	296	48	447	344	...	103
Piece-goods	416	...	4,350	...	416	4,350	3,934	...
Railway materials	1,450	2,338	332	3,815	3,788	4,147	359	...
Seeds, indigo	400	37	...	...	437	...	...	437
Seeds, oil	...	10,471	2,214	7,668	10,471	9,882	...	589
Salt	3,619	204	8,504	901	3,823	9,405	5,582	...
Saltpetre	...	7,375	...	7,490	7,375	7,490	115	...
Sugar	8	102	60	2,533	110	2,583	2,483	...
Tobacco	...	2,150	...	4,459	2,159	4,459	2,300	...
Miscellaneous goods	3,212	2,425	4,613	5,083	5,637	9,096	4,059	...
	27,166	32,769	33,790	70,753	50,925	1,04,543	47,005	2,387
						59,925	2,387	
						44,618	44,618	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coaching.	Merchandise.		Total.			
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs.	P. A.			
ffic for the week ...	135,740	1,70,188	0 3	15,000 11 4	9,44,464 20	3,54,412	0 0	32,487 15 4	5,24,600	0 3	40,601½	62,718½	109,319½
ile of railway "		132	15 9	12 3 10	.....	276	15 0	25 7 8	409	14 9	.....	.....	.....
ious 9 weeks of half-year	1,121,422	12,50,873	9 0	115,489 8 3	75,74,845 0	29,40,813	15 5	270,124 12 3	42,06,647	8 5	415,016½	577,363	992,379½
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,237,162	14,30,061	9 3	131,088 19 7	85,19,300 20	33,01,225	15 5	302,612 7 7	47,31,287	8 8	461,018½	640,081½	1,101,600½
COMPARISON.													
corresponding week of 18 year	121,090½	1,52,879	13 0	13,005 13 0	13,62,917 20	4,27,626	12 6	39,100 2 5	5,80,306	9 6	43,777	90,232	134,009
of railway, correspond-													
sk of previous year	... ..	119	4 10	10 18 9	.....	33½	2 5	30 12 7	453	7 3	.....	.....	.....
corresponding date of 18 year	1,251,788½	14,51,010	7 0	133,092 12 3	1,28,66,407 0	51,14,836	3 0	496,359 19 9	64,66,753	10 0	412,038	1,095,123	1,537,763

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
For the week ...	5,183 ½	14,679 9 3	1,345 12 7	57,760 20	17,796 0 0	1,630 8 4	32,465 15 3	4,575	3,791	8,366	
ile of railway ...	65 9 9	6 0 3			79 7 10	7 5 9	145 1 7				
ous 9 weeks of half-year	42,834 ½	1,07,182 10 3	9,825 1 6	4,89,902 0	1,54,561 7 0	14,168 2 8	2,61,744 1 3	30,972 ½	38,358 ½	78,231 ½	
Total for 10 weeks	48,018	1,21,862 3 6	11,170 14 1	5,47,671 20	1,72,347 13 0	15,798 11 0	2,94,210 0 6	44,447 ½	42,149 ½	86,597 ½	
COMPARISON.											
corresponding week of 18 year	5,481	14,186 14 3	1,300 9 3	2,40,488 0	59,575 9 9	5,461 2 0	73,762 8 0	4,558	13,927	18,485	
of railway, corresponding of previous year	63 6 6	5 16 3			266 4 2	24 8 2	329 10 8				
corresponding date of 18 year	56,353 ½	1,30,072 4 0	11,923 5 8	21,01,061 0	5,17,692 8 9	47,455 3 0	6,47,764 12 9	45,220	153,706	198,926	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. *				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		
For the week	33,919½	22,351 6 3	2,048 17 6	2,35,761 35	99,665 12 11	9,136 0 8	11,184 18 2		
ile of railway	214	140 12 9	12 14 1	1,439 15	627 13 1	57 10 11	70 9 0		
ous 9 weeks of half-year	343,079	2,22,458 1 0	20,391 19 11	17,51,165 22	4,90,371 15 8	44,950 15 2	65,342 15 1		
Total for 10 weeks	376,998½	2,44,809 7 3	22,140 17 5	19,87,227 17	5,90,037 12 7	54,080 15 10	76,527 13 3		
COMPARISON.									
corresponding week of previous year	32,627	21,645 13 5	1,984 4 1	3,15,717 17	96,368 12 6	8,433 16 1	10,819 0 2		
of railway, corresponding week of pre-	205	136 5 7	12 10 0	1,957 20	607 0 9	55 12 11	68 2 11		
corresponding date of previous year	349,976½	2,13,044 10 7	19,529 3 9	31,15,225 33	7,42,167 10 4	68,673 14 0	88,202 17 9		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 31.

return ved.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			4th August 1877.	3rd August 1878.	To 4th August 1877.	To 3rd August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ust	Northern Bengal	219	.....	11,250 0 0	.....	4,50,582 0 0	4,50,582 0 0	.....
	Tirhoot	78	4,359 0 0	6,817 0 0	1,59,347 0 0	2,00,895 0 0	1,01,548 0 0	.....
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,683 0 0	1,956 0 0	65,469 0 0	79,446 0 0	13,577 0 0	.....
	Nalhati	27 ½	1,083 0 0	1,178 0 0	53,934 0 0	57,321 0 0	3,387 0 0
	Total	352 ½	7,625 0 0	21,201 0 0	2,79,150 0 0	8,48,244 0 0	5,69,094 0 0



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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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DEATHS OF SEAMEN BY DROWNING IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY DURING 1877.

Extract from paragraph 4 of Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for 1877.

Of the 59 men drowned in the river, no fewer than 41 were European sailors. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioner of Police would take into consideration the question of deaths by sailors through drowning. The mortality from this cause is very serious, and it is open to question whether European sailors should be permitted to embark for their ships in this dangerous river after dark, especially during the rains, when the river is in full flood. The Lieutenant-Governor would like a detailed report showing how many of these 41 sailors were drowned from boats and how many by falling overboard, the time at which the accidents took place, and the rules in force regarding the prevention of the embarkation of sailors in a state of drunkenness.

No. 3158, dated Calcutta, the 5th August 1878.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the administration of the Police in Calcutta and the suburbs during 1877, and, with reference to paragraph 4, to

Communicated under docket No. 2584, dated 14th June 1878.

request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with the information therein called for as to the number of sailors drowned from boats and those drowned by falling overboard, the time at which the accidents took place, and the rules in force regarding the prevention of the embarkation of sailors under state of drunkenness.

No. 2429, dated Calcutta, the 24th August 1878.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3158 of the 5th instant, and to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a statement of the number of deaths of seamen by drowning in the river during the past year 1877, shewing what proportion of the casualties occurred by day and what by night, and also how many of the deceased were believed to be in liquor at the time they met their death.

2. There are no rules in force to prevent sailors attempting to board their ships when in liquor, nor do I think it possible to frame any. They go on board at all hours of the night; and the few European policemen that are posted along the Strand Bank and road are withdrawn at 11 P.M.

Statement showing the number of deaths of Seamen by drowning in the river during the year 1877.

Number of deaths.	1877. Month and date.	Europeans drowned.	Hour of occurrence.	REMARKS.
1	January 16th ...	Seaman ...	Noon ...	Not drunk.—Fell off rope ladder from ship's side, at work.
2	" 16th ...	Steward ...	7-30 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—In throwing a bucket of slops overboard, lost his balance and fell into the river.
3	" 24th ...	Seaman ...	10-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off a boat when returning to his vessel.
4	February 11th ...	Ditto ...	Not known ...	Found drowned; not identified.
5	March 20th ...	Ditto ...	Noon ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy while painting ship's side.
6	" 24th ...	Ditto ...	10 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while painting ship's side.
7	April 3rd ...	3rd Officer ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy while painting ship's side.
8	" 3rd ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's yard into river while furling sails.
9	" 13th ...	Carpenter ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell into river by breaking of stage when painting ship's side.
10	May 16th ...	2nd Steward ...	3 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's rails when at work.
11	" 28th ...	Seaman ...	10 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's dinghy when returning on board.
12	" 29th ...	Ditto ...	9 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell over ship's gangway; vessel alongside jetty.
13	June 5th ...	Ditto ...	2 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while washing ship's side.
14	" 9th ...	Ditto ...	2 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Slipped and fell off stock of bow anchor while at work.
15	" 23rd ...	Ditto ...	7 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Bathing in river.
16	" 26th ...	Ditto ...	Night ...	Drunk.—Fell overboard at night, believed to have awoken to ease himself.
17	" 29th ...	Fireman ...	10 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off East Indian Railway's pontoon when embarking into a dinghy to go on board.
18	July 11th ...	Chief Officer ...	1 A.M. ...	Drunk.—Swimming from shore to ship.
19	" 12th ...	Apprentice ...	11 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Accidentally fell overboard from ship's bulwarks.
20	" 16th ...	Seaman ...	9 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off stage while painting ship's side.
21	" 16th ...	Ditto ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Bathing in river.
22	" 24th ...	Fireman ...	4-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off boat when returning on board his vessel.
23	" 30th ...	Ditto ...	10-30 P.M. ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
24	August 4th ...	Seaman ...	11 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell over ship's side; vessel lying at jetties.
25	" 7th ...	Steward ...	5 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off boat when embarking on board his vessel.
26	" 17th ...	Seaman ...	Not known ...	Found drowned; not identified.
27	" 24th ...	Ditto ...	8 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off ship's yard while at work.
28	" 30th ...	Ditto ...	9 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell from sky sail yard while at work.
29	September 1st ...	Steward ...	1-30 A.M. ...	Drunk.—Was seated on port rails, fell overboard.
30	" 5th ...	4th Officer ...	1 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Rolled overboard in sleep, outside port limits.
31	" 24th ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Bathing in river.
32	October 3rd ...	4th Engineer ...	11-40 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's bridge during sleep.
33	" 8th ...	Seaman ...	10 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Missed footing when embarking in a boat to return to his vessel.
34	" 10th ...	Ditto ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off boat when returning to his vessel.
35	" 15th ...	Ditto ...	11-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Fell off ship's ladder when returning on board his vessel.
36	" 24th ...	Ditto ...	1 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off roof of dinghy when working alongside ship.
37	November 4th ...	Chief Officer ...	11 A.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy when at work alongside vessel.
38	" 17th ...	Seaman ...	5 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off dinghy alongside vessel when disembarking.
39	" 27th ...	Ditto ...	11 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Walked into the river to go on board a dinghy to get to his vessel.
40	December 16th ...	Apprentice ...	3 P.M. ...	Not drunk.—Fell off main brace while washing down port quarter.
41	" 31st ...	Customs Preventive Officer.	8-30 P.M. ...	Drunk.—Mr. Franklin, Customs Preventive Officer, returning on board, fell off boat.

Abstract.

How DROWNED.	NIGHT.		Total night.	DAY.		Total day.	Grand Total day and night.
	Drunk.	Sober.		Drunk.	Sober.		
Falls from boats while returning to vessels	6	2	8	2	1	3	11
Ditto coming on shore ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Falling overboard while at work ... ..	...	1	1	...	10	10	11
Falling from boat while working alongside ships ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Rolling overboard during sleep ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Falling from vessels	4	2	6	...	...	...	6
Drowned while bathing in the river	1	...	1	1	2	3	4
Other cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Total	11	6	17	3	21	24	41

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1878.

C. T. METCALFE,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

No. 8793, dated Calcutta, the 18th September 1878.

From—H. M. KIRSCH, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,
To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2429, dated the 24th ultimo, submitting a list of seamen drowned in the river Hooghly during the year 1877, and showing the number drowned while in a state of drunkenness.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that something should be done to warn captains of the risk of employing men in painting the sides of ships in the river without taking proper precautions for the safety of the men. If a man loses his footing, his death is almost certain. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed whether an inquest is held in cases of accidental drowning, or whether any other enquiry is made as to the sufficiency of the arrangements for men working over the ship's side.

3. Sir Ashley Eden requests that you will instruct the police to prevent, as far as possible, the embarkation in dinghees of sailors incapable of taking care of themselves. Such men should be locked up and sent off to their ships the next morning. A few extra constables should, for this purpose, be stationed at the ghâts on Sundays and holidays.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET (FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1878-79).

No. 770B, dated Fort William, the 12th September 1878.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1878-79, comprising the months of April, May, and June 1878.

HON'BLE C. T. BUCKLAND.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (i.e. the quantity of total clearances of salt of every description) in the quarter under report amounted to 19,94,767 maunds 29 seers 3 chittacks, against 21,74,904 maunds 16 seers 11 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 21,03,828 maunds 8 seers 12 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,68,344-7-0, against Rs. 64,45,047-8-1 and Rs. 65,38,380-15-4 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Outtack, Balasore Pooree, and 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different

season's manufacture, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I:—

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.				
	Manufacture of		Manufacture of				
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	195 25	5,915 20	864 0 13	882 19	15,077 36 8	14,096 13	66,894 19 0
Imported or added during the quarter.	.....	12,813 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	*66,827 27 8
Total ...	195 25.	18,729 0	864 0 13	882 19	15,077 36 8	14,096 13	1,33,663 6 8
DEDUCT—							
Sales during the quarter ...	22 5	.....	.....	.....	7,816 31 0	12,149 15	18,540 30 0
Wastage	173 20	.....	.....	.....	1,248 13 0	191 36	.....
Total ...	195 25	.....	.....	.....	9,065 4 0	12,341 1	18,540 30 0
Balance at close of the quarter...	.....	18,729 0	864 0 13	882 19	6,612 32 8	1,755 12	1,15,121 16 8

	POORER.					24-PHUGUN- NAHS.
	Manufacture of					Manufacture of
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s.	Mds.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	1,119 10	324 25	6,339 15 1	18,255 39 8	18,829 0	29,589
Imported or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,14,254 30	.....
Total ...	1,119 10	324 25	6,339 15 1	18,255 39 8	3,33,083 30	29,589
DEDUCT—						
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	.....	3,559 0 0	13,440 0 0	28,527 0	6,000
Wastage ... ..	.....	.....	929 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	4,488 0 0	13,460 0 0	28,527 0	6,000
Balance at close of the quarter ...	1,119 10	324 25	1,851 15 1	4,795 39 8	3,04,556 30	23,589

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 90,055 maunds 1 seer, against 57,419 maunds 17 seers in the previous quarter, and 1,29,485 maunds 23 seers 12 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	FIRST QUARTER OF 1876-77.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1877-78.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1878-79.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	14,98,038	12,56,714	16,78,951	16,05,395	12,50,194	14,38,587
Foreign kurkutch	1,37,141	88,780	72,406	1,58,747	86,889	2,12,082
Indian ditto	75,883	1,80,276	60,436	1,63,639	1,41,214	2,01,005
Ceylon ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	17,080
Total ...	17,11,062	15,25,770	20,11,793	19,28,381	14,88,297	18,68,704

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown above:—

TABLE III.

	FIRST QUARTER OF 1876-78.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1877-78.		FIRST QUARTER OF 1878-79.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	36,583	98,444	60,436	1,09,080	1,81,284	1,80,282
Madras	39,300	26,254	.....	13,236	.....	.....
Goa ... ..	.....	4,356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....
Coconada ... ..	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovelong ... ..	.....	50,352	.....	34,611	.....	17,100
Tuticorin ... ..	.....	220	.....	6,524	.....	.....
Thopothoray ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,930	8,623
Total	75,883	1,80,276	60,436	1,63,639	1,41,214	2,01,005

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.			First quarter of 1877-78.	Second quarter of 1877-78.	Third quarter of 1877-78.	Fourth quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea	Government	golas	24,86,529	21,00,961	19,24,330	16,59,963	9,82,667
Ditto	private	ditto	8,88,494	7,97,259	5,17,806	2,13,121	1,09,723
Chittagong	Government	ditto	1,02,168	73,634	1,18,679	71,653	41,499
Ditto	private	ditto	13,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	ditto	ditto	.....	3,615	5,448	4,098	4,248
Total	...	...	34,90,981	29,84,469	25,66,263	19,49,735	11,38,137

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the River Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

TABLE V.

PERIOD.				Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewa- khally.	Via Kiddler- pore.	Via Ballia- ghatta.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Rail- way, Calcutta and South- Eastern State Railway, or Chitpore.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1876-77	...	...	...	2,59,080	1,23,437	32,149	3,70,589	1,220	4,71,612	1,22,666
Ditto ditto 1877-78	...	...	...	3,25,746	1,39,162	1,08,230	1,04,401	3,00,581	5,73,728	2,13,855
Ditto ditto 1878-79	...	...	...	3,34,217	1,36,462	40,253	1,06,640	2,90,207	6,25,285	2,12,317

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 21,826 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 22,578 maunds in the previous quarter and 16,579 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
April	7,106
May	8,376
June	6,344
Total	21,826

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

					Tons.
April	...	...	...	...	23,265
May	...	...	...	...	3,389
June	...	...	...	...	26,204
Total					52,858

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI :—

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on the 15th April		Prices on the 30th April		Prices on the 15th May		Prices on the 31st May		Prices on the 15th June		Prices on the 30th June	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah	52	70	50	69	50	69	39	74	41	80	43	81
French kurkutch	40	55	40	60	32	60	36	64	37	78	37	81
Jeddah ditto	56	61	55	68	55	74	55	76	58	80	57	81
Bombay ditto	48	36	50	41	49	40	49	50	47	52	47	38
Madras ditto	42	70	43	72	43	72	43	69	46	75	46	71
Italian ditto	43	60	40	57	31	57	36	57	37	80	37	82
Muscate ditto	43	44	45	44	45	45	42	50	42	54	48	58
Rock	90	120	90	130	90	130	90	130	90	130	90	130
Ceylon ditto	44	43	38	45	38	45	38	45	38	75	38	71

10. The total quantities of salt that were available for private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report are not known, as no returns have been received from the Board of Revenue, Madras. The last column in Table VII is therefore blank. The quantities available for export on the first day of the corresponding quarters of 1876-77 and 1877-78 are, however, shown :—

TABLE VII.

MONTHS.					1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	...	...	...	...	4,03,086½	8,52,730	Not known.
May	...	...	...	...	3,95,594½	Not known.	Ditto
June	...	...	...	...	4,07,816½	4,37,638	Ditto

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and Balasore during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1877-78 respectively :—

TABLE VIII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.	First quarter of 1877-78.	First quarter of 1878-79.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool pungah	11,720	1,150	45,611 25 0	24,220 0 0
	Madras kurkutch	.....	.....	350 0 0	11,038 0 0
Balasore	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
Total		11,720	1,150	45,961 25 0	26,008 0 0

No transactions in sea imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack and Pooree.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 19th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1877-78.

The report deals, first, with the carrying out and maintenance of works of port improvement under Act V (B.C.) of 1870; and secondly, with the conservancy and management of the port within port limits under Act XII of 1875. The report on the management and control of the Hooghly Floating Bridge, under Act IX (B.C.) of 1871, has been submitted separately to the Public Works Department.

THE PORT TRUST.

2. Up to the 31st March 1878 the Commissioners had spent upon works of port improvement, including payments to Reserve and Insurance Funds, Rs. 79,31,653. This sum had been provided in the following manner :—

				Rs.
Loans from Government	...	...	...	53,95,100
Contributions from Government	...	...	...	74,584
From revenue	...	...	...	24,61,969
Total	...	...	...	79,31,653

Deducting repayments, the Commissioners' debt to Government amounted on the 31st March 1878 to Rs. 49,30,482.

3. The gross profits of the works referred to in the foregoing paragraph up to the end of the year had amounted to Rs. 29,79,005, which had been expended thus—

				Rs.
On new works	...	...	...	23,51,109
Repayment of loans	..	...	...	4,73,061
Jetty Reserve Fund	...	...	...	50,000
Insurance Fund	...	...	...	23,042
Cash balance	...	...	...	79,793
Total	...	...	...	29,79,005

4. During the year 1877-78, the total expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 7,19,395, distributed over the following works :—Extension of the jetty heads, construction of an additional export shed, completing the 30-ton floating crane, additional engine and hydraulic cranes, pitching and widening Grey's Wharf, completing the river-side tramway, erecting a jute warehouse at Ruth Ghât, procuring locomotives and waggons, completing the new office buildings, and other minor works. Further very important extensions and improvements of the jetty heads are in contemplation, and some have been already sanctioned.

5. The dredging vessels have done more work than in any preceding year at very little more cost. Owing to the earnings of the barges in towing, the net cost of the dredging operations was Rs. 10,857 only, and the raisings 3,076,000 cubic feet, or at the rate of Rs. 3·5 per 1,000 cubic feet.

6. The *Jetties* account shows a revenue of Rs. 2,00,521 and an expenditure of Rs. 4,25,807, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,74,624. The net revenue of each year since 1871-72 shows thus—

					Rs.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	1,59,084
1872-73	...	...	...	...	1,65,655
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1,53,562
1874-75	...	..	...	...	1,43,165
1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,73,826
1876-77	...	...	...	...	1,83,229
1877-78	...	...	...	...	3,74,624

The increase last year was due entirely to the number of vessels discharging import cargo. So great was the demand for accommodation that vessels wishing to load at the jetties could not always be allowed to do so, and there was an actual falling off in the receipts on account of exports. The number of vessels using the jetties was 232, or 40 more than in 1876-77; and had there been more room, more ships would have been glad to take advantage of it. Out of 365 days in the year, the jetties were occupied on the average 342 days as against 280 in the year preceding. The cranes and other jetty appliances earned Rs. 92,315, of which Rs. 12,650 were paid for the use of the new 30-ton crane. The cost of working the cranes was Rs. 37,136, the average cost per hour of steam cranes being Rs. 1-9-5 and of hydraulic cranes Re. 0-5-6.

7. In view of the large increase in the jetty revenue, the Commissioners have been able to propose, and Government to sanction, a revised schedule of charges estimated to give a reduction of Rs. 52,000 per annum. The new scale took effect from the 1st August 1878. Looking to the very considerable amount of work of an unproductive character that has yet to be carried out before the port of Calcutta can be said to satisfy the requirements of its trade, the Commissioners are acting wisely in maintaining an estimated surplus of revenue to meet such charges.

8. During the year the jetty bye-laws have been revised under legal advice, and an amended edition published with the approval of Government.

9. In paragraph 28 of their report, the Commissioners refer to correspondence which passed between themselves and the Chamber of Commerce on the one hand, and the Bengal Government on the other, on the subject of cargo-boats. Advantage was taken by the owners of these boats of the extraordinary demand caused by the shipments of grain for Madras and Bombay to raise their rates of hire to an unprecedented figure. There was a very general impression abroad that the construction of jetties and other port works had discouraged the building of cargo-boats and led to most of the difficulties felt by shippers at that time; and, under the irritation natural to the circumstances, the arrangements of the Port Commissioners were condemned as incomplete and inadequate, while charges of oppression and obstruction were somewhat recklessly made against both the Police and Customs authorities. The Port Commissioners, admitting freely that they were not able as yet to accommodate the whole trade of the port, showed that the number of cargo-boats actually plying in 1877 was greater by 894 than before the jetties were built, while many more boats were at the same time being built; and the result of very full and patient enquiry has been to show that there was no ground whatever for the more serious charges of obstruction directed against the Port authorities. The whole difficulty is explained by the simple fact that, between January and June 1877, Calcutta exported 558,765 tons of rice and 138,218 tons of wheat, against 182,688 tons of rice and 56,703 tons of wheat in 1876, and, as might be expected, the appliances of the port were not fully equal to the strain. The Commissioners are rapidly extending their jetty accommodation, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently placed the control of cargo-boats under their supervision, and taken steps to prevent anything like unnecessary interference on the part of the river police or other subordinate officials.

10. The receipts of the *Inland Vessels Wharves* (including the tramway) were Rs. 5,49,137, against Rs. 3,94,016 in 1876-77, and the expenditure Rs. 2,59,762, against Rs. 1,99,737. The increase was due mainly to the abnormal briskness of the trade in grain.

11. The income from the *Strand Bank* lands was Rs. 1,43,809, and the outlay under this head Rs. 1,00,423: the net revenue being Rs. 43,337, against Rs. 16,410. The rates receivable for these lands have increased, and sites are still in strong demand.

THE PORT PROPER.

12. The financial position of the port at the close of 1877-78 was as follows. The value of the mooring, boats, &c., made over by Government stands as a permanent loan to the Commissioners of Rs. 17,65,000 carrying 4½ per cent. interest. A regular amount is annually written off for depreciation, amounting at the close of 1877-78 to Rs. 2,87,608 in the aggregate. Against this, Rs. 1,71,866 have been invested in Government promissory

notes, and Rs. 87,600 spent in renewing boats, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 28,134 to credit of the depreciation account. Besides this, 3½ lakhs of rupees have been invested in Government promissory notes to meet any extraordinary losses that may at any time be caused by a cyclone. After providing for the foregoing funds, the balance of the profits of the port has been spent in adding to its block. Up to the end of 1876-77 Rs. 2,46,310 had been so spent, and in 1877-78 Rs. 1,16,309 were set aside for a similar purpose.

13. The income of the port during the past year was Rs. 6,90,873 and the expenditure Rs. 4,70,839, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,20,034, against Rs. 86,742 in 1876-77 and Rs. 5,620 in 1875-76. The foregoing figures, however, include receipts from sales of cargo recovered from the wreck of the *Asia*, for which the Commissioners have to account to those interested. The balance of the *Asia* accounts so to be made over amounts to Rs. 79,791, which must be deducted from the net revenue in order to get the true balance to credit of the port.

14. The very favorable results of the year's working were due to the extraordinary influx of vessels to the port in connection with the Madras famine. No fewer than 1,372 vessels of a gross tonnage of 2,056,944 entered the port, while 1,322 with a tonnage of 1,988,987 left it. The average tonnage of each vessel was 1,500 tons as against 1,450 in 1876-77. The following are the figures showing the employment of the steamers entering the port in 1877-78:—

	No.	Tonnage.
Suez Canal trade	171	417,604
Coasting and Eastern trade...	331	494,055
Famine transports	224	402,946
Total	726	1,314,605

The average tonnage of each Canal steamer arriving was 2,442 tons.

15. The work which fell on the Harbour Masters' Department during the year was singularly heavy; but, owing to the present extensive use of steam appliances on vessels of all kinds, it was performed without any extra establishment, and with singularly few casualties. There were only eight accidents altogether in dealing with 1,372 vessels entering the port, and performing 9,710 operations of mooring, hauling, docking, &c. The result is highly creditable to the department.

16. The steam fire-vessel was kept under steam throughout the year, but was required to attend only two fires on ship board and three on the river bank. In all cases the fires were got under without serious loss.

17. The Commissioners recovered 42 anchors and 657 fathoms of chain cable lost by vessels within the limits of the port: 21 anchors and 380 fathoms of cable were restored to owners, and 26 anchors and 203 fathoms of cable sold for Rs. 1,820.

18. The Commissioners realised for Government on account of pilotage fees, buoyage and lightage, hospital dues, &c., the sum of Rs. 14,75,341, the payment to them for this service being Rs. 3,500 only.

19. The work of overhauling the moorings was greatly hampered by the crowd of shipping in the port; and the necessity for increasing considerably the amount of mooring accommodation, especially for long vessels, has been pressing itself upon the attention of the Commissioners. Eighteen new moorings were with Government sanction laid during the year, and further proposals are under submission. The attempt to dredge clear the silted up moorings below Fort Point has not been attended with much success, and the Commissioners have frequently urged that, unless the current be turned in upon the bank by certain alterations of the Fort Point, they cannot hope to recover and utilise these berths. This matter has now been before the Government of India since July 1877, and it may be hoped that, in view of the inconvenience caused to the work of the port by the delay, a decision may soon be arrived at.

20. Various proposals by the Commissioners for improving and maintaining the channel of the river within port limits, for reclaiming the Howrah foreshore, and for carrying out a scientific survey of the Hooghly bed, are

under the consideration of the Public Works Department either of this Government or of the Government of India. The attention of those departments has again been called to these questions.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes shortly to be in a position to place the survey of unseaworthy ships and the periodical surveys of steam vessels under the supervision of the Port Commissioners. Meantime he would wish them to consider, in consultation with the Superintendent of Marine and the Port Officer, whether the relations of the Port Officer to the Commissioners might not advantageously be defined and made closer. At present a good deal of executive work in connection with the port and shipping, which would naturally fall upon the Port Officer elsewhere, is done, it is believed, by the Vice-Chairman and other officers of the Commissioners. The Port Officer might, it is believed, in many respects usefully act as the executive of the Commissioners. At any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have the subject taken into early consideration.

22. The Government of India have again been pressed for early orders on the practice to be hereafter followed in the matter of the Port Commissioners' loans.

23. The orders of Government with reference to the proposed railway bridge and central station have been communicated to the Commissioners from the Public Works Department.

24. Attached to the annual report is the Auditors' report of their examination of the Commissioners' accounts for the half-year ending the 31st March 1878. The Auditors take exception to certain transfers from revenue to capital account effected by the Commissioners towards the close of the year. It has always been the practice to make these appropriations, and in every instance the transfer was designed to meet the cost of works specifically sanctioned by Government under the law and intended to be met from surplus revenue. Formal sanction will be conveyed in separate orders to the appropriations in question, and this will no doubt meet the Auditors' objections. In future cases the Commissioners should conform to the procedure indicated by them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHIPPING OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report of Calcutta Shipping Office for 1877-78.

The receipts of the Shipping Office have risen from Rs. 22,674-14-6 in 1876-77 to Rs. 29,351-11 in the past year. The disbursements were Rs. 16,870-9-7, against Rs. 15,939-3-8. This increase in disbursements is mainly due to annual increments in the pay of the Deputy Shipping Master and two of his subordinates, and only a small portion of it was caused by extended operations on the part of the office. The rise in the printing charges was caused by the enhanced demand for the forms, &c., required for sale in the Shipping Office. The bulk of the increased receipts arose from shipping fees and discharging fees paid by vessels chartered for the coasting trade to Madras. In consequence of the receipts having increased in a larger proportion than the charges, the net profits amount to Rs. 12,481, against Rs. 6,735 and Rs. 4,565 in the two preceding years.

2. The transactions under the head of *Funds held in trust* by the Shipping Office show a similar increase, due to the greater activity of shipping operations in the port. These trust funds fall under three heads.

3. The first head consists of *ticket money*, or wages due to crews actually serving on board vessels, which are paid into the Shipping Office by agents of ships on account of the families of the seamen.

The amounts received on this account during 1876-77 were all paid out during the year, and a balance which had been outstanding since 1872-73 was subsequently withdrawn from the annual return under Government sanction; it being understood that, in the event of the sum being claimed, the orders of Government would be applied for by the Board through the Accountant-General. The past year consequently opened with no balance on this account. Rs. 391 were received during the year, and Rs. 341 paid to the families of the crews; leaving a balance of Rs. 50 outstanding at the close of the year. Payments on this account are made regularly, and are claimed at stated intervals by the parties to whom they are due. It is to be expected therefore that the balance at the close of the year should be small.

4. The second head includes *deposit money* received from masters of ships on account of wages due to seamen left behind in hospital or jail; and also sums deposited by British seamen discharged with the consent of their commanders as security against their falling into distress. On behalf of British seamen Rs. 1,16,750 were paid in during the year, and a balance of Rs. 5,022 remained in hand from 1876-77. In the course of the year Rs. 1,12,134 were paid to seamen discharged from hospital and jail and re-shipped, and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,638. This result appears to be natural, as the balance in hand at the end of the year does not exceed what may reasonably be expected to be due to the seamen still detained on shore.

5. With regard to deposits on behalf of native seamen, it was observed in the Government letter commenting on the report of the Shipping Office for 1876-77 that the disbursements of deposits of this class were much less in proportion to the total amount deposited than in the case of British seamen. It appeared that, out of Rs. 1,357 standing to the credit of detained native seamen in 1876-77, only Rs. 893 were paid off, and Rs. 464 remained in hand at the close of the year. The Shipping Master subsequently explained that the unpaid balance of deposits on account of native seamen usually bears a larger proportion to the total amount than the balance in the case of British seamen; because the deposits due to native seamen who die while detained in hospital or jail are retained until they are claimed, while similar deposits in the names of British seamen who die in Calcutta are regularly remitted to the Board of Trade. During the past year it is observed that the same disproportion prevailed between the payments to British and native seamen. Assuming that the explanation given above is correct, there should obviously be some regular procedure for informing the families of deceased native seamen of the amount held to their credit in the Shipping Office, and care should be taken to register the village or home of every lascar shipped. At present the Shipping Office appears to be satisfied with telling the serang to inform the families of any deceased seamen belonging to his gang. The Magistrate of the district could generally no doubt trace those entitled to such lapsed deposits. The Board should take up this question, and should submit special proposals after consulting the Shipping Master and the Marine Department.

6. The third head comprises the *estates of deceased seamen*, being the amounts due to such seamen on account of wages and sale of effects. In the case of British seamen, Rs. 18,560, the entire amount due under this head, were transferred to the account current with the Board of Trade, and no balance remained in the hands of the Shipping Office. Deposit money under the second head due to British seamen who had died while detained in Calcutta was also transferred to this account. But in the case of native seamen it is observed that, out of receipts amounting to Rs. 2,288, only Rs. 878 were actually paid to claimants, and that Rs. 1,410 remained in hand. The Board should take steps to clear up the cause of this, and to provide for early payments in future, reporting the result of their investigations to Government.

7. The number of seamen shipped and discharged was as follows in the last two years:—

			1876-77.	1877-78.
Shipped ...	...	...	13,337	16,975
Discharged...	...	...	11,828	13,998

It is explained that in both years the excess of seamen shipped over the number discharged is due to the substitution of native crews for Europeans in vessels chartered to convey grain to Madras. For every two Europeans discharged in this way, three natives had to be shipped.

8. An increase in the number of desertions is stated to be due simply to the larger number of seamen visiting the port, and no cases occurred which call for special notice.

9. The prevalence of scurvy has already been fully discussed in connection with the Health Officer's report, and the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject have been communicated to the Board of Trade.

10. It is to be regretted that the Shipping Master has omitted to furnish any detailed information as to the health of lascar crews when on voyages beyond the tropics. The Lieutenant-Governor is led to believe from information received independently that such voyages, if prolonged beyond a certain period, which cannot at present be precisely defined, tend to deteriorate the health and physical capacity of the men; and he desires that the Shipping Master will pay special attention to the subject.

11. It is satisfactory to find that Rs. 48,839 were sent home by seamen through the newly introduced system of money orders, against Rs. 11,874 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the gradual extension of these money orders to colonial ports will ultimately do away to some extent with the necessity for the grant of advance notes.

12. After a needlessly protracted delay, the Board have at length furnished a complete statement of the actual and probable defalcations committed by the late cashier in the Shipping Office. In this statement the actual defalcations are shown to have been Rs. 4,190-5-11, and the probable further defalcations Rs. 2,198-12-8. Certain checks have been proposed by the Board of Revenue to guard against similar frauds in future, and the orders of the Government of India are awaited on this point.

13. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor must observe that, apart from the laxity of administration evidenced by the occurrence of the serious frauds already noticed, the Shipping Master's reports for the last few years have furnished a most inadequate account of a very important branch of port administration. The Shipping Master and his subordinates are in constant communication with the masters and seamen who visit Calcutta, and in the report of the management of the Shipping Office an attempt should be made to give some better idea of the circumstances of British and Native seamen than can be gathered from mere figures of payments.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know the Board's opinion as to the expediency of continuing to use a portion of the Sailors' Home as a Shipping Office.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information, and for communication to the Shipping Master, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE
DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report for the Dacca Division for 1877-78.

The report is submitted by the Acting Commissioner, Mr. D. R. Lyall, who took charge only on the 21st March last. Mr. F. B. Peacock held the office of Commissioner for the greater part of the year, Mr. A. Smith officiating for two months while Mr. Peacock was on leave.

2. *Tours.*—The pressure of land registration work, and the great want of officers owing to the demand for assistance in the famine districts of Madras, are said to have interfered seriously with the cold weather tours of nearly all the Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that in every instance this excuse is a valid one, and he hopes that next year more attention will be paid to this duty. The Commissioner himself managed to see a good deal of his division.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall was everywhere above the average, and very heavy in the month of July. Unfortunately the fall in October was singularly scanty, and, as a consequence, the late rice and the cold weather crops suffered. The inundation upon which the late rice largely depends was very low in Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh, but nevertheless that crop was a full average one in the division, taken as a whole; and in districts where it was short, it happened that a larger area than usual was sown with early rice, so that, generally speaking, the cultivators were remarkably fortunate. Though the yield of betel-nuts was small, the price ran up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 16 per maund, which fully made up for any loss on that account.

4. *Public health.*—There was a remarkable immunity throughout the division from anything like a general epidemic of cholera, though the year preceding had been particularly fatal in this respect. As usual, however, in years of low inundation, fever was very prevalent, and caused as many deaths as the worst cholera epidemic. It is satisfactory to note that the Government cinchona febrifuge was reported by the native doctors to be very efficient as a remedy. This drug seems rapidly to be making its way, and will probably, if it can be produced in sufficient quantities at its present or any cheaper rate, prove a perfect God-send to the malarious districts of Bengal. Small-pox broke out in Dacca and in four thanas of Backergunge, but was in both cases speedily checked by vaccination and, the Commissioner adds, by inoculation. Mr. Lyall urges that vaccination should be made compulsory, as the only effectual way of preventing disease in tracts where inoculation is forbidden by law. The time is perhaps hardly come for compulsory vaccination in Eastern Bengal. The best hope of spreading vaccination at present lies in inducing the old inoculators to work as vaccinators under Government protection and encouragement. A zemindar would often do as much good among his tenantry by employing vaccinators and encouraging his people to protect themselves from small-pox, as by contributing to dispensaries. Magistrates might take opportunities of suggesting this to influential and liberal native gentlemen, of whom the Dacca Division boasts so many.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The year was to the cultivating classes, who in Eastern Bengal form the bulk of the people, a season of extraordinary prosperity. They had good crops both of rice and jute, and realised extremely high prices. The non-agricultural classes and the small landlords may have suffered to some extent (for with the rise in the price of rice all other articles of food went up), but the fact that they have been able to stand such a dear market so long, and so well, proves that they too are not without resources. The enormous amount of money which has been poured into the

country for the purchase of grain must indeed have percolated through nearly all grades of society in one way or another. The district of Furreedpore was perhaps the worst off, the crop there having been rather short, but even here the Collector describes the people as fairly prosperous, well clothed, and well housed. The Mahomedan sub-divisional officer of Kishoregunge points to the improved houses, better clothes, and richer jewellery, but especially the greater number of wives of the peasantry, as incontestible proofs of their material well-being. In Dukhin Shahbazzpore, devastated as it was by the cyclone and storm-wave, the people were able to support themselves by the sale of their ornaments until the crop was ripe, and from the time that the early rice began to be cut in August 1877, they continued steadily to improve. Mr. Gupta, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of Perozepore, himself a native of Bengal, shows that, but for his recklessness and prodigality in times of plenty, the Backergunge ryot would be even better off than he is. In proof of this he refers to the increase in the number of fairs held in the ryots' idle season between January and May. "At these fairs" (he says) "everything that can be wanted either as a necessity or a luxury can be found, from earthen pots to Keating's cough lozenges. The ryots spend a lot of money on useless things, instead of laying it up for a rainy day; but in spite of this and similar extravagances, it is clear they had laid by enough to keep them for some months after the great calamity of 1876, and I do not know that much more can be expected. They live in great comfort in homesteads of 4 to 5 beegahs, surrounded by a moat and ridge, the only approach to which is a raised road leading to the river, lined on both sides by cocoanut, date, and other fruit trees; they have an outer house where the ryot transacts his business, receives visitors, and puts up his guests for the night, and as many inner houses as the wants of his family require; the whole being surrounded by a thick plantation of betel and cocoanut trees, which not only gives seclusion, but also is a source of great profit, so much so that many families support themselves on the produce of their homestead gardens."

6. *Emigration and movements of the people.*—Among a peasantry so prosperous as that of Eastern Bengal, able to employ in the fields all the landless laborers of the division, and requiring large annual drafts of laborers from up-country to supplement their local supply, emigration is of course generally unknown. Twenty coolies for tea gardens were, however, recruited during the year in Bickrampore—an unprecedented event. There was the usual annual influx of labour from Behar. Indeed the numbers crowding to Mymensingh are said to have been greater than in any previous year. The only other symptom of emigration noticed is the removal of many of the Tipperah hill-men who had settled in British territory, and are now drawing back again owing to the greater restrictions recently placed on illicit distillation.

7. *Prices of food and labour.*—The prices of food were throughout the year extremely high. The range of price for common rice was as follows:—

			Highest. Seers per rupee.	Lowest. Seers per rupee.	Average.
Dacca	...	...	11 $\frac{13}{16}$	22 $\frac{13}{16}$	16 $\frac{13}{16}$
Furreedpore	...	...	11 $\frac{13}{16}$	20	15 $\frac{3}{16}$
Backergunge	...	...	11	17	12 $\frac{11}{16}$
Mymensingh	...	...	12	26 $\frac{3}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$
Tipperah	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{16}$	19	16 $\frac{13}{16}$

The wages of labour have not materially risen, except in Backergunge, where the effect of the mortality from the cyclone and subsequent cholera made laborers scarce.

8. *Mines and manufactures.*—The only noticeable matter under this heading is the development of the fish-curing trade at Goalundo. A special bonded enclosure has been formed within which curing is carried on upon an improved system. From 1,362 maunds of fish in 1875 and 4,835 maunds in 1876, the outturn of the depôt rose to upwards of 11,000 maunds in 1877. In the year 1877, 28,502 maunds of salt fish were despatched by rail from Goalundo to Calcutta, and it is satisfactory to know that the Calcutta Health Officer considers the fish turned out from the curing depôt at Goalundo to be far superior to that cured on the old native method.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The exports of 1877-78 were unprecedentedly large. From Dacca and Naraingunge alone 11,19,586 maunds of rice were carried away—two-thirds by steamers and the rest by country boats. Besides this, Backergunge sent 25,64,200 maunds to Calcutta direct. The total export of the division is supposed to have been over four millions of maunds. At present stocks are almost dangerously low, but prospects are so good, that no real anxiety is felt. The export of jute from Dacca was also the largest known, 22,86,400 maunds having been sent from Naraingunge and Dacca up to the 31st December 1877. The carrying power of the Eastern Bengal Railway was quite unequal to the demand, and many large shippers are said to have this year made extensive arrangements for boats, while one has determined to ship from Chittagong. The trade in hides and seeds was also brisk. It is calculated that in payment for rice and jute alone 21½ millions of rupees came into the division. The Commissioner urges strongly the propriety of doubling the Eastern Bengal line to enable it to cope with the traffic, and anticipates great results for the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway when completed; the development of the coal and limestone of the Garo Hills being not the least important of the anticipated results. The establishment of joint-stock companies, managed by native directors, is a very interesting feature in the history of the year. There appear to be three such companies in Mymensingh with capitals of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 70,000 respectively. Mymensingh will remain under a great disadvantage in respect of trade until the railway is constructed. It has an enormous amount of produce to get rid of, and the river which forms its main communication with the great trade marts has silted up.

10. *State of public feeling.*—The Commissioner states that the Russo-Turkish war undoubtedly excited a large amount of attention, the sympathies of Hindus and Mahomedans alike being with the Turks. The latest telegrams were daily hawked about the streets of Dacca. The Vernacular Press Act gave rise to a good deal of talk among those affected by it. The benefits of the Land Registration Act are beginning to be generally recognized, and the Public Works Cess, though of course not popular, has been paid without objection. The chief trouble of the year has been the pressure of high prices upon the non-agricultural class. The better classes of Dacca and Mymensingh are rejoicing in the prospect of their railway. The Mahomedan Registration Act was a failure, being unpopular with the majority, and having against it the influence of both moollas and zemindars.

11. *Public Press.*—One newspaper is published in Mymensingh and six at Dacca. The sub-divisional officers, who are chiefly native gentlemen, are unanimous in declaring that the Vernacular Press has no influence whatever in the interior. The tone of the Dacca native papers is similar to that of the Vernacular Press generally. Their columns abound in free criticism of the acts of Government, expressed frequently in most offensive language, but more, the Commissioner thinks, from ignorance of how to write strongly without being abusive than from disloyal intention. The sub-divisional officer of Bamunkand says that he does not believe that 50 persons in this sub-division, with a population of 400,000, ever see a paper. The Kishoregunge sub-divisional officer says that when papers are taken in it is more for show than for actual reading.

12. *Police and crime.*—It is satisfactory to learn that all the district officers agree that the Chowkidari Act has improved the status of the village watch, which is now better paid and more useful than before. In the regular police the *personnel* of the upper grades is favourably spoken of, and serious crime is said to be fairly dealt with on the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, satisfied with the criminal administration of Backergunge. The people of Backergunge are the most violent and reckless of human life of all the people of Bengal. That district has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for crimes of lawless violence, and of 25 cases of riot with murder which occurred in the division during 1877, 12 were in Backergunge. In murders also it led the way (59 out of 116), and the same in culpable homicide (23 out of 64). Dacoity also increased, and altogether the district was in a most unsatisfactory state. Its condition has formed the subject of special correspondence, and measures have been

adopted with the view of strengthening the criminal administration, which have already commenced to show favourable results. In Dukhin Shahbazzpore a curious phase of crime developed itself in the form of illegal force resorted to in order to coerce those widows who had survived the cyclone into marriage with the assailants. So many more women than men had been drowned, that difficulties naturally arose, which the temper of the Backergunge peasant led him to solve in his usual violent way.

13. *Civil Justice.*—The civil courts are all said to be overworked, and the delays in disposal of suits are a constant subject of complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently given the High Court the means of increasing the staff of Moonsiffs very considerably. In the matter of enhancement of rent, the Moonsiffs are said to be generally against the landlord : for instance, in one sub-division, out of 90 suits brought, 52 were dismissed, in spite of the fact that landlords only go into court as a last resource. The Commissioner would make over the disposal of enhancement questions to the revenue officers, and this is in fact the object of a Bill now pending before the Bengal Council. It may be open to doubt, however, whether the revenue establishments are strong enough to cope with the amount of work likely to be thrown upon them in Eastern Bengal. The Commissioner also draws attention to the difficulty an auction purchaser experiences from the practice of giving him only nominal possession of the property purchased. The civil courts seldom attempt to give actual possession if there is the least show of opposition, and do not apply for the protection of the Magistrate or Police when their orders are practically set at defiance. The result affects the suitor, not the court. The suitor in Eastern Bengal then takes the law into his own hands, and the Magistrate is called in for other purposes. This is in fact a very serious state of things, which has come specially and directly under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in a recent case. The High Court will be invited to consider whether anything can be done to remedy matters.

14. *Matters connected with the land.*—The relations of landlords and tenants have been outwardly quiet, but it is stated that in many cases the ryots are withholding rents, while the zemindars are waiting the passing of the Bill for providing a more summary procedure in rent suits. In the Government estates khas management is said to be a failure in the case of changing churs, which can only be managed and settled by resident farmers. This question will be dealt with in connection with the land revenue report.

15. *Excise and stamps.*—Excise gave an increased revenue of Rs. 27,406, with a satisfactory decrease in the consumption of both opium and ganja. The improvement of the revenue was due to higher prices. The stamp revenue increased by Rs. 2,14,975, a good sign of the prosperity of the division.

16. *Education.*—The number of schools has risen by 112, and of pupils by 3,137, notwithstanding a decrease of pupils in Furreedpore, owing, it is said, to the high prices, and in the Dacca returns owing to the exclusion of *tols*. The chief increase is in Backergunge, indicating that the effects of the cyclone are ceasing to be felt. All districts except Furreedpore show an increase in female pupils, which are now 5,023 against 4,270 in the year before. The number of Mahomedan pupils has increased by 2,526, and they did better in the scholarship examinations; but looking to the great numbers of the Mahomedan population, their proportion to Hindoos in the upper and middle schools is very unsatisfactory.

17. *Committees.*—The Commissioner very truly remarks that the interest local committees take in their work is generally in proportion to their responsibility. If the members are at all judiciously chosen and have real work to do, they generally do it very fairly. The Road Cess and Municipal Committees have as a rule shewn much interest in their duties, while the Education Committees take generally none. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that for this last fact the Magistrates have themselves to blame. There is ample educational work still for the Committees to do if they are encouraged to take it up. The interest which is sometimes taken by native gentlemen in local matters is well exemplified in the following extract from the report, which the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with much pleasure:—"The (leading) Municipal Commissioners of Mooktagacha are the Alapsing zemindars. They have not only taxed themselves heavily, but have made further contributions to the funds in money,

and have devoted their time to the improvement of Mooktagacha, converting it from a swamp and a jungle into a well-drained collection of houses supplied with an excellent tank. In Sherepore the improvements have been more gradual, as money has not been available to such an extent; but the improvements are nevertheless real and visible, and are chiefly due to the exertions of a resident zemindar, Baboo Har Chunder Chowdry." At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find how often Committees are to be found who show a lamentable indifference to the work entrusted to them. On a late occasion the Lieutenant-Governor offered to give a very large grant to a Road Cess Committee if they would accept the terms which he suggested to them, and which they verbally approved of. Yet none of the members could be induced to attend a meeting called to formally consider the matter the day the Lieutenant-Governor left the station. Some of those most interested in the work declined to remain for only 12 hours more in the sudder station for the purpose. The consequence was that there was no quorum, and a work to which the inhabitants attached the greatest importance remains in suspense.

18. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The Dacca district has suffered a loss in the death of Rajah Kali Narain Rai, who both in public and in private life was a man deserving of the highest praise. To Nawabs Abdool Ghani and Ahsanoolah the town of Dacca owes a debt of gratitude. In Mymensingh the Alapsing zemindars, Raj Surjakant Acharja, and several others are specially mentioned, and generally the zemindars in the district are said to have lived on good terms with their tenantry and one another during the past year. The one exception was Baboo Mohim Chunder Roi Chowdry, who is said to have made over the "miscellaneous collections" of his estate to his amlah, which they were to realise in lieu of pay—an idea which speedily led to very serious results. The Magistrate had to intervene, and a barrister has now been engaged by the zemindar to manage the estate. It is not stated whether this gentleman is to be remunerated in the same way, or whether the objectionable system has been changed. The estates of the Maharajah of Tipperah are reported to be badly managed. Rai Annoda Prashad Rai Bahadur on the other hand is favourably spoken of.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION FOR
THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division for 1877-78.

The report is submitted by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. W. S. Wells. Lord Ulick Browne was in charge of the division throughout the year.

2. *Annual tours.*—The Commissioner and most of the district officers appear to have been sufficiently active in moving about the interior of their jurisdictions. Mr. D'Oyly, the Collector of Rajshahye, was, however, decidedly remiss in this respect, and Mr. Livesay, in Rungpore, also cut his tour somewhat short. It is stated generally that the sub-divisional officers visited the greater portion of their sub-districts. It would have been more satisfactory to know how long each was out in camp.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall in every district, except Julpigoree and Darjeeling, was in excess of that of 1876-77. As compared with the average of former years, it is said to have been deficient in Dinagepore, Bogra, Julpigoree and Darjeeling, while it was in excess in Rungpore, Rajshahye and Pubna. The average fall of former years should have been shown in the table, with a note of the number of years on which it is taken for each district. It is impossible to gather from the report whether the distribution of the rainfall was favourable or the reverse, as in one sentence it is said that "the distribution of rain was fairly seasonable in every district except Julpigoree," while a few lines further on the Commissioner states that "the year was characterised by a very irregular distribution of heat and rain, the rainfall being excessive when much was not required, and deficient when most needed."

4. The rice crop appears to have been full, or up to the average, in Dinagepore, Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Bogra. In Pubna the late rice suffered from deficient inundation, and in Julpigoree both early and late rice gave a short outturn. In Darjeeling also there was partial failure. The jute crop was everywhere good except in Julpigoree. Tobacco in Rungpore yielded only an average crop, and in Julpigoree the outturn was decidedly short. The yield of indigo was good, especially in Rajshahye, where the plants did not suffer as they often do from a too sudden rise of the Ganges. Sugarcane yielded well in Rungpore; badly in Bogra. The cold-weather crops were generally below the average, except in Pubna and Rajshahye. The crop of ganja was decidedly poor.

The report professes to state for most districts the area under cultivation for rice, jute, tobacco, and indigo, as also the average yield per acre of each of these crops. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, place such confidence in these figures as to venture to reproduce them as a whole. Some of them are certainly open to very serious doubt. Thus the average yield of paddy in Rungpore is given at 10 to 12 maunds per acre, though the early rice is said to have been a good crop, and the late rice at least an average one. The special statistical enquiries made in Rungpore showed 21 maunds of paddy to be the average outturn of one-crop land, 30 maunds the average of two-crop lands, and 15 maunds the average of land growing rice and other crops simultaneously. Mr. Otley's "Note on rice statistics," and Mr. Macdonnell's Examination of the food-grain supply of Rungpore both go to show that 10 to 12 maunds is an unduly low estimate. The figures given in the report for the outturn of rice in other districts are but little more reliable. The figures of the outturn of jute are in some instances so absurd, as only to be explained by carelessness in copying, as where Pubna is said to have had 5,470 acres under jute, giving an outturn of 10,83,750 maunds, or 198 maunds per acre. The outturn in Rajshahye is put at 30 maunds an acre, which, as the Commissioner says, 'seems high.' The Jute Commission thought about 15 maunds an acre a fairly high estimate. For Bogra the report itself gives something over 8 maunds an acre, and for Rungpore about 12 maunds. It was not worth while to burden the report with statistics of this unreliable description. The Lieutenant-Governor objected last year to the report being made up of a string of vague generalities; but he would rather have no statistics at all than those which are only misleading. At the same time it is only fair to acknowledge that in other sections of the report a good deal of useful information has been put together.

5. *Public health.*—The year was generally an unhealthy one, mainly owing to the abnormal prevalence of fever in a severe and fatal form. Cholera was severe at Serajgunge, where it broke out in an epidemic form in October among the floating population, of whom there were 20,000 to 30,000 gathered there at the time. It was checked by moving the boats to the main stream of the Jamoona, but spread to various parts of the district and caused many deaths. The disease also appeared in epidemic form in Bogra and the Gaibanda sub-division of Rungpore. Julpigoree was singularly free from the disease, and it had disappeared entirely from the Darjeeling tea gardens. The Collector of Dinagepore gives a melancholy account of the desertion of villages in the south-east of that district, owing to the repeated ravages of fever and cholera. It is stated that Sonthals and other immigrants are being brought in and settled on the lands in place of the former inhabitants;

and probably jungly races will stand a better chance of life there as long as fever only is the prevailing disease. In Rampore Beaulah and other parts of Rajshahye the same virulent type of fever committed great ravages, and people at once attributed it to the stoppage of drainage by the Northern Bengal State Railway, although the first 30 miles of this, which specially affected Rajshahye, had existed for years in the shape of the embankment of the old Nattore road. Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore all suffered from fever in the same way. Measures are being taken to improve the drainage of the stations of Rungpore and Dinagepore, and the Public Works Department will be requested to direct a special enquiry into the drainage conditions of the whole tract affected by this fever, with a view to ascertain whether there has been any marked change of level, or any extensive silting up of natural channels which would account for the outbreak, or point to a remedy.

The success which has attended Dr. Lidderdale's vaccino operations has been very marked. Very few cases of small-pox were reported, and the disease has been practically almost stamped out in Bogra and Rajshahye, while 165,093 persons were vaccinated last year in Dinagepore.

6. *Material condition of the people.*—Notwithstanding their sufferings from fever and other maladies, the agricultural classes of this division are now extremely prosperous, and even the districts in which the crops were a little short got more than an ordinary money return, owing to the brisk demand for export to the south. The non-agricultural classes, especially the petty shop-keepers and men on fixed salaries, suffered from the rise in prices, but the artisans and those who work for wages were able to push up their rates of remuneration, which have indeed always in most parts of this division been tolerably high.

7. *Emigration.*—There is no emigration from the division. On the contrary, there is a constant demand for imported labour. Upwards of 10,000 coolies passed through *en route* for Dhubri and the tea districts. They suffered severely from cholera at first, but now that serais, hospitals, and medical attendance are provided at regular intervals from the Northern Bengal State Railway terminus up to Dhubri itself, the mortality should be kept down to a minimum. It is satisfactory to learn that the road between Rungpore and Dhubri is remarkably well furnished with supplies, moodies' shops existing every three miles or so, and more having been opened recently. The serais on the road between Rajmehal and the railway at Parbuttipore will shortly be put up and native doctors posted, as it appears that gangs of sirdari coolies are likely still to use that route. The usual immigration of labourers from the Sonthal Pergunahs took place in the cold weather, some 10,000 of them finding employment in Dinagepore alone, besides those working on the roads and railway. About 6,000 Nepalese and Dhangur coolies came into Julpigoree in the year. There are now about 25,000 Nepalese and Dhangur coolies working on tea gardens in the Hills and Terai.

8. *The Nekmurd Fair* drew together about 200,000 people in April, and was successful and free from epidemic. About 16,000 head of cattle were sold at high rates, 50 elephants (at an average price of 1,200 each), 180 hill ponies, and nearly 2,500 country ponies; 105 camels were sold, sacrificed at the shrine of a Mahomedan saint near the fair, and eaten; 150 big-tailed sheep from Cabul were also sold, but whether to improve the local breed or for purposes of sacrifice does not appear. Some information as to the sale of piece-goods, salt, &c., would have been interesting.

9. *Prices of food.*—Prices were everywhere abnormally high, owing to the unprecedented export. The average price in Dinagepore was 20 seers 14 chittacks a rupee. In Rajshahye the rates ranged from 17 to 21 seers, and have risen since the close of the year to 12 and 13. In Pubna the average was 15 seers, and at the close of the year 12 was the ruling rate. In Bogra also prices rose to 14 seers 10 chittacks in March, the average of the year being 20 seers 10 chittacks. In Rungpore the average was about 20 seers, prices rising at times to 16½ seers. In Julpigoree the average rate was 16 seers. In Darjeeling rice is always dear, and, as the Indian-corn crop failed, the market was abnormally high all round.

10. *Manufactures.*—There are 57 large silk filatures in Rajshahye and 100 small private looms: the large works employ 19,450 men and 500 women; the private looms about 3,000 persons. The annual outturn of silk is about 4,000 maunds. The past year was a better one for the trade than the year preceding, but the market had again become dull at its close. It is calculated that 80,000 acres are under mulberry in this district. There is still a little silk manufacture in Bogra, where 60 looms employ some 480 workmen. The area under indigo in Rajshahye was estimated for 1877-78 at 16,800 acres, and the outturn at 1,308 maunds. The relations of planters and ryots were satisfactory. In Pubna indigo seems to be dying out. The area cultivated last year was only 4,224 acres. In Rungpore the jotedars here and there cultivate the plant, the area taken up being about 13,300 acres and the produce 1,669 maunds. This class of small cultivation will probably take the place of large factories in many parts of Bengal. The outturn of tea in Darjeeling last year was 4,946,630 lbs. as compared with 4,181,622 lbs. in 1876-77. The number of gardens rose from 132 to 136. In the Western Dooars 12,732 acres have been already leased out for gardens, and 27 applications for grants are pending. The plant has only reached maturity in six gardens, over 303 acres, and the outturn was 33,119 lbs. The opening out of the trans-Teesta tract in the Dumsong sub-division will afford a fresh field for planting enterprise. Nearly all the cinchona now grown in the hills is on the Government gardens. The Serajgunge Jute Company turned out 96,000 maunds of gunnies from their mills last year, and in the Julpigoree district 1,600,000 bags were manufactured, the demand being great for the purposes of rice trade. It is not stated whether gunny-weaving is practised in any other district, though from a subsequent paragraph it would seem that Bogra, at any rate, exports gunny-bags.

11. *Trade.*—The export trade of the division was very brisk during the year, especially in rice and jute. The value of the exports from Dinagepore is estimated at Rs. 80,94,100, and from Rungpore at Rs. 95,00,000. Dinagepore exported about 44,00,000 maunds of rice, half to Calcutta and half to the North-West and Behar. Rajshahye exported about 2,20,000 maunds, Bogra 5,40,000 maunds, Rungpore about 6,00,000 maunds. The jute exports of Dinagepore were estimated at a value of Rs. 11,18,058 for about five lakhs of maunds: Serajgunge took nearly 18 lakhs of maunds of jute for conversion into gunny-bags for re-export to Calcutta. Rungpore exported 14 lakhs of maunds; Bogra about one lakh of maunds of jute and one and a half lakhs of maunds of gunny-bags. The Rungpore export of tobacco was estimated to be six lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 30,00,000. Dinagepore and Julpigoree had also a considerable trade in this article. The trade in hides is said to be growing, especially in Rungpore and Bogra. Rajshahye deals largely in linseed and pulses. The chief imports of the division are salt, sugar, and piece-goods. The frontier trade with Nepal, Sikkim, Thibet, and Bhootan continues to improve slowly.

12. *Public feeling.*—The mass of the population is agricultural, and regards with indifference everything not immediately and personally affecting it. The better classes here and there showed some interest in the Turko-Russian war, leaning always to the side of the Turks. There are traces of a growing interest in local matters—village roads, the proper expenditure of the cess, and municipal improvements. The Collector of Rajshahye notes the increase of an unemployed, half-educated middle class, which is, he thinks, both useless and mischievous, looking only to Government service and discontented, because it is not provided for by the State. Mr. D'Oyly, however, observes—"As civilisation progresses new paths of industry will be opened out, and knowledge will lead the native youths to follow these paths and wean them from the idea that the only use of education is to prepare them for Government service." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. D'Oyly's anticipations will in time be realized. English education is year by year becoming more self-sustaining, though it is not yet in a condition to be left to itself. No doubt the hope of public employment was one of the main incentives used at first to encourage education; and when the supply of educated natives was more proportionate to the demand, a large number of those who had gone to some expense in educating their children were rewarded by seeing them obtain Government employment. Obviously with the present annual outturn of lads

from our schools who have received a certain amount of education, only a small fraction of them can be employed by Government, and there is not unnaturally some grumbling and discontent among the large class of young men, who, very often with an exaggerated idea of their own qualifications and attainments, find themselves unsuited for the callings followed by their fathers, and unable to obtain employment of a more intellectual kind. The only remedy for this is time. Necessity will eventually drive these young men to seek employment of a kind from which their early training and social prejudices at present make them shrink. Already trading companies are being formed with native shareholders and directors, and by degrees a number of new ambitions will spring up, which will divert the attention of the educated classes from the fixed idea of the public service. No doubt a mistake has been made in carrying English education down to too low a class of schools, which have been teaching English badly instead of teaching the vernacular well; but this is being gradually remedied. There are very few who would propose what amounts practically to withdrawing the civilising influences of English education from the people altogether to punish the foolish petulance of a small and disappointed class. The true remedy is to widen the basis and scope of education, so as to open up new fields for the energies of the literate classes. The Government is endeavouring to do this by fostering technical and special education.

The Land Registration Act is beginning to be appreciated and approved. The Act for the Voluntary Registration of Mohamedan Marriages seems to have met with more success than in the Dacca Division, but is still unpopular with zemindars, moollahs, and others who profited by the old state of things.

13. *Public press.*—There are only three vernacular newspapers published in the division, and one of these only appears at irregular intervals. The *Hindoo Ranjika*, which was one of the best of the local papers, is said to have abandoned its quiet and loyal tone, and to have got into the hands of writers who do their best to create feelings of discontent and class hatred between Europeans and Natives; and certainly the quotations made by Mr. D'Oyly bear out the impression. Fortunately it has only 200 subscribers.

14. *Police and crime.*—There was a marked decrease in both cognizable and non-cognizable crime in the year 1877 in nearly every district. It is particularly satisfactory to note that in Pubna this is said to have been brought about by a better understanding between landlords and tenants, and that throughout the division offences against public tranquillity, once so common, are now fast decreasing. It might be inferred, however, from the remarks made in a subsequent paragraph, that the present relations of landlord and tenant are rather those of truce than of established peace; for, in curious contradiction to his assertion of improved relations in paragraph 57, the Commissioner, in paragraph 73, describes Pubna as a "hotbed of slumbering discontent and distrust between landlord and tenant." In Rungpore also, the Collector says, the feeling between the zemindars and their ryots is every day becoming more complicated and unsatisfactory, and it is clear that the present improvement in the crime of the division may not prove lasting. From what the Lieutenant-Governor hears from other sources, however, he believes that the Collector takes an unreasonably gloomy view of the matter. The diminution of dacoity in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree is a noticeable feature in the return, and may be attributed not only to improved police, but to the general prosperity of those districts during the last few years. The bench system of trial has worked fairly well, especially in Dinagepore and Rungpore. The results in Dinagepore, which are particularly good (525 cases tried with 463 convictions and 211 acquittals) are due to the efficient assistance of Moulvie Mahomed Ali, the retired Government Pleader. In Rajshahye the system seems to have been badly worked, only 13 cases being disposed of in this way. Much of the improvement in the criminal administration is said to be due to the reorganization of the village watch under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. There have been, and there are, difficulties in the way of the efficient working of this Act, but its general success is absolutely undeniable.

15. *Civil justice.*—In most of the districts the good harvests and high prices led, as usual, to increased litigation. In Dinagepore, however, this was checked by the extreme unhealthiness of the season and the consequent frequent

changes in the *personnel* of the subordinate courts. Complaints of delay are rife here as elsewhere, but the work in all the courts is said to be overwhelming.

16. *Land revenue administration.*—The revenue was realized with the usual ease in the permanently settled districts, the percentage of collections being—

Rungpore	...	99.46	Julpigoree	...	94
Dinagapore	...	98.62	Pubna	...	88.1
Bogra	...	98.26	Darjeeling	...	59
Rajshahye	...	97.6			

In Pubna the balances are due mainly from temporarily settled estates, and a large sum will have to be remitted. The balances in Julpigoree from ryotwari tracts have since been nearly realized. The collections in Darjeeling are attributed to the absence of the tehsildars on leave, but in fact the revenue system of this district is not satisfactory, and the Board will be requested to consider how it can best be put upon a legal footing. The collections from Government estates were everywhere satisfactory, except in Pubna, where, however, large remissions have to be made for diluvion.

The settlements of the Western Dooars and Darjeeling Terai made good progress, and the work under the Land Registration Act was diligently pushed on and is well advanced everywhere, except in Pubna, where peculiar difficulties have been felt from the extraordinary multiplicity of joint owners.

17. *Excise.*—The excise revenue increased by Rs. 45,430, of which Rs. 14,637 came from country spirits, Rs. 13,064 from ganja, Rs. 10,884 from opium, and Rs. 4,913 from imported liquors. The increase in the sale of country spirits is satisfactory, indicating as it does that the measures for stopping illicit distillation, so common in several districts of this division, have been partially successful. The increase from ganja may be partly due to a rise of price, but is partly also, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice, attributable to increased consumption in Rajshahye. The increased consumption of both opium and ganja has been recently met by a rise of duty. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in what the Commissioner says of the mischief done by the undue rise in the price of country spirits through the manipulation of the cliques who in several districts monopolise the existing licenses. The Collectors should do all they can to break up such monopolies, and the extension of the out-still system will do much to put an end to it. There are thousands of spirit-drinkers in this division, and it is better that they should use a cheap wholesome weak liquor in moderation than be driven to the consumption of deleterious drugs.

18. *Stamps.*—The returns show an increase of Rs. 53,891 in the stamp revenue of the division, chiefly in court fee stamps, owing to increased litigation and the work under the Land Registration Act. The increase in Pubna and Bogra is attributed “to the gradual settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants, regarding arrears of rent and other matters, and the consequent execution of a large number of kubooleyuts, pottahs, and kistbundee agreements.” This hardly tallies with the Commissioner’s previous description of Pubna as a “hotbed of slumbering discontent” between these two classes. The Collector and Commissioner seem, from the manner in which contradictory statements on this point alternate in the report, not to have been able to make up their minds as to the state of things in Pubna; and it is to be hoped that the Commissioner has occasionally made the mistake of accepting the unfortunate state of things notoriously existing in one or two estates for a general indication of the relations between landlord and tenant. It is very satisfactory to note an increase of Rs. 12,959 in the sale of postage stamps.

19. *Monetary arrangements.*—The brisk trade of the year led to marked activity in the receipts and issues of currency notes. They are largely used for purposes of remittance, and frequently command a premium in the bazars. The use of money orders is very limited, and, while some districts show an increase, others show a decrease in the year of review. The use of savings banks is confined to Government officers and persons about the courts. The Commissioner thinks they would be more freely resorted to if opened at sub-divisions and in the interior with improved facilities for deposits and drawing.

20. *Railways and communications.*—The Northern Bengal State Railway was opened for traffic between Sara and Julpigoree on the 18th January

1878, and has already taken much traffic from the roads and rivers of the division. There can be little doubt of its complete success when once completed and in full working order. There were complaints last year that its bank had prevented the full amount of inundation from reaching parts of Rajshahye and Bogra, but, as is pointed out by the Commissioner, the inundation was abnormally low at any rate, and the present year will give a better test of the adequacy of the waterways provided. In Rungpore the Dhubri emigration road was pushed on vigorously, and the arrangements for coolie traffic are well advanced. The road administration in Dinagepore, Pubna, and Julpigoree was weak and inefficient. Funds are scarce in Julpigoree, but in Pubna and Dinagepore some blame must attach to the district authorities. The attention paid to village roads in several districts is very satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know upon what grounds the Commissioner states that "a good deal of useful road work was done in Rajshahye; the principal was the metalling of the Nattore Road, in which good progress was made." So far from this being the case, the roads which existed in Rajshahye years ago have been allowed to become impassable, and the metalling of the Nattore Road had not even been estimated for when the Lieutenant-Governor visited Rajshahye a few weeks back, though it was ordered two years ago, a state of things hardly consistent with the Commissioner's assurance.

21. *Education.*—In Dinagepore primary schools have increased, and a system of payment by results is being tried, but the number of middle English and vernacular schools has decreased. Altogether the district is very backward. In Rajshahye there was an increased attendance at primary schools, and middle and higher education seems also to be fairly flourishing: Pubna and Bogra also exhibit improved results. But in Rungpore there has been a serious decrease in primary schools and scholars, owing apparently to the working of an ill-considered system of payments by results, which has since been amended. Julpigoree shows some advance, but is still one of the most backward districts in a backward division. In Darjeeling neither the mission schools nor the primary schools in the Terai seem to flourish. Mr. Macfarlane is "beginning to despair of making anything of the children of the coolies on the tea gardens." The Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to induce the planters to co-operate with him in bringing about a more hopeful state of things. Of the station schools in Darjeeling itself, the Blootea School is said to be promising, having twenty pupils on its rolls, and the Diocesan Girls' School is now showing signs of marked improvement.

22. *Wards' estates.*—There are 23 estates in charge of the Court of Wards in this division, and in nearly all the collections were satisfactory last year. Those which are still encumbered with debt are slowly improving. There has been a marked improvement in the management of the Chaklajet estates of the Cooch Behar Raj. The Commissioner calls attention to the manner in which the civil courts make over to the Collector, for management, estates ruined by the extravagance of the owners, and which there is no hope of managing creditably. This has been objected to by other Commissioners, and will be considered in connection with the Board's annual report on Wards' estates.

23. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The conduct of the zemindars has been good in every district save Pubna. In Rungpore, Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdry and Baboo Govind Lal Roy have both made handsome grants of land towards the improvement of the drainage of the town. Other zemindars have also subscribed liberally for this work. Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdry has also made a liberal grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of an iron bridge over the Alikuni river. Mr. Taylor's description of the feuds and enmities of the zemindars of Pubna is a melancholy, though it is to be feared a true, picture. Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, trustee of the Dwarkanath Tagore estates, alone receives favourable mention in this district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sep. 21 '78	0.92	Weather—very sultry at times, but very good for the growing crops. The prospects of the crops are good.
	Culna	2.84	
	Cutwa	0.80	
	Bood-Bood	0.71	
	Ranergunge	2.40	
	Jehanabad	0.83	
BURDWAN DIV.	2 Bankoora, „ 21 „	0.67	Weather—very trying; moist heat both by day and night. The crops still promise favourably. The <i>chali</i> and <i>tetka</i> rice crops are being reaped and promise a good outturn.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	1.28	
	4 Midnapore, „ 21 „	0.06	
	5 Hooghly, „ 21 „	0.62	
	Howrah, „ 23* „	1.35	
	Moheshrakha	1.48	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop promises well. Much of the land where the first seedlings were lost by flood has been replanted. Sugarcane is doing well.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sep. 21 '78	0.91	Weather—hot and sultry; latterly unsettled. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but more rain is wanted. New <i>aus</i> has appeared in the bazar, but the price of rice has hardly fallen yet. A good deal of fever continues.
	7 Nudda, „ 21 „	0.51	
	Kooshtea	0.56	
	Meherpore	0.36	
	Choonadanga	0.32	
	Ranaghat	0.50	
	Bongong	0.33	Weather—very hot, with occasional drizzling rain and clouds spread over the atmosphere. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> crop has been almost completed, with slight damage to it from the floods which came over the eastern part of Meherpore and other low places. The prospect of the <i>amun</i> crop is still fair. More rain is wanted in some parts of Bongong. The price of rice is everywhere high.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	8 Jessore, „ 21 „	1.41	Weather—extremely hot till the morning of the 21st, when a fair shower fell and cooled the air. All crops promise well. The Collector has just returned from a tour in the Mahomedpore and Sulkhia thanas, from which the gloomy reports had been received, but found crops looking well almost without exception. In a few places the paddy has been submerged in the beels. The fever season has commenced and there is a good deal of sickness about.
	Jhenida	0.80	
	Magoora	3.44	
	Narail	1.32	
	Khoolna	1.17	
	Bagirhat	2.5	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	9 Moorshedabad „ 21 „	1.00	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. Nothing new to report. The late rice continues to do well, and the reaping of the <i>aus</i> , a heavy crop, is nearly finished.
	Jalbagh	1.18	
	Rampore Hât	1.76	
	Jungypore	Nil	
	10 Dinagepore, „ 20 „	0.22	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	11 Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. A week of bright sunshine is doing great good to the <i>amun</i> crop. Prospects are extremely favourable. Prices are from 11 to 20 seers the rupee.
	12 Rungpore, „ 20 „	Nil	
	Gaibanda	1.78	
	Bagdogra	4.65	
	Kurigram	1.52	
	13 Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	The weather is extremely hot and the sun very powerful. The flood is now rapidly subsiding, and the strong sun has been most beneficial to the crops, the state and prospects of which have much improved in consequence during the last week. Public health is good.
	14 Pubna, „ 21 „	0.80	
			The weather was very hot and sultry during the week. The inundation to the east has in a great measure again subsided. It is hoped that the <i>aus</i> crop in the east will not be a complete failure, though it will yield far below the average. <i>Amun</i> is reported to be thriving well. The price of rice continues much the same as before. Four cases of cholera were reported from Shariatkandi on the 9th instant, and all proved fatal; otherwise the public health is good.
			Weather—dry. The prospect of the <i>amun</i> crop continues good. Jute is now being cut everywhere. The rivers have begun to fall. Public health is good.

* Report of 23rd shows rainfall during week ending 21st.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.	
BENGAL.—(Continued.)				
RAJSHAHYE & COCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
	15 Darjeeling, Sep. 21 '78	0.67	Clear and fair days. The crops are progressing well. The <i>bhadoi dhan</i> in the Terai has been reaped and has yielded a fair outturn. The transplanting of <i>haimanta dhan</i> has been completed.	
	16 Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	The transplanting of <i>haimanta dhan</i> is almost completed. The <i>bhadoi</i> harvest is almost over, and the crop is reported to be a full one. All other crops also are well reported on. The rains seem to have broken up, and this early cessation will probably injure the later crops.	
	Cooch Behar, „ 19 „	0.90	The early portion of the week was rainy. There has been a break in the rains from the 13th. The latter days of the week were intensely hot and sultry. The general reports of the crops are good. The present hot weather is all that could be desired for the <i>haimanta</i> crop. Tobacco nurseries are being sown everywhere. The price of rice which has been very high is falling a little. General health is good.	
	Dinbatta „ „	10.69		
	Mathabhanga „ „	5.05		
	Meckligunge „ „	7.47		
	Eastern Districts.			
	DACC A DIVN.	17 Dacca, Sep. 21 '78	1.52	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
		Moonsheegunge (for week ending 18th) „	0.25	
		Manickgunge (for week ending 19th) „	0.02	
18 Furreedpore, Sep 21 '78		0.97	Weather—very hot. The state of the crops is good.	
Goalundo „ „		0.70		
Madaripore „ „		0.22		
19 Backergunge, „ 19 „		1.62	Weather—intensely hot, with occasional showers. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The transplantation of <i>amun</i> is nearly completed. Prices continue unaltered. Health is good.	
20 Mymensingh, „ 20 „		3.15	Weather—seasonably hot and close. The crops on the high lands are good, but in the low lands more or less injury has been caused by the floods which are only now receding.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.		21 Tipperah, „ 20 „	0.52	Heavy rains in Brahmunbaria sub-division in the beginning of the week. Very little rain at head-quarters. Weather very hot and oppressive; no wind. In the Brahmunbaria sub-division the <i>amun dhan</i> is threatened with injury from floods. In other parts of the district it is in good condition.
		Brahmunbaria „ „	5.20	
		Chandpore „ „	0.80	
	22 Chittagong, „ 19 „	3.28	Occasional thunder-showers. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Rice is cheap, but the common folk are in difficulties for money to buy with.	
	23 Noakholly, „ 19 „	1.82	Weather—very hot and oppressive during the latter half of the week. The reaping of the early rice crop is nearly completed. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. Prospects are favourable.	
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 17 „	5.55	Some rain has fallen during the week. Weather cloudy and sunny alternately. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. The fall of rain during the week has done much good to the crop of the plough cultivators, but has caused some damage to the cotton pods.	
	Hill Tipperah, „ 19 „	4.98	The weather has been very hot during the week. The rainfall continues to be very favourable for the <i>amun</i> crop which is doing well everywhere.	
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Sep. 21 '78	0.16	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are falling.	
	Barh „ „	0.62		
	Behar „ „	1.71		
	26 Gya, „ 21 „	1.16	The sky was at times cloudy and at other times clear during the week. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 96.5°. <i>Murwa</i> has been almost reaped, and the transplantation of the <i>aghani</i> rice has been completed. Ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> crop is going on. The public health is generally good.	
	Aurangabad „ „	0.35		
	Nowada „ „	2.20		
	27 Shahabad, „ 21 „	0.79	Sky generally clear. Occasional storms. Temperature high. The prospects of the winter rice crop continue favourable in most parts of the district, but rain is urgently wanted. There has been a slight fall in prices. Cholera is still prevalent in the Durgauty outpost.	
	28 Darbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and close. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested, and a good outturn is expected. The prospects of the <i>aghani</i> rice crop continue favourable.	
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 21 '78	Nil	Weather—intensely hot and oppressive. The reaping of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops still continues. The rice crop is in very good condition, but on the high lands it now wants more rain.	
	Hajeeppore „ „	0.23		
Seetamurhee „ „	Nil			

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Sarun, Sep 21 '78	0.21	Weather—sunny and cloudy by turns; east and west wind. The weather during the week has been most favourable for getting in the <i>bhadoi</i> harvest which is now nearly completed. An average outturn is expected. But for the rice good rain is now much wanted. Prices of the coarser grains are rapidly falling. Fever and cholera are still prevalent.
	Sewan ..	Nil	
	Gopalgunge ...	1.35	
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	31 Champaran, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and close during the last part of the week. The prospects of the crops continue excellent. Prices are falling in consequence of much of the new <i>makai</i> , &c., and early rice having come into the market.
	32 Monghyr, „ 21 „	0.06	There has been a little rain, but more is expected. The crops are all doing well, except the early <i>janera</i> , which is a light crop in Jamui.
		Begusarai ..		0.09
	Jamui ..	0.58	
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 21 „	0.88	Weather—hot, but cloudy. Thermometer over 90° in the house. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	34 Furreah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—exceedingly sultry. Light winds from the east. Heavy clouds seem to promise rain. The state and prospects of the crops are generally good. Some change has been done by the inundation in the east and south-west of the district.
		Kissengunge ...		3.21
Arrareah ..	Nil		
ORISSA.	35 Maldah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Heat most oppressive. The prospects of the crops are unaltered from last week. Rivers have fallen. Fever is still prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 22* „	0.60	After a break of several days' very hot, bright weather, rain has come on again. It was raining at the time of report. Between Doonka and Rampore Hât Indian-corn is a 14-anna or bumper crop. Except in Godda and Rajmehal, it is 12 or 13 annas everywhere else. More accurate estimates are being made. All small grains are as good as possible, and so far the prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice are as good as possible; but then at this date in 1873 prospects were still extremely good. The critical season is just beginning.
	Deoghur ..	0.40	
	Godda ..	2.74	
	Jamtara ..	2.50	
	Rajmehal ..	0.31	
	Pakour ..	1.47	
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Sep. 21 '78	1.62	Weather—fine and hot, with heavy showers. The rainfall in the Sudder and Kendrapara sub-divisions is sufficient for agricultural purposes, but more rain is required in Jajpore sub-division. However, the <i>sarat</i> crop is in excellent condition and the <i>beali</i> harvesting is going on favourably.
	38 Pooree, „ 19 „	7.41	Weather—cloudy and hot. Rain fell in all parts of the district during the week, and did much good to the <i>sarat</i> rice crop. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being reaped. In the Chilka tracts rain fell, but it is reported that more is wanted there. The state of Satpara is better since last reported. Common rice sells at 10½ to 14½ seers for the rupee. A native vessel is waiting for cargo in Pooree Roads. Public health is good.
		Khoorda ..		2.21
39 Balasore, „ 20 „	3.07	More rain has fallen and the weather appears to have been seasonable throughout the district. The transplantation of the paddy is completed and the prospects of the crop are generally good. There is a bad outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle.	
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 20 '78	2.53	Weather—seasonable. Alternate sunshine and rain. No change to report. Everything is promising well up to date, and bumper crops of all kinds may be expected. Cholera is steadily diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, „ 21 „	1.44	Weather—seasonable, with rain and sunshine alternating. Indian-corn has yielded an overflowing crop in most places. <i>Gora</i> has been mostly housed and has given excellent returns. All other crops promise well, and a bumper harvest may be expected if the rains continue another fortnight. Fever is still prevalent.
	Palamow ..	0.75	
42	Singbhoom, „ 20 „	3.03	Weather—seasonable. There have been heavy showers almost every day, besides lots of sunshine, and the mornings are becoming cool and pleasant. The crops are all that can be wished. The reaping of the <i>gora dhan</i> , <i>mugh</i> , Indian-corn, <i>tal</i> , &c., is still going on with very satisfactory results, and the <i>rubbee</i> crops are being sown. The price of dhan varies from 16 to 24 seers per rupee. Fever still prevails, and many deaths from dysentery have been reported during the week.
43	Manbhoom, „ 21 „	2.38	Weather—favourable. The reports received from the police are generally favourable both as regards the <i>bhadoi</i> harvest and the low land crops on the ground. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, been lately on a visit to some small pergunnahs in the west of the district, where he found that considerable injury had been done to the <i>bhadoi</i> harvest, excepting Indian-corn, by an insect. The low land crops are somewhat backward, and those which belong to the poorer classes are in great need of weeding, which the owners are too poor to pay for. There has been a good deal of distress in these pergunnahs which is in course of relief.

* Report of 22nd shows rainfall during week ending 21st.

Published for general information.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN
THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR
THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1	Burdwan	11	4	11	8	13	0	20	0	25	8	30	0	12	0	12	0	13	8	12	12	12	12	13	12
2	Bankoora	11	8	11	8	13	12	16	0	16	0	24	0	14	0	12	8	15	0	15	8	15	0	17	0
3	Beerbhoom	11	0	11	0	13	8	13	0	12	0	20	0	9	8	9	8	12	4	12	0	12	0	14	0
4	Midnapore	11	0	11	0	15	0					10	8	10	8	16	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	18	0
5	Hooghly	11	0	11	0	12	0					8	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	10	0	11	0		
	Howrah	10	12	11	8	12	8					8	0	8	8	10	0	9	0	10	8	11	8		
Central Districts.																									
	Calcutta	11	0	11	6	12	0	13	5	13	5	23	0	5	11	5	11	8	0	10	0	10	0	12	8
6	24-Pergunnahs	11	7	11	7	13	5½	16	0	16	0	32	0	9	7	9	2	9	12	10	0	10	0	10	10
7	Nuddea	11	7	11	7	13	5½	16	0	16	0	32	0	9	7	9	2	9	12	10	0	10	0	10	10
8	Jessore	10	0	10	0	13	0					8	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	10	8	13	0		
9	Moorshedabad	12	0	12	0	14	8					32	0	10	0	9	4	9	8	11	8	11	4	10	8
10	Dinagepore	10	13	10	13	13	0	12	4	12	0	25	0	10	3	10	13	16	12	12	0	12	0	19	3
11	Rajshahye	11	4	12	0	14	4	18	8	18	12	10	0	8	4	8	4	9	12	11	4	10	8	14	4
12	Rungpore	8	9½	8	9½	15	0					9	6	9	0	12	1½	12	0	11	13½	15	12	18	0
13	Bogra	13	8	12	0	12	6					9	0	9	0	13	8	12	0	11	4	15	12		
14	Pubna	12	12	12	8	15	0					6	12	6	12	8	0	11	0	12	0	13	8		
15	Darjeeling	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	12	0
16	Julpigoree	8	0	8	8	11	6					8	0	8	0	10	0	9	1	10	0	14	0		
Eastern Districts.																									
17	Dacca	10	12	11	4	10	0	20	0	20	0	35	8	8	12	10	0	10	0	10	12	11	4	12	4
18	Furreedpore	13	0	13	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	12	0
19	Backergunge											8	0	8	12	9	0	8	12	9	4	11	0		
20	Mymensingh	9	8	9	8	9	8					8	0	8	0	11	12	9	4	9	4	13	0		

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 18½ to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 31 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 9½ to 13½ seers.
D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 13½ to 14½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7 seers, common rice 8½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.
F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20½ seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 10½ to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.						LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHNA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.						FIREWOOD.						SALT.						DISTRICTS.
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					
...					
...	11	4	11	8	15	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	Burdwan.						
...	25	0	25	0	35	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	320	0	320	0	400	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bankoora.					
...	10	8	10	8	19	8	180	0	180	0	200	0	8	8	9	0	8	8	Beerbhoom.						
...	10	0	10	8	13	0	180	0	180	0	200	0	8	8	8	12	9	8	Midnapore						
...	11	0	11	0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 13\ 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 14\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly.							
...	10	8	11	8	14	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	8	10	0	10	0	Howrah.						
BENGAL																																				
Western Districts.																																				
...	13	5	...	25	0	11	0	11	6	14	8	64	0	64	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta.						
...	10	0	10	8	14	4	90	0	100	0	85	0	9	0	9	0	8	12	24-Pergunnahs.						
...	11	0	11	7	17	4	100	0	100	0	90	0	9	5	9	6	9	6	Nuddea.						
...	10	0	10	8	18	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	9	8	0	Jessore.						
...	12	0	11	0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 17\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 20\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	100	0	120	0	120	0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7\ 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 9\ 8 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 10\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 9\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	Moorshedabad.										
...	10	8	10	13	18	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	Dinapore.						
...	11	4	11	4	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 180\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 200\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 160\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 200\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	240	0	8	4	8	4	9	0	Rajshahye.										
...	107	0	107	0	107	0	7	8	7	8	8	1	Rungpore.							
...	10	14	11	10	15	0	67	8	67	8	67	8	8	1	8	10	8	4	Bogra.						
...	9	0	11	4	16	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Pubna.						
...	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	5	0	6	8	9	0	160	0	160	0	4	0	1	8	5	0	Darjeeling.				
...	8	8	8	8	11	6	64	0	64	0	91	6	7	1	6	3	7	5	Julporee						
Eastern Districts.																																				
...	10	0	11	7	12	4	106	0	106	0	80	0	8	14	8	14	9	0	Dacca.						
...	15	0	15	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	Furreedpore.							
...	8	12	11	4	16	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	12	8	12	8	8	Backergunge.						
...	10	0	10	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	4	8	12	Mymensingh.							

G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9½ to 11 seers, common rice 12½ to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

I In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 10 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, and common rice 9 to 12 seers.

K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 8 to 13½ seers, and gram 8 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7½ to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10½ seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																					
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILL— CUMBOO, RAJEA.									
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																								
21	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																								
25	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumparan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																								
37	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balsore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE South-Western Frontier Agency.																								
40	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice is from 15½ to 21 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 9 seers, and common rice 10 to 14 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 12½ seers, and gram 10½ to 13½ seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 14 to 15 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 9½ to 11½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 19 seers, and gram 10½ to 11 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10½ to 13 seers, murwa 20 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 17½ seers, barley 12 to 27 seers, best rice 7½ to 14 seers, common rice 10 to 14½ seers, lesser millets 15 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 15 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8½ to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 10½ to 13 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13½ seers, barley 15½ to 16½ seers, best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 9½ to 11½ seers, great millet 16 to 16½ seers, lesser millets 17½ to 31½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 19½ to 23½ seers, and gram 11½ to 12½ seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRROOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	6 0	8 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	6 8	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.
...	9 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 1½	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	10 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	25 0	14 8	27 8	13 0	12 12	19 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	25 0	18 0	...	26 0	18 0	30 0	11 8	11 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
{ 20 0 to 21 0 }	{ 13 0 to 14 8 }	...	12 8	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	{ 11 8 to 12 0 }	{ 10 12 to 11 4 }	...	18 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 1	9 0	Shahabad.
...	22 0	16 8	26 4	28 8	17 8	26 4	11 0	12 0	22 0	121 0	165 0	178 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Darbhanga.
...	18 0	12 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Muzafferpoore.
...	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Saran.
...	26 0	16 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Chumpanun.
...	24 1	17 8	30 4	12 6	13 0	22 0	168 0	126 0	126 0	8 9	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	25 1	20 3	22 11	12 10	13 4	17 11	126 4	126 4	132 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bagulpore.
...	{ 10 8 to 11 0 }	12 8	{ 11 0 to 16 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	30 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	129 0	140 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	10 0	10 0	22 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergas.
ORISSA.																		
...	10 8	7 1½	20 10	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 2	200 0	200 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Cuttack.
...	12 7	12 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	126 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree.
...	7 0	8 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE South-Western Frontier Agency																		
...	21 0	13 0	21 0	36 0	12 0	36 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	240 0	210 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	14 0	16 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	12 0	12 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Smaghoom.
...	64 0	...	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 11½ to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 18 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9½ to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12½ seers, barley 12 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 11½ seers, common rice 12 to 12½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 20 seers, and gram 11½ to 13 seers.

Z2 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 10½ seers, common rice 11½ seers, and gram 13½ seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, barley 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, lesser millets 18 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 18½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9½ to 9 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13½ seers, best rice 7½ to 13 seers, common rice 10½ to 14 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 21½ seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 21 seers, and gram (at Lohardugga) 11 seers.

Z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 12 to 16½ seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 10 6	3 8 6	$\left. \begin{matrix} 2\ 14\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 3\ 3\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$	3 0 6	3 0 6	1 10 6	7 0 0	6 7 0	$\left. \begin{matrix} 4\ 12\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 5\ 4\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$	4 0 0	4 0 0	$\left. \begin{matrix} 3\ 8\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 5\ 0\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 4 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 1 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	2 15 6	3 2 0	2 4 7	2 8 0	2 10 9	1 11 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	3 5 3	3 10 0	2 13 9	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 0 9	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	5 6 0	4 3 0	3 0 9	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 11 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 9	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1878.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAJGI OR MURWA AND CHIRRA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	1 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 6	...	1 7 0	3 10 6	3 8 6	$\left. \begin{matrix} 3\ 13\ 0 \\ 10\ 1 \\ 3\ 0\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	Calcutta.
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	3 15 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	1 6 0	2 0	Dacca.
...	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	4 5 6	1 5 0	2 6	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagoug.
...	1 9 6	2 12 0	1 6 5	3 1 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	0 4 9	0 1 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	4 9 0	...	0 5 1	0 5 4	...	4 10 0	1 8 0	...	Balasore.
...	Pooree.
...	3 8 0	5 0 0	1 14 6	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 3 3	8 0 3	8 0 3	12 3	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	1.10	3.32	51.05	14th Sep.		
		Cutwa	5.15	6.00	57.23	ditto		
	Burdwan	Culna	2.66	2.41	51.54	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	1.03	1.10	41.07	ditto		
		Rancegunge	1.46	1.33	43.51	ditto		
		Jehanabad	2.76	0.70	57.76	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1.55	2.25	46.93	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3.46	3.14	54.44	ditto		
		Hetampore	5.37	2.95	53.76	ditto		
		Koypoie	2.30	1.54	57.65	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2.75	1.10	38.05	ditto		
		Tumlook	2.90	0.98	43.62	ditto		
		Ghattal	2.84	0.81	43.73	ditto		
		{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2.31	4.10	36.70	ditto		
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office		1.77	4.11	38.26	ditto		
		Hooghly	Hooghly	3.20	2.71	63.04	ditto	
	Serampore		1.54	1.75	55.53	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	1.50	2.14	49.29	ditto		
		Maheshnaka	1.09	0.76	49.89	ditto		
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	3.79	3.19	46.32	ditto	
			{ Observatory	1.80	0.50	45.37	ditto	
		{ Dispensary		1.39	1.06	51.63	ditto	
			{ Jail	1.61	0.95	50.98	ditto	
		24-Pergunnahs		Russeerhat	0.83	3.02	57.51	ditto
Baraset			1.77	1.70	54.98	ditto		
Diamond Harbour			3.71	4.03	52.13	ditto		
Barpore			Not recd.	1.07	63.84	ditto		
Satkhira			3.36	2.48	51.90	ditto		
Barackpore			1.21	2.23	53.36	ditto		
Dum-Dum			3.75	1.34	54.62	ditto		
Kishnaghur			2.22	2.03	56.66	ditto		
Bongong			4.10	3.66	42.67	ditto		
Meherpore			1.71	1.62	67.69	ditto		
Nuddea		Choondanga	4.20	10.29	60.43	ditto		
		Kooshtea	0.39	4.85	67.13	ditto		
		Ranaghat	3.44	5.45	57.08	ditto		
		Jessore	0.55	1.50	43.87	ditto		
		Narail	1.11	3.28	55.58	ditto		
Jessore		Khoolna	1.43	2.70	49.81	ditto		
		Jhemdah	0.84	4.01	60.39	ditto		
		Bagulhat	3.15	1.30	56.00	ditto		
		Magoorah	1.23	3.44	51.09	ditto		
		Berhampore	1.83	6.64	56.15	ditto		
Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut	0.25	5.03	44.15	ditto			
	Lalbagh	1.42	5.27	45.92	ditto			
	Jungypore	1.14	3.79	48.02	ditto			
	Azimungunge	2.10	3.77	45.21	ditto			
	Lalgolla	2.72	3.89	52.58	ditto			
Dinagepore	Kandee	1.64	8.47	67.00	ditto			
	Dinagepore	3.04	3.13	65.53	ditto			
	Raigunge	3.97	5.23	50.51	ditto			
	Maldah	Maldah	2.68	3.78	52.34	ditto		
		Chanchal	1.41	2.43	59.55	ditto		
Bauleah		1.08	4.94	66.78	ditto			
Rajshahye	Nattore	2.99	7.34	113.50	ditto			
	Rungpore	2.61	11.70	86.80	ditto			
	Bhabanigunge	2.70	4.82	114.05	ditto			
Rungpore	Kurigram	1.65	12.03	126.03	ditto			
	Bagdogra	4.91	11.32	70.74	ditto			
	Bogra	Bogra	1.95	2.67	71.36	ditto		
Sherpore		5.62	4.60	57.47	ditto			
Nowkhilla		0.40	3.07	74.44	ditto			
Panchbibi		0.32	11.52	64.73	ditto			
RAJSHAHYE.	Pubna	Pubna	2.59	4.60	50.48	ditto		
		Seragunge	1.64	5.20	114.60	ditto		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	6.37	9.52	106.83	ditto		
		{ Hospital	6.37	9.52	130.97	ditto		
	COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5.07	15.15	105.42	ditto	
Boda			1.85	11.60	101.83	ditto		
Juva			7.78	9.56	114.53	ditto		
Titalya			3.69	15.97	174.46	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.		Cooch Behar	9.06	16.01				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL—continued.									
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital ...	2.28 4.07	3.38 4.57	51.47 66.71	14th Sept. ditto	From 17th February.		
		Moonsheegunge ... Manickgunge ...	3.90 3.45	1.85 3.27	76.48 56.06	ditto ditto			
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Goulundo ... Madaripore ...	0.60 0.95 0.40	2.56 2.93 0.50	53.84 64.48 58.65	ditto ditto ditto			
		Backergunge	Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patoakhally ... Bhola ...	1.52 2.87 1.10 2.13	0.95 0.86 0.96 1.47	55.59 61.73 67.09 70.03		ditto ditto ditto ditto	
			Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Jamalpur ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	4.20 7.31 2.18 2.36	11.01 5.13 1.94 9.36		81.47 86.23 49.77 70.34	ditto ditto ditto ditto
	Chittagong			Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ... Cox's Bazar ...	2.55 3.14 1.71	2.57 3.36 1.14		85.60 80.90 90.15	ditto ditto ditto
		Noakholly		Noakholly ... Fenny ...	2.56 3.01	2.02 2.81		80.25 86.05	ditto ditto
			Tipperah	Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...	6.13 2.86	2.27 7.95		74.38 64.21	ditto ditto
	Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Rungamatee Hill... Ruma ...		2.29 1.72	3.05 5.54	72.66 63.92		ditto ditto...	
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	3.37	3.34	63.54		ditto	
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ...	0.61 0.97 1.15 0.10	1.60 2.31 0.42 2.75	38.22 35.53 39.46 34.83	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not received 1st to 7th September.		
		Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	0.80 0.90 0.82 1.08	2.89 4.40 0.64 0.99	35.19 33.37 28.63 39.23		ditto ditto ditto ditto	
			Shahabad	Arrah ... Basseram ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...	0.15 0.09 0.26 0.15	0.31 2.43 0.51 4.25		32.21 32.43 22.41 30.71	ditto ditto ditto ditto
				Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... Hajepore ... Seetampurhee ...	2.54 1.30 0.86		0.97 0.56 2.10	32.35 28.14 39.70	ditto ditto ditto
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...			1.63 3.10 Not recd.	0.32 1.15 1.63		32.55 39.14 39.70	ditto ditto ditto...
		Sarun	Chupra ... Sewan ...		0.68 2.24	1.54 3.54		24.76 28.94	ditto ditto
	Chumparun		Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlee ...	1.29 0.55 6.00	1.71 0.77 2.40	37.60 31.04 39.87		ditto ditto ditto	
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... Bagoosera ... Jamooee ...	1.76 2.37 2.59	1.45 0.11 1.65	41.34 34.87 37.16		ditto ditto ditto	
	Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpooora ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...	1.20 7.00 3.00 1.73 2.45	2.11 5.18 4.10 0.72 2.23	43.60 48.15 52.34 50.52 51.02		ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	
			Purneah	Purneah ... Kissengunge ... Arrareah ...	2.52 4.56 3.32	11.93 8.81 11.12		61.77 79.15 77.02	ditto ditto ditto
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...				Nya Doonka ... Rajmehal ... Dooghur ...	1.23 2.30 0.62	3.20 4.36 4.52	46.53 54.97 54.40	ditto ditto ditto	
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		Jamtara ... Pakour ... Godda ...	2.75 3.68 0.21	1.43 3.02 0.17	31.54 35.07 55.17	ditto ditto ditto	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th September 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.			
	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	2.27	1.91	44.22	14th Sept.	Not recorded from 28th July.	
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	...	0.80	4.80	33.50	14th Sept.		
		Jagatsingpore	...	2.10	0.43	44.53	ditto		
		False Point	...	3.20	2.08	32.49	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	...	0.39	5.25	25.74	ditto		
		Khurdah	...	1.49	2.17	31.51	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	...	0.62	1.20	43.10	ditto		
		Bhadrack	...	2.47	1.13	50.22	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	3.69	0.42	41.36	ditto		
		Sorah	...	0.67	3.25	49.83	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	0.32	2.26	43.35	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehala.	Sumbalpoore	...	0.28	2.69	36.01	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	{	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	1.49	2.44	37.93	ditto	
				{ Dispensary	1.89	2.72	38.79	ditto	
			Pachamba	...	2.45	2.85	47.62	ditto	
	Lohardugga	{	Ranchee	...	2.45	2.94	36.05	ditto	
			Palamow	...	2.92	1.75	27.95	ditto	
	Singbhoom		Chyebassa	...	1.87	2.90	45.37	ditto	
	Maubhoom	{	Purulia	...	1.04	5.44	50.54	ditto	
			Govindpore	...	1.14	2.71	47.17	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet		Sylhet	...	13.53	11.32	144.88	ditto	
	Sibsagar	{	Sibsagar	...	4.34	Not recd.	66.91	7th Sept.	
			Golaghat	...	2.11	ditto	65.99	ditto	
			Jorhat	...	4.09	ditto	64.21	ditto	
			Akyab	...	0.12	4.26	91.89	14th Sept.	
	Rajpootana	{	Alwar	...	Nil.	Nil	24.98	ditto	
			Jaipur	...	2.36	ditto	22.97	ditto	
Sambhar			...	3.76	ditto	12.31	ditto		

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 15th to 21st September 1878.

STATIONS.	Date	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 15th	10	29.696	29.718	86.9	81.8	80	E	11.5	0.04	K, FK	c
		16	29.698	29.639	82.0	79.6	89	E S E	12.3	0.04	PC	a, g
	16th	10	29.699	29.717	85.5	79.3	75	S E by E	8.5	...	C, K	c
		16	29.595	29.680	83.8	81.7	73	S	8.3	...	K, FK	c
	17th	10	29.655	29.676	87.6	81.0	74	E	5.0	...	K	c
		16	29.525	29.547	81.0	81.6	89	S E by E	4.8	0.15	PC, C	c
	18th	10	29.615	29.636	88.0	81.0	73	S E by E	3.8	...	K	c
		16	29.465	29.485	90.5	79.9	62	E by N	4.2	...	K	c
	19th	10	29.575	29.596	85.9	81.8	73	W S W	1.3	...	K	c
		16	29.490	29.480	85.1	79.0	7	W by S	4.8	0.39	K, CS	c
	20th	10	29.590	29.611	90.0	88.6	76	N W	3.3	...	C, K, FK	c
		16	29.481	29.5.1	90.0	82.7	72	E	1.7	...	PK	a, t
	21st	10	29.605	29.627	84.8	80.5	82	E by N	5.0	...	P, FK	a, g, t, p
		16	29.103	29.485	82.5	79.1	86	E N E	9.3	0.13	P, FK	a, g
SAGOR ISLAND.	Sept. 15th	10	29.678	29.684	80.5	83.0	86	E	7	0.76	.....	p
		16	29.602	29.608	84	81.5	89	S E	12	0.08	.....	a, p
	16th	10	29.708	29.714	81.5	79.0	89	S	9	0.41	.....	p
		16	29.575	29.581	87.5	81.5	76	S W	12	...	.....	b, c
	17th	10	29.665	29.671	84.5	83.0	78	S E	8	0.08	.....	p
		16	29.549	29.546	88	82.5	78	S S E	12	...	.....	b, c
	18th	10	29.617	29.623	88	83.5	82	W S W	5	...	.....	wind variable
		16	29.486	29.492	89	82.5	75	S S E	8	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.584	29.590	83	83	80	N	4	...	.....	wind variable.
		16	29.481	29.487	90	83.5	75	S S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	20th	10	29.603	29.609	89	82	73	N N W	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.506	29.512	83	79	83	N N W	8	0.51	.....	t, sultry
	21st	10	29.583	29.589	85.5	83.0	89	N E	6	0.09	.....	a, t, l, at distance
		16	29.114	29.150	87	82.5	82	N	12	...	.....	a, threatening weather
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 15th	10	29.716	29.807	87.5	79.5	69	S S E	3	0.28	.....	thunderstorm
	16th	10	29.696	29.786	85.5	81.0	71	E S E	3	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.634	29.725	87	79.5	69	S W	2	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.588	29.679	86	83	88	Calm	2	0.12	.....	very sultry
	19th	10	29.512	29.602	89.5	82.5	73	N	1	...	.....	ditto.
	20th	10	29.511	29.635	85	81	83	N N W	1	...	.....	a, ditto.
	21st	10	29.567	29.658	87	82.5	82	S S E	2	0.33	.....	a, very sultry
AKYAB.	Sept. 15th	10	29.795	29.817	83.5	82.0	94	E	6	0.16	.....	a, b, c
	16th	10	29.792	29.813	85	82	87	E	3	0.84	.....	b, c
	17th	10	29.704	29.724	87	83	84	E	2	0.01	.....	b, c
	18th	10	29.613	29.664	87	83	84	E N E	3	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.550	29.571	84	84	81	N E	2	0.14	.....	b, c
	20th	10	29.603	29.624	90	84	77	S E	2	0.18	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.683	29.704	86	84	92	S E	7	1.26	.....	p, continuous rain for upwards 12 hours
PAISE POINT.	Sept. 15th	10	29.642	29.647	85	81	83	S	7	0.77	.....	p
	16th	10	29.662	29.677	83	80	87	C	5	0.81	.....	p
	17th	10	29.633	29.648	87.5	82.0	78	W	5	0.05	.....	threatening weather
	18th	10	29.618	29.633	87	81	76	W N W	4	1.01	.....	continuous rain
	19th	10	29.597	29.582	84	81	80	N	5	...	.....	threatening weather
	20th	10	29.601	29.616	90	82.5	72	C	4	0.70	.....	thunderstorm
	21st	10	29.6.1	29.626	82	81	36	W S W	5	0.31	.....	d, g
VIZAGAPATAM.	Sept. 15th	10	29.620	29.652	81.5	79.0	77	W	1	...	.....	foggy
	16th	10	29.659	29.690	86	78.5	70	N W	3	...	.....	b, c
	17th	10	29.684	29.715	84	78.5	77	N W	3	...	.....	a, b, c
	18th	10	29.632	29.663	87.5	80	71	N W	2	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.565	29.596	89.5	79.0	61	W N W	2	...	.....	b, c
	20th	10	29.599	29.630	88.5	78	61	W	1	...	.....	sultry
	21st	10	29.663	29.694	86	79	72	W N W	...	...	.....	foggy
COLOMBO.	Sept. 15th	10	29.916	29.957	81.5	80.5	83	S W	10	...	.....	g
	16th	10	29.918	29.959	83	79	84	S W	9	...	.....	a, b, c
	17th	10	29.930	29.971	80	75.5	80	W S W	14	1.65	.....	a, p
	18th	10	29.879	29.920	81.5	77	81	S W	13	0.20	.....	a, g
	19th	10	29.839	29.880	81	77	83	W	9	1.52	.....	a, g
	20th	10	29.866	29.907	82	77.5	84	S W	9	0.17	.....	p
	21st	10	29.916	29.957	82.5	77.5	79	S W	10	...	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of August 1878.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.			RADIATION THERMOMETER.										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.			RAIN-FALL.							
	Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF			SOLAR.					GROSS NOCTURNAL.					MEAN OF					MEAN OF					MEAN OF								
		10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max.		Mean.	Below min. in shade.	Min.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Absolute range.	Lowest MIN.		Mean.	MEAN OF		MEAN OF								
							Day.	O			Day.	O								From minima.	10 hours.		16 hours.	From minima.	10 hours.		16 hours.						
																												Day.	O				
Seabangor ...	332	29.391	29.454	29.321	13.7	147.3	56.5	17th	161.1	75.3	2.3	27th	72.3	90.5	12.9	77.6	82.9	82.9	87.4	92.5	28.0	27th	72.5	...	8.3	92.6	91.1	...	93	83	73	16.78	23
Goalpara ...	386	29.310	29.370	29.446	12.1	142.1	54.9	11th	161.2	...	...	...	...	87.2	10.2	77.0	81.3	82.3	84.0	92.9	20.4	28th	72.6	...	8.63	94.1	90.7	...	93	85	78	31.98	26
Darjeeling ...	6912	29.397	29.403	29.332	0.71	12.3	57.0	3rd	151.4	58.9	2.7	14th	52.0	70.2	10.6	58.6	63.1	64.4	65.4	75.2	21.1	28th	67.1	...	4.79	95.9	90.8	...	94	85	69	11.37	24
Purneah ...	125	29.538	29.580	29.475	11.5	144.0	53.5	5th	153.7	76.0	2.9	28th	69.9	90.5	11.5	79.0	83.4	84.2	86.2	94.7	20.3	28th	74.4	...	9.38	100.0	90.6	...	74	84	76	11.59	16
Durbunga ...	16632	28.4	28.543	28.425	11.8	151.0	64.1	25th	162.0	71.6	7.5	13, 21, & 25th	65.7	87.5	8.4	79.1	83.1	84.3	87.1	93.1	18.6	28th	74.5	...	7.32	98.7	93.3	...	74	84	76	11.59	16
Patna ...	179	29.448	29.494	29.393	11.1	152.9	61.5	16th	162.8	78.3	2.3	27th	74.2	91.4	10.8	80.6	84.9	85.5	88.0	95.6	19.5	27th	75.8	...	7.45	99.1	90.0	...	71	81	73	15.46	16
Gya ...	375	29.253	29.296	29.188	10.8	144.6	53.1	13th	154.9	...	...	...	...	91.6	12.5	76.1	81.3	86.0	95.4	21.9	27th	73.5	...	9.17	96.7	97.9	...	92	75	74	11.39	18	
Hazareebagh...	2010	29.645	29.655	29.59	10.8	147.3	62.9	20th	161.9	73.1	0.3	13th	69.6	84.4	10.6	73.5	78.6	80.2	84.4	88.6	15.1	13th	70.5	...	7.91	98.7	93.2	...	95	80	79	13.50	27
Berhampore ...	6845	29.600	29.614	29.537	11.1	144.7	55.9	2 & 5th	166.7	75.3	4.4	13th	69.9	89.1	9.5	78.5	83.0	84.4	88.6	94.7	20.4	27th	74.3	...	8.33	97.4	97.0	...	94	83	81	13.37	24
Burdwan ...	9006	29.583	29.611	29.504	10.6	152.3	63.2	14th	166.7	75.3	4.4	13th	69.9	89.1	9.5	78.5	83.0	84.4	88.6	94.7	20.4	27th	74.3	...	8.33	97.4	97.0	...	94	83	81	13.37	23
Jessore ...	333	29.614	29.637	29.538	10.8	152.3	63.2	28th	158.0	76.7	2.5	17th	74.2	89.3	9.1	79.2	81.9	85.0	88.6	94.7	20.3	28th	76.1	...	8.38	100.0	90.2	...	93	83	81	10.94	13
Dacca ...	35	29.685	29.712	29.608	10.4	151.1	62.7	31st	160.8	77.2	2.4	22, 23, & 25th	75.4	88.4	8.9	79.3	84.0	85.2	88.6	94.7	20.3	28th	76.1	...	8.38	100.0	90.2	...	93	83	81	10.94	13
Silchar ...	87.4	29.701	29.705	29.610	10.3	149.8	63.0	23th	163.1	75.5	1.8	15th	72.7	86.6	9.3	77.3	82.6	84.4	86.4	95.5	21.7	15th	74.1	...	8.36	99.0	96.2	...	94	82	77	14.74	23
Chittagong ...	90	29.597	29.605	29.510	10.3	142.7	54.9	30th	163.8	72.5	4.7	1st	62.5	84.6	9.1	75.5	78.3	84.4	84.4	94.5	20.5	17th	74.0	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	94	80	81	22.71	17
Denagore ...	2138	29.661	29.693	29.595	10.8	141.6	63.3	21st	157.7	76.2	2.7	14th	71.0	87.0	8.7	78.0	81.3	84.4	84.4	94.5	25.3	17th	73.5	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	94	80	81	19.39	23
Alipore ...	6	29.651	29.677	29.579	10.8	140.0	62.8	1st	157.5	77.9	2.8	16th	75.2	87.2	6.7	78.5	84.3	85.5	84.4	94.5	15.3	17th	73.2	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	94	80	81	14.23	19
Saugor Island ...	80	29.613	29.613	29.511	10.8	147.8	57.4	31st	162.1	75.5	3.4	30th	73.1	80.4	11.1	79.3	83.7	85.5	88.6	94.5	14.4	16th	77.0	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	94	80	81	10.81	24
Cuttack ...	15.3	29.640	29.637	29.531	10.8	147.3	63.2	12th	162.1	74.3	6.0	29th	70.9	88.0	7.7	80.3	82.9	85.4	88.6	94.5	13.5	15th	77.7	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	89	80	78	8.11	21
False Point ...	31	29.645	29.637	29.531	10.8	147.3	63.2	9th	160.6	77.5	5.0	17th	73.9	89.1	3.0	82.5	84.2	84.3	88.6	94.5	13.5	7th	77.7	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	89	80	78	8.11	21
Vizagapatnam...	2041	29.757	29.797	29.703	10.8	142.1	55.2	11th	165.5	75.2	1.7	9th	71.4	86.9	9.9	79.9	82.3	83.9	88.6	94.5	16.3	15th	74.3	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	96	85	85	5.50	16
Akyab ...	2041	29.757	29.797	29.703	10.8	142.1	55.2	11th	165.5	75.2	1.7	9th	71.4	86.9	9.9	79.9	82.3	83.9	88.6	94.5	16.3	15th	74.3	...	8.81	99.1	95.6	...	96	85	85	5.50	16

CALCUTTA (ALIPORE)—AUGUST 1878.									
Mean barometric pressure of 25 years		Mean temperature of 25 years		Mean humidity of 25 years		Mean rainfall of 50 years		...	
...	29.538	...	...	...	83.1	...	...	...	13.94
Ditto ditto of 1878		Ditto ditto of 1878		Ditto ditto of 1878		Ditto ditto of 1878		...	
...	29.661	...	...	...	81.9	...	...	...	11.75
Excess in 1878		Defect in 1878		Excess in 1878		Defect in 1878		...	
...	0.03	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	2.19

ALEXANDER PEDIER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
 The 24th September 1878.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.								Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.				
Seehsaugor ...	29.723	83.6	6	13	7	3	5	15	6	3	4	1 S 45° W	61.3	9.05
Goalpara ...	29.697	82.2	..	2	19	10	6	6	2	2	16	40 S 61° E	101.8	7.19
Darjeeling ...	...	...	..	..	..	1	11	9	14	2	25	43 S 52° W	25.6	5.96
Purneah ...	29.665	83.7	1	6	28	20	5	1	1	...	...	76 S 72° E	90.6	6.78
Durblunga ...	29.651	83.5	...	9	39	10	..	2	1	1	...	80 S 88° E	117.4	7.15
Patna ...	29.627	85.3	...	1	60	...	..	..	...	...	1	98 N 89° E	51.9	7.45
Gya ...	29.629	85.1	1	10	28	10	2	3	3	1	6	55 S 86° E	60.6	7.98
Hazareebagh ...	29.613	83.1	...	6	24	13	2	7	4	5	1	42 S 71° E	217.0	9.92
Berhampore ...	29.667	82.1	...	2	16	17	18	9	..	...	...	68 S 33° E	114.5	8.03
Burdwan ...	29.663	83.5	...	2	19	13	18	4	2	...	4	61 S 41° E	92.7	8.73
Jessore ...	29.678	82.0	..	9	7	27	17	2	...	...	2	71 S 45° E	91.4	9.19
Dacca ...	29.704	81.1	...	...	...	21	33	5	...	1	2	84 S 12° E	15.5	7.35
Silchar ...	29.736	82.6	8	8	5	4	7	7	7	5	11	5 N 40° W	35.5	8.19
Chittagong ...	29.756	82.5	2	...	5	19	18	11	1	...	6	62 S 15° E	135.6	8.74
Demagree ...	...	...	9	4	1	14	8	5	3	7	8	11 S 48° E	...	2.18
Alipore ...	29.683	81.9	...	1	32	24	49	13	...	1	...	71 S 29° E	152.3	7.57
Saugor Island ...	29.700	81.3	1	5	14	21	52	30	1	...	...	68 S 7° E	291.3	7.34
Cuttack ...	29.652	83.9	..	4	8	6	21	18	3	2	...	55 S 4° W	71.6	6.07
False Point ...	29.655	82.9	1	3	6	19	15	19	4	1	3	51 S 5° W	181.1	8.49
Vizagapatam ...	29.680	84.3	..	...	1	10	15	16	61	21	...	66 S 77° W	55.9	7.29
Akyab ...	29.779	82.3	...	...	8	14	26	10	2	...	...	73 S 12° E	74.8	8.19

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1878.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%.			Inches	
Sept.	15th	117.1	29.650	81.6	86.8	8.0	78.8	79.8	0.092	79.0	91	Chiefly E and E S E.	219	0.08*	Chiefly cloudy, c, g, p, and t.
"	16th	151.2	.619	83.0	90.4	11.5	78.9	79.7	0.072	78.4	86	Till 2 p.m. chiefly E S E, till 3 p.m. S through S E, till midnight S S W.	153	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, w.
"	17th	156.2	.610	82.6	89.8	9.7	80.1	80.4	1.012	79.6	91	Till 2.45 A.M. S S W, till 10 A.M. E through S and S E, till midnight S E by E.	90	0.45	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, w, p, t, and d.
"	18th	156.7	.561	84.8	91.2	12.0	79.2	80.6	0.991	79.0	83	Till 11 A.M. S E by E, till 7 p.m. chiefly E N E, till 11.15 p.m. S E by S, till midnight S.	94	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, w.
"	19th	156.9	.538	83.5	91.3	10.5	80.8	80.2	0.989	78.9	86	Till 8 A.M. S, till 10.30 A.M. W S W through S W, till 12.30 p.m. S, till 3 p.m. W N W through S W and W, till 8.30 p.m. W by S, till midnight S through S W.	64	0.39	Chiefly cloudy, w, p, and tr.
"	20th	151.9	.553	84.9	93.3	12.3	81.0	81.7	1.044	80.6	87	Till 4 p.m. S S W, till 8.30 A.M. W S W, till noon N W, till 12.15 p.m. N E, till 1.15 p.m. N by E, till 2 p.m. E N E, till 3 p.m. N N E, till 4 p.m. E, till 4.15 p.m. N by E, till midnight S by W through E and S.	70	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, w, c, g, and t.
"	21st	131.9	.525	81.7	87.3	7.0	80.3	79.9	0.995	79.1	91	Till 7.15 A.M. W N W through W till 10 A.M. E by N through N, till 9.45 p.m. chiefly N N E, till midnight N W by N through N	154	0.13	Cloudy, w, c, g, t, l, d, and p.

* 0.04 fell since 11.30 p.m. of the 14th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.585
				29.687

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	⊖
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	83.2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	83.2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	12.3
				93.3

				%.
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	86

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1878	...	...	...	1.05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	2.32
The total fall from 1st January to 21st September 1878	...	...	...	47.27
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	56.59

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, l lightning, p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain, w dew tr lightning reflection.

Reports of fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway from 28th July to 24th August 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway from 28th July to 24th August 1878.

The approximate figures for the period are—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	495,597	5,67,932	29,58,011	12,26,555	17,94,487
1877	478,602	5,71,333	51,29,946	22,00,466	27,71,799
Increases	16,995	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Decreases .. .. .	.. .. .	3,401	21,71,935	9,73,911	9,77,312

In merchandise traffic—The principal fluctuations are—

Increases.			
Hides		Foreign Railway material.	
Piece-goods.		Tobacco.	
Decreases.			
Commissariat beer.	Grain and pulses.	Jaggree.	Seeds.
Coal	Gunny.	Salt.	Stone.
Cotton.	Iron.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.
Government stores.			

Increases.			
Hides	.. .. .	Mds.	15,781 Rs. 13,641
This traffic is still brisk in Calcutta and supplies plentiful.			
Piece-goods	.. .. .	Mds.	7,837 Rs. 11,506

The increase is but a slight one; it is a dull season, and very small causes may lead to such fluctuations.

Foreign railway material	Mds.	47,256 Rs. 41,010
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This is the only really large increase over last year's figures; it arises in large measure from despatch of rails from Bombay to Agra for the "Seindia" State Railway.

There were also some heavy despatches from Howrah for the Gya line.

Tobacco	Mds.	8,076 Rs. 3,617
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The tobacco season was drawing to a close, but the increased traffic which has distinguished it has continued to the last.

Decreases.			
Coal, upward	.. .. .	Mds.	—97,130 Rs. —45,588
downward	.. .. .	"	+36,579 " +4,192
Net decrease	.. .. .	"	—60,551 " —11,096

The decrease in upward coal is of course explained by the comparative stagnation of traffic on the railways, which were last season drawing on us so largely for coal to meet emergent demands.

Cotton	Mds.	10,783 Rs. 17,535
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This does not compare quite so unfavourably as in previous months, as we have now reached that part of 1877 also where the failure of the cotton crops had begun to tell on our traffic.

Grain and pulses	Mds.	14,81,708 Rs. 5,74,710
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This may be best divided as under—

Wheat	Tons.	20,500 Rs. 3,32,000
Rice	"	9,700 " 52,000
Other cereals	.. .. .	"	5,300 " 52,000
Pulses	.. .. .	"	18,900 " 1,38,000
			51,400 5,74,000

I need make no remarks on this decrease, as the whole question has been so fully dealt with in recent reports.

Gunny	Mds.	38,715 Rs. 39,838
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This naturally follows the decrease in produce traffic; the earning is, however, about one-third greater than it was in August 1876.

Jaggree	.. .. .	Mds.	11,037 Rs. 2,205
Sugar	.. .. .	"	31,384 " 9,633

With jaggree the falling off has been mainly in traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway & Cawnpore and Allyghur, owing to failure of crops in those districts, and to poverty in the districts which usually draw jaggree from them.

As to sugar, the very exceptional position of matters, both as to crops and to foreign demands, has been repeatedly remarked on in these reports of late.

Salt	Mds.	92,649 Rs. 20,285
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The salt traffic in August 1877 was exceptionally large, as was remarked at the time; the figures for three years are—

1876	.. .. .	Tons.	7,000 Rs. 52,650
1877	.. .. .	"	12,700 " 91,903
1878	.. .. .	"	9,300 " 71,600
Saltpetre	.. .. .	Mds.	18,192 " 13,081

The demand for saltpetre has slackened; the exports from Calcutta in all August were under 1,000 tons.

The earnings are almost precisely the same as in August 1876.

Seeds	Mds.	3,44,198 Rs. 1,80,945
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In 1877 the seed traffic had been largely interfered with by the heavy demand for grain, and came forward later in the season, while this year there has been a serious deficit in the seed crop of the North-Western Provinces, and yet the weight carried down in the first half of the year was unusually great.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods	Total.
1878	187,050	235,122	422,172
1877	177,572	433,976	611,548
Increases	9,484	.....	.....
Decreases ... ..	.....	198,851	189,370

Earnings per train mile—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878	3 0 7	5 3 6	4 4 0
1877	3 3 6	6 1 2	4 8 6
Increases ... ..	.....	0 2 4	.....
Decreases	0 2 11	.....	0 4 6

JUBBULPORE LINE TRAFFIC.

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	No. Rs.	Mds. Rs.	Rs.
1878	12,705 48,199	2,29,500	1,18,300
1877	22,693 53,171	9,89,412	2,99,795
Increases	2,988 4,972	7,59,912	1,80,995
Decreases ... ..	.....	1,76,023	.....

The decrease in coaching earnings is a merely temporary fluctuation, dependent in a great measure on pilgrimages and their seasons; and on the decrease in merchandise traffic I need not dwell looking at the exceptional circumstances under which the Jubbulpore line was working last year.

The train mileage has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	18,321	16,910	35,231
1877	18,272	51,355	72,027
Increases	49	.....	.....
Decreases ... ..	.....	37,415	37,366

The proportion of decrease in goods train mileage being nearly the same as in goods earnings.

URBAN BROUGHTON, Offg. Traffic Manager.

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 24th August 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1878.			
					Increase.		Decrease	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	57,326	21,090	93,884	52,612	.....	.....	33,236	41,272
.. not Commissariat	4,292	4,355	5,064	5,197	53	.....	.....	167
Betel-nuts and leaves	9,096	7,827	9,427	8,223	.....	.....	1,179	1,204
Boots and shoes	1,019	1,051	1,595	1,610	35	215	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	6,254	6,225	5,007	4,981	.....	.....	9	26
Bricks	7,039	6,279	1,710	1,341	.....	.....	760	369
Coal, up	2,89,394	1,53,263	1,26,683	81,035	.....	.....	97,130	45,588
.. down	8,73,460	9,09,393	1,22,754	1,27,246	36,579	4,492	.....	.....
Copper	5,397	5,973	7,136	8,284	576	1,148	.....	.....
Cotton	29,041	18,274	41,216	23,681	.....	.....	10,783	17,535
.. twist	8,487	10,800	9,146	12,723	2,313	3,577	.....	.....
Dye-wood	2,525	2,187	3,110	2,890	.....	.....	338	220
Empty coops and casks	5,136	6,834	2,963	3,745	1,698	782	.....	.....
Firewood	11,799	6,151	332	313	.....	.....	5,648	19
Fruits	7,781	9,761	6,646	9,403	1,980	2,757	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	3,568	2,298	4,672	3,600	.....	.....	1,360	1,072
Ghee and oil	34,981	33,615	33,002	39,911	.....	6,909	1,466	.....
G. B. T. packages	2,379	2,078	3,990	3,572	.....	.....	321	388
Government Commissariat stores	8,521	5,881	8,895	5,006	.....	.....	2,610	3,889
.. Ordnance stores	15,792	9,911	44,916	12,170	.....	.....	8,881	31,846
.. Barley	13,324	7,849	2,680	1,618	.....	.....	8,881	31,846
.. Oats	25,333	16,457	5,397	2,171	.....	.....	5,475	1,162
.. Rice	4,51,257	1,86,791	93,954	41,805	.....	.....	9,070	3,222
.. Wheat	6,50,605	1,71,802	3,47,374	15,077	.....	.....	2,61,556	52,149
.. Other grains	2,61,000	1,32,234	81,104	33,125	.....	.....	5,58,743	3,32,297
.. Pulses of all kinds	5,37,064	22,581	1,41,509	3,608	.....	.....	1,28,775	47,979
Gunny	66,990	28,265	50,580	10,742	.....	.....	5,14,483	1,37,901
Hides and horns	3,4110	49,891	20,441	31,082	15,781	13,641	38,715	39,838
Indigo	6,245	6,406	2,256	1,328	1,161	.....	.....	928
Iron	62,624	44,911	60,428	43,271	.....	.....	17,713	17,157
Jaggree	20,814	9,777	4,576	2,371	.....	.....	11,037	2,265
Lac	18,102	18,633	9,402	11,230	531	1,828	.....	.....
Minerals	17,263	688	3,482	2,080	.....	.....	10,575	1,402
Oil-cake	5,099	5,791	1,734	2,078	692	344	.....	.....
Opium	897	560	749	812	.....	.....	347	437
Paper	5,519	5,780	6,757	8,631	1,261	1,871	.....	.....
Piece-goods	9,578	57,415	66,298	77,804	7,837	11,506	.....	.....
Railway materials, construction account	9,475	13,023	2,092	2,081	.....	.....	.....	11
.. foreign	54,702	1,01,908	50,193	1,00,293	47,256	41,010	.....	.....
Roots	9,031	9,767	5,079	5,530	736	451	.....	.....
Salt	3,46,498	2,58,549	91,878	71,593	.....	.....	92,640	20,285
Saltpetre	38,266	20,474	23,279	10,138	.....	.....	18,192	13,081
Seeds	7,22,058	3,78,400	3,63,834	1,82,889	.....	.....	3,44,108	1,80,946
Silk	1,472	1,466	1,550	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	5,948	4,606	5,186	5,136	.....	25	442	50
Stones	1,01,724	72,670	10,412	8,766	.....	.....	20,054	1,646
Sugar	66,442	36,458	20,212	10,579	.....	.....	31,384	9,633
Ten	10,526	8,476	9,536	7,312	.....	.....	2,050	2,224
Timber	13,698	15,773	7,213	8,398	2,665	1,185	.....	.....
Tobacco	19,190	27,596	9,906	13,643	8,076	3,647	.....	.....
Turneric	2,648	3,868	1,024	2,567	1,220	1,543	.....	.....
Wines	5,577	5,007	11,365	9,760	.....	.....	590	1,596
Miscellaneous	54,991	67,165	1,00,840	95,931	.....	.....	17,826	7,909
Total	50,69,115	29,36,891	21,59,439	12,39,612	1,31,003	96,934	22,66,227	10,16,752

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th September 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.					£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	129,497	1,19,401 11 3	13,695 3 1	9,97,330 10	3,84,838 12 3	35,276 17 9	5,34,240 7 6	46,355½	74,613	120,968		
Or per mile of railway	116 11 11	10 14 0	10 14 0	85,19,309 20	33,01,225 15 5	27 11 4	417 7 4	461,128	639,580½	1,100,708½		
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,257,162	14,30,061 9 3	131,088 19 7									
Total for 11 weeks	1,387,059	15,79,463 4 6	144,784 2 8	95,16,639 30	36,86,064 11 4	337,889 5 1	52,05,524 0 2	507,481½	714,193½	1,221,675½		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,465½	1,58,012 7 2	11,48½ 9 6	11,99,872 30	3,60,858 5 2	33,074 16 11	5,18,850 12 4	44,522	81,000	126,212		
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	...	123 7 7	11 6 4	...	281 15 4	25 16 11	405 6 11	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,376,254	16,09,931 14 2	147,577 1 9	1,49,06,279 30	57,75,674 8 8	529,436 16 8	73,85,696 6 10	487,160	1,176,915	1,663,975		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th September 1878 on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.			
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.							
Total traffic for the week	4,947½	13,126 5 9	1,39 15 0	79,607 30	21,261 1 0	1,949 2 3	31,689 6 9	4,297½	5,407½	9,705½			
Or per mile of railway	60 0 1	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	95 0 6	8 11 3	155 0 7	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	48,019	1,21,862 3 6	11,13 14 1	5,17,671 20	1,72,347 13 0	15,798 11 0	2,91,210 0 6	63,766½	12,894½	86,660½			
Total for 11 weeks	52,967½	1,35,288 9 3	13,401 9 1	6,87,279 10	1,93,610 14 0	17,747 13 3	3,28,899 7 3	48,004	48,392	96,396			
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,550½	16,612 1 3	1,522 15 6	2,44,025 30	61,186 2 0	5,696 17 11	77,778 3 3	4,579	18,297	22,876			
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	...	74 3 11	6 16 1	...	273 5 11	25 1 2	347 9 10	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,924	1,46,684 5 3	13,446 1 2	23,45,056 30	5,78,858 10 9	53,962 0 11	7,25,543 0 0	49,799	172,003	221,802			

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ..	32,983	23,172 8 0	2,124 2 11	2,14,762 5	87,746 8 5	8,043 8 8	10,167 11 7		
Or per mile of railway	208	145 15 6	13 7 7	1,352 33	552 11 9	50 13 4	64 0 11		
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	377,891½	2,46,515 6 0	22,537 1 11	20,65,147 0	5,88,932 5 8	63,965 9 2	76,382 14 1		
Total for 11 weeks	410,874½	2,69,687 14 0	24,721 7 10	22,19,909 5	6,76,678 14 1	62,024 17 10	86,750 5 8		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,413½	20,329 7 8	1,863 10 9	3,29,730 13	1,02,012 3 2	9,351 2 4	11,219 13 1		
Or per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	185	128 0 11	11 14 9	2,077 2	642 9 6	59 14 1	70 12 10		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	379,390	2,33,374 2 3	21,392 14 6	34,74,956 6	8,51,179 13 6	78,024 16 4	99,417 10 10		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 32.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			11th August 1877.	10th August 1878.	To 11th August 1877.	To 10th August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
11th August	Northern Bengal	219		14,161 0 0		1,64,713 0 0	4,64,713 0 0	.....
11th "	Tirhoot	78	5,014 0 0	7,026 0 0	1,64,362 0 0	2,67,321 0 0	1,03,559 0 0	.....
11th "	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,444 0 0	1,917 0 0	67,313 0 0	81,363 0 0	14,050 0 0	.....
11th "	Nalhati	27½	1,175 0 0	1,092 0 0	55,109 0 0	58,314 0 0	3,205 0 0	.....
	Total	352½	7,633 0 0	24,196 0 0	2,86,784 0 0	8,72,341 0 0	5,85,557 0 0	.....



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1878.

Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1878.

The following Notification is published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3103, dated Simla, the 23rd September 1878.

It having been represented to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that many holders of the notes of the five and a half per cent. loan of 1859-60 were unavoidably prevented from surrendering their notes for transfer to the Transfer Loan, 1879, by noon of Monday, the sixteenth day of September, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that promissory notes of the said five and a half per cent. loan will continue to be received in India or London under the sixth and seventh clauses of the notification No. 2005, dated 12th August 1878, to be exchanged for notes of the Transfer Loan, 1879, in either the first or the second form, until noon of Monday, the seventh day of October next.

2. If the owner of any note of the said five and a half per cent. loan cannot actually deliver it before noon of Monday, the seventh October next, its surrender may be provisionally accepted upon the owner's personal written guarantee (which need not be stamped) that he will deliver the said note duly receipted as soon as it comes into his possession, provided that the Bank or Treasury officer is satisfied that the guarantor will be able to give a legal receipt for the contents of the said note, and that the delivery of no note thus provisionally surrendered will be accepted after the eighteenth day of November 1878.

3. Tenders will be received under the ninth clause of the said notification for only as much of the sum of ten crores of rupees as will remain after deducting the amount of the notes of the said five and a half per cent. loan which may be surrendered under this notification, as well as the amount of the notes taken amounting to about seven crores of rupees, which have been already surrendered under the notification No. 2005, dated 12th August last.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PROSPECTUS OF AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Published under the orders of the Government of India.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Sydney, 7th February 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, for general information, that it is intended to hold under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales an International Exhibition in Sydney, in August 1879, according to the annexed general programme.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, IN AUGUST 1879.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected in the Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, New South Wales. All goods forwarded for exhibition and addressed to the Secretary for that special purpose are admitted free of duty or customs charged.

In the Agricultural Department, money prizes are awarded as well as printed certificates; in the non-agricultural section, silver and bronze medals, also certificates of commendation.

All exhibits sent may be sold at the Exhibition, but must remain until the final closing.

Applications for space to be made at least one month prior to date of opening, and the necessary forms and all information respecting the exhibition may be obtained of

JULES JOUBERT, *Secretary*,

227, *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales*,

Or at the offices of the Commissioners for New South Wales, Paris.

Entries close 1st July.

The Exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions, as under:—

1st DIVISION—AGRICULTURAL.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—Horses. | 8—Wine. |
| 2—Cattle. | 9—Sugar. |
| 3—Sheep. | 10—Farm Produce. |
| 4—Figs. | 11—Horticultural Produce. |
| 5—Poultry. | 12—Manures. |
| 6—Dogs. | 13—Implements and Machinery. |
| 7—Wool. | 14—Silks, Fibres, and Tobacco. |

Covered sheds, with stalls, hen-coops, &c., &c., will be provided. Fat cattle will be placed in commodious yards.

2ND DIVISION—NON-AGRICULTURAL.

- 1—Fine Arts.
- 2—Apparatus and application of Liberal Arts.
- 3—Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings.
- 4—Clothing, including fabrics and other objects worn on the person.
- 5—Products of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c.
- 6—Apparatus and processes used in the Common Arts.
- 7—Food—Fresh, preserved, and in various states of preservation.
- 8—Artizan's Prizes (including all new Inventions).
- 9—Public and Denominational School Prizes.

The Society provides all stands, &c., and undertakes the care and charge of all exhibits, without however incurring any responsibility.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

I.—Opening.

The Exhibition of 1879 shall open on the 1st August at noon.

II.—Admission.

Members free, on presentation of member's ticket which is not transferable.

Non-Members, one shilling each.

N.B.—The Gate-keeper or Stewards in charge thereof may require proof of ownership of any ticket, and, in default of such proof being afforded, may impound the same.

III.—Conditions of Competition.

All exhibits must, on the day of Exhibition, be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor, and have been so at least one month previously; and all farm and horticultural produce, excepting in classes A, B, C, D, and E, must be the production of the person exhibiting it.

The same exhibit cannot compete for the Society's prizes in two distinct classes, except where it is permitted by the Council.

Exhibits, although entered in any class, may compete for special prizes, notice of which shall be given on the certificate of entry.

Exhibits entered in the wrong class by the exhibitor will be excluded from competition for prizes, except where permitted by the Executive Committee.

Any exhibit having taken the first prize in a class for two consecutive years shall not receive any prize in such class, but may be exhibited; and if considered superior to all other exhibits in that class, it shall receive a certificate from the Judges to that effect. Such exhibit shall, however, be eligible to compete for any special prize.

IV.—Certificates of Entry.

The certificate of entry is a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, and from the Secretaries of the principal local Societies, and is available for one exhibit only, except in the case of stock entered for sale, when one certificate is sufficient. The exhibitor, therefore, must apply for as many certificates as he has exhibits, except as specified above, and must fill them in according to the forms prescribed; and as it is from these documents that the catalogue will be compiled, it is absolutely necessary that the whole of the questions contained in them should be answered as far as possible.

The certificate will not be valid unless signed by the exhibitor or his agent.

No exhibit will be admitted without a certificate of entry correctly filled in, signed, and delivered by post or otherwise to the Secretary at the office of the Society, on or before the dates for the closing of entries specified on the certificate of entry or advertised; and the Secretary will acknowledge the delivery of the certificate by returning to the exhibitor a receipt for the same, upon the production of which the exhibit will be admitted into the Society's ground.

No entrances will be received after the dates specified for the closing of the same.

All owners competing in sections 1 and 2 shall be restricted to *three* entries of pure pedigree (as admissible in the Stud and Herd Book) in each class; but no branch establishment of one partnership shall entitle owners to more than the three aforesaid entries in each class, but they may enter *ten* others, not necessarily of pure pedigree, for exhibition and sale on the grounds upon payment of a fee of ten shillings for each head; these latter to be placed in yards or covered stalls. In case of protest, based on difference of age, animals to be submitted to the Society's Veterinary Surgeon.

Exhibitors or their agents, when called upon by the Stewards or Committee, shall prove the correctness of their certificates of entry.

No charge will be made to members upon the certificate of entry for any of the Society's prizes, but a fee of 2s. 6d. will be levied on certificates of entry for non-members.

Such charge as the Committee may determine shall be made for ground or wall space, and the Stewards shall use discretionary power as to the space to be allotted to each exhibitor.

V.—Arrival and Arrangement of Exhibits.

All exhibits must bear a distinctive mark corresponding with that entered upon the certificate of entry, and be delivered to and removed from the Society's ground free of charge.

Exhibitors or their agents must, if requested, point out to the Stewards their respective exhibits, in order that they may be identified, classified, and numbered according to the catalogue before being submitted to the Judges.

No exhibit will be admitted into the Society's ground unless the attendant is in possession of the Secretary's receipt; and each exhibit, when it enters the ground, must be at once put into its proper place.

Exhibits must be brought to the grounds on the days to be hereafter specified.

VI.—Disease or Danger.

Should there be any reason to suspect that any exhibit is either diseased or dangerous, the Society reserves the right of removing the same from, or refusing its admittance to, the Exhibition. No stock will be admitted into the Society's Exhibition without first being passed by Inspectors appointed by the Society.

VII.—Control of Exhibits.

Exhibitors shall, under direction of the Stewards, arrange their exhibits; and no exhibit shall afterwards be moved without the sanction of the Stewards under a penalty not exceeding £5.

The Committee shall have power to retain the exhibit of any exhibitor so fined until such fine is paid.

The members of the Executive Committee and the Stewards in the section shall at any time have power to enter any space allotted to any exhibitor, and give such directions as regards the exhibits as they may think fit.

Exhibitors will render themselves liable to a penalty of £5 by removing any official placard, ticket, or ribbon, affixed or posted by the Stewards, or by affixing any other placard, ticket, or ribbon, in lieu thereof, or by refusing in any way to carry out the instructions of the Stewards, who shall incur no responsibility by putting these regulations in force.

No exhibitor shall be permitted to be with the Stewards or Judges during the time of judging the exhibits, unless by special request of the Stewards; and the exhibit or exhibits of any person infringing this rule shall be at once disqualified.

Live-stock attendants will be supplied by the Stewards with distinguishing badges and required to wear the same, and shall be regarded, during the time of the Exhibition, as servants of the Society, and shall be under the entire control and direction of the Stewards. They shall be in attendance each day of the Exhibition, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., for the purpose of exhibiting and parading stock.

VIII.—Care and Feeding of Stock.

The Society undertakes to find the necessary accommodation and attendance, if required for the animals and birds during the Exhibition; but no provision will be made for the feeding of the same (except in the case of section VI.—Dogs) beyond establishing a store at which fodder may be purchased by exhibitors; nor will the Society provide for the nightly accommodation of entire horses.

IX.—Departure of Exhibits.

The Society reserves the right to retain any exhibit for such time as the Executive Committee may consider necessary; and no exhibit shall be removed from the Exhibition without a formal permit from the Stewards or the Secretary.

The dates on which exhibits will be allowed to be removed will be hereafter specified.

X.—Responsibility.

DAMAGE THROUGH EXHIBITS.—The Society will not be responsible for any accident that may be caused through or by any exhibit, and it shall be a condition of entry that each exhibitor shall hold the Society harmless and indemnify it against any legal proceedings arising from any such accident.

DAMAGE TO EXHIBITS.—The Society will not, under any circumstances, hold itself responsible for any loss or mis-delivery of live-stock, or other exhibits, at the Society's Exhibition, or for any damage thereto.

LOSS BY DISEASE.—The signing of the certificate of entry of any animal will be taken as a guarantee that the animal specified is free from all disease, as far as is known to the owner. In case of infectious disease being spread through or by an exhibit, the exhibitor shall be held responsible.

FIRE.—Means will be taken to guard against fire and protect the property at the Exhibition.

XI.—Trials. Parade of Stock, &c.

Due notice will be given by advertisement to exhibitors of the arrangements made by the Stewards for carrying out field trials of implements, machinery, parade of stock, &c.

MOVEMENT AND WORKING.—The conveyance to the trial ground and working of the implements and machinery will be directed by the Stewards, and they will be carried out at the exhibitor's expense.

WORKING IMPLEMENTS.—No implement shall be worked on the ground unless by express order of the Stewards.

GRAIN IN SHEAF, &c.—Grain in sheaf, hay, corn, straw, roots, wool, or any material required for testing the machines, and, if wanted, horse-power must be provided by exhibitors.

STEAM.—No exhibitor shall light a fire under, or supply the boiler of any steam-engine, until he has the authority of the Stewards to do so; this authority will be given after the engineer appointed by the Society has examined the engine, and has certified that it is perfectly safe.

The Stewards shall have power to order the removal of any exhibit worked in contravention of this rule.

XII.—Infringement of Regulations.

In the event of a wilful infringement by an exhibitor of any of the foregoing regulations and by-laws, it shall be in the power of the Council, upon proof of the same, to prohibit such exhibitor from exhibiting and competing at any of the Society's Exhibitions in future.

XIII.—Prize Awards.

The prize awards affixed to *all* exhibits shall be distinguished by the following colours, viz. :—

Blue for First.

Red for Second.

Yellow for Highly Commended.

Black for Commended.

Red, white, and blue for Champion.

Ribbons will only be affixed in sections 1, 2, 3, and 6.

XIV.—Protests.

All protests must be lodged with the Secretary, or left at the office of the Society, addressed to him, within forty-eight hours from the notification of the Judges' awards.

XV.—Non-Competitive.

The Committee may receive for exhibition only, and not for competition, if space admits any exhibit not specified in the schedule.

XVI.—Stewards.

Stewards in all sections—

1. Shall attend at the time and place notified to them by circular.
2. Shall examine as to the correctness of certificates of entry in their respective sections, prior to the completion of the catalogue.
3. Shall attend to the reception, classification, and placing of all exhibits, and to all matters in connection therewith.
4. Shall wait upon the Judges, furnish them with award-papers, prize cards, or ribbons, and afford them all information and attention necessary to the discharge of their duties.
5. Shall sign the award papers conjointly with the Judges, see the prize cards or ribbons properly affixed to the prize exhibits, and certify to the awards noted by the Secretary in the Society's Entrance Registry Book.
6. Shall report to the Executive Committee, at *least* a fortnight before the opening of the Exhibition, the number of attendance they require in their respective departments.
7. Shall arrange amongst themselves for the constant and effective supervision of their sections, the behaviour of the attendants, and the comfort and convenience of both exhibitors and the public.
8. Shall, in case *they* think it advisable to reject an exhibit in any section, at once report the same to the Executive Committee, who shall take immediate action in the matter.

XVII.—Judging.

AWARD-PAPERS.—The Judges shall fill up the award-papers supplied to them in all their details, assign reasons for their decisions if requested, sign and hand the same to the Stewards.

INSUFFICIENT MERIT.—When the Judges consider the exhibit of any class does not possess sufficient merit to deserve a prize, or in case of equality of merit, they shall, through

the Stewards, at once report the same to the Council with their reasons in full, and the Council shall act as they deem it expedient.

EXTRA PRIZE.—The Judges of any section, should they consider and exhibit deserving of an extra prize, may recommend the Council to award the same.

XVIII.—Privileges.

The privilege of sale of refreshments, fodder, &c., shall be sold by tender at least one month prior to the date of the Exhibition.

No drinks, edibles, or other refreshments, shall be permitted to be sold at the Exhibition otherwise than by the authorized caterer, except by special permission from the Executive Committee.

No entertainment, for which a special charge is made, shall be permitted at the Exhibition without special permission from the Executive Committee.

XIX.—Exhibitors' Sales.

Public sales of such exhibits as owners may desire to dispose of shall be held at the Exhibition on such days and in such order as shall be duly notified.

XX.—Commission on Sales.

A Commission or Rebate of one per cent. on all sales of exhibits, effected either by auction or privately, during the time of the Exhibition, or previous to the removal of the same, shall be paid to the Society, for the benefit of the General Fund, not later than one month after the close of the sale.

** Copies of the above Schedule and any other information relating thereto, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, 227, George Street, Sydney; or to

JULES JOUBERT,

Secy. to the Paris Commission, New South Wales Court,

Exposition Universelle, Champ de Mars, Paris.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

NOTICE.—This being a full and complete Prize Schedule, it should be preserved by members and intending exhibitors.

N.B.—In all cases where an exhibit is for sale, the price may be entered on the certificate of entry for publication in the catalogue, with the understanding that such exhibit may be claimed at the price named.

In addition to the champion prizes already specified in the Schedule, the Council may, on the joint recommendation of the Stewards and Judges, in any other section, award special prizes for the best collection of exhibits.

Arrangements will be made with the Honourable the Minister for Works, and the various steam navigation companies, for the carriage of exhibits on liberal terms.

Division 1.—Agricultural.

SECTION 1.—HORSES.

Blood Horses.

Class.

1. Stallion, 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
2. Stallion, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
3. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
4. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
5. Mare, any age, with or without a foal. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
6. Filly, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
7. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
8. Filly, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Special prize.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, best adapted for getting stock for general purposes.
Prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.

Arabs.

9. Stallion (imported), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 10. Stallion (imported or colonial-bred), 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 11. Mare (imported or colonial-bred), 3 years and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 12. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
- Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best thorough-bred stallion, either imported or colonial-bred—any age.
- Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best thorough-bred mare or filly, either imported or colonial-bred—any age.

Class.

Coach Horses.

13. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 14. Mare, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
Trotting Horses—Horses best adapted to produce Hackneys and light Harness Horses.
 15. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 16. Mare, 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Heavy Draught Horses.

17. Stallion (imported), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 18. Stallion (colonial-bred), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 19. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 20. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 21. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 22. Mare (either imported or colonial-bred), 4 years old and over, with or without a foal. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 23. Filly (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 24. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 25. Filly, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Active Farm Horses.

26. Stallion, over 3 years old (either imported or colonial-bred), best adapted for producing active farm horses. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 (Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Cart Stallion exhibited—any age, either imported or colonial-bred.
 Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Cart Mare or Filly exhibited (either imported or colonial-bred), any age.

Miscellaneous Horses.

27. Horse or mare for single harness. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 28. Pair of carriage horses or mares. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 29. Hunter, horse or mare. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
 30. Hackney, horse or mare, up to 11 st. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 31. Hackney, horse or mare, up to 14 st. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 32. Pony, horse or mare, under 14 hands. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 33. Pony, horse or mare, not exceeding 12 hands high. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 34. Pair of ponies, under 14 hands, to be tried on Park. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Special prize for Jumping.

An entrance fee of 21s. each for all horses to be specially entered to carry not less than 12 stone weight, to be tried at such time and place as the Stewards direct, overleaps not less than 4 feet high; and should the judges deem it necessary, the heights may be raised. The prize to consist of the entrance fees.

Special Regulations.

- I.—Foals accompanying their dams must be haltered and kept under control.
 II.—Horses will be paraded at the times advertised.
 III.—The ages of all horses will be computed up to the 1st August.

FOUR-IN-HAND TEAMS.

Special Prize.

A silver cup, value, £10 10s. for the best four-in-hand Team exhibited on the grounds.

Conditions.

- I.—The horses will be judged out of harness.
 II.—The teams competing will have to be driven through the Park at the time advertised, after which the awards will be made.
 III.—All entries will have to be made under class 28, and marked "Four-in-hand."
 IV.—No prize will be awarded unless three teams compete.

SECTION II.—CATTLE.

Durhams or Shorthorns.

Class.

35. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 36. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 37. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 38. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 39. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 40. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 41. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Class.

42. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
43. For the two best Durham cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the shorthorned bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best shorthorned cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Herefords.

44. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
45. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
46. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
47. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
48. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
49. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
50. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
51. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
52. For the two best Hereford cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Hereford bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Hereford cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Devons.

53. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
54. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
55. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
56. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
57. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
58. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
59. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
60. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
61. For the two best Devon cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Devon bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Devon cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Angus or Polled Scots.

62. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
63. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Ayrshire.

64. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
65. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Alderney.

66. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
67. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
68. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
69. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Brittany Cattle.

70. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
71. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Farmers' Prizes.

For farmers holding not less than 100 acres of land under tillage. Exhibits not necessarily of pure pedigree.

72. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
73. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Dairy Cattle.

74. Cow, any age, giving the greatest quantity and richest milk, either with or without calf. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Fat Cattle.

75. Society's silver medal for the best pen of five fat oxen, over 3 years old, and of an uniform breed. No animal exhibited for any other prize will be allowed to compete for this.
76. For the best pen of five fat cows, over 3 years old, of an uniform breed. Subject to the same regulations as the pen of oxen. Prize, £3.

SINGLE EXHIBITS.

Durhams.

77. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
78. Ox, over 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
79. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
80. Cow, over 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Class.

Herefords.

81. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 82. Ox, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 83. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 84. Cow, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Derons.

85. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 86. Ox, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 87. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 88. Cow, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Cross-bred Cattle.

89. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 90. Ox, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 91. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 92. Cow, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 Champion Prize. Value 5 guineas, for the best fat ox, any breed, competing in the foregoing classes.
 Champion Prize. Value 5 guineas, for the best fat cow, any breed, competing in the foregoing classes.

Annual Breeder's Subscription Prizes.

☞ CONDITIONS.—1st. An entrance fee of 2 guineas each to be paid at the time of entering, or otherwise not eligible for competition. 2nd. The prize to be won twice by the same exhibitor. 3rd. The money to be lodged in the Savings' Bank, or at interest, until finally handed over to the winner.

Class.

93. For best Durham bull, over 3 years old.
 94. For best Durham bull, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
 95. For best Durham bull, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
 96. For best Durham bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months.
 97. For best Durham cow, over 3 years old.
 98. For best Durham heifer, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
 99. For best Durham heifer, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
 100. For best Durham heifer calf, over 6 months old and under 12 months.
 101. For two best Durham bulls, over 3 years old.
 102. For two best Durham bulls, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
 103. For two best Durham bulls, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
 104. For two best Durham bull calves, over 6 months old and under 12 months.
 105. For two best Durham cows, over 3 years old.
 106. For two best Durham heifers, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
 107. For two best Durham heifers, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
 108. For two best Durham heifer calves, over 6 months old and under 12 months.

NOTE.—All entrances for these prizes must be on a separate certificate of entry, marked "Breeder's Prizes."

Special Regulations.

I.—All breeding cows, not in milk or evidently in calf, to be accompanied by a certificate from the owners that they have bred within two years from the time of the Exhibition.

II.—No cattle other than fat stock will be admitted into the Park, which are not thoroughly tractable and handy to lead.

III.—All bulls over twelve months old to have rings, and be provided with leading sticks, and all younger bulls and stock to be tied up shall have strong halters, and be accompanied by attendants.

IV.—All milking cows exhibited shall be milked dry in presence of the Steward at 5 o'clock P.M. the day previous to their being judged, and again in the presence of the Judges on the day appointed for judging at 10 o'clock A.M.

V.—The age of all cattle shall be computed up to the 1st August 1879.

VI.—Rings will be erected for the sale of horses and cattle and the accommodation of buyers. Admission within said rings by ticket, obtainable at the entrance on payment of 2s. 6d.; such ticket to admit the bearer through all the sales. Provided that members of the Council and Stewards of these sections be admitted free.

SECTION III—SHEEP.

1.—*Fine Woolled Sheep.*

Class.

109. Two Merino clothing rams, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 110. Two Merino clothing ewes, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 111. Two Merino combing rams, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 112. Two Merino combing ewes, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 113. Two Merino rams, two tooth. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 114. Two Merino ewes, two tooth. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Class.

115. Three Merino rams (Hoggets), not exceeding 13 months old. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
116. Three Merino ewes (Hoggets), not exceeding 13 months old. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

2.—Coarse Woolled Sheep.

117. One Lincoln ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
118. Two Lincoln ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
119. One Leicester ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
120. Two Leicester ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
121. One Cotswold ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
122. Two Cotswold ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
123. One Southdown ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
124. Two Southdown ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
125. One Shropshire Down ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
126. Two Shropshire Down ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
127. One ram, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
128. Two ewes, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Angora Goats.

129. One Buck, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
130. Two Does, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Fat Sheep.

131. Five Merino wethers, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
132. Five long woolled sheep. Either Leicester, Lincoln, or Cotswold breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
133. Five Downs sheep; either Southdown or Shropshire. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
134. Five wethers, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Special Regulations.

Exhibitors of sheep will be allowed 5 additional pens of 10 each for exhibition and sale, on payment of an entrance fee of 10s. for each pen.

All fat sheep will be exhibited in uncovered pens.

SECTION IV.—PIGS.

Large Breeds—Including large Cumberland, York, and Suffolk.

Class.

135. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
136. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
137. Sow, in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
138. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Medium Breeds—Including Middle Cumberland, Middle York, Leicester, Neapolitan, and Prince Albert.

139. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
140. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
141. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
142. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Small Breeds—Including Small York, Cumberland, and Chinese.

143. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
144. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
145. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
146. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Long-bodied Breeds—Including Berkshire and Essex.

147. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
148. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
149. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
150. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

N. B.—All pigs must be ringed before coming on the ground, or they will be ringed at the expense of the exhibitors.

SECTION V.—POULTRY.

Class.

151. Black Spanish (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
152. Black Spanish (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
153. Cochin China, buff. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
154. Cochin China, buff (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
155. Cochin China, dark. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
156. Cochin China, dark (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
157. Cochin China, white. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
158. Cochin China, white (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
159. Brahmepootra, light. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
160. Brahmepootra, light (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Class.

161. Brahmapootra, dark. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize 10s.
 162. Brahmapootra, dark (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 163. Dorkings, silver grey. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 164. Dorkings, silver grey (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 165. Dorkings, white. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 166. Dorkings, white (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 167. Dorkings, coloured (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 19s.
 168. Dorkings, coloured (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 169. Malays, (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 • 170. Malays, (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 171. British Game, black red (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 172. British Game, (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 173. Duckwings (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 174. Duckwings (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 175. Any other colour (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 176. Any other colour (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 177. Colonial Game, (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 178. Colonial Game (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 179. Houdans. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 180. Creve Cours. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 181. La Fleche. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 182. Silver spangled Hamburg. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 183. Golden spangled Hamburg. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 184. Silver pencilled Hamburg. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 185. Golden pencilled Hamburg. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 186. Frizzled Fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 187. White-crested Black Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 188. Silver-spangled Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 189. Golden-spangled Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 190. Buff Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 191. Rumpless Fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 192. Bantams, spangled or laced. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 193. Bantams, black red. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 194. Bantams, Duckwing. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 195. Any other variety of fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 196. Pheasants, Gold. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 197. Pheasants, Silver. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 198. Pheasants, any other variety. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 199. Best pair hens, any variety. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 200. Selling class. Best pair, any variety (price not to exceed £2). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Ducks.

201. Aylesbury. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 202. Rouen. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 203. Buenos Ayres. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 204. Muscovy. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 205. Cross-breeds. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 206. Any other distinct breed. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 207. Selling class. Best pair, any variety (price not to exceed £1 10s). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Geese.

208. White Emden. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 209. Toulouse. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 210. Any other kind. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 211. Selling class. Best pair (price not to exceed £3). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Swans.

212. Black. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 213. White. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Turkeys.

214. Best exhibit, any colour, cock and hen. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

PIGEONS.

(All exhibits must be pairs.)

215. Carriers, black. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 216. Any other colour. 1st prize, 13s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 217. Pouters, blue. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 218. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 219. Pouters, white. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.

Class.

220. Barbs, black. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 221. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 222. Beards, long-faced. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 223. Beards, short-faced. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 224. Baldheads, black. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 225. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 226. Turbits, red and yellow. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 227. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 228. Almonds. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 229. Tumblers, short-faced, Mottles. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 230. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 231. Tumblers, long-faced. Any colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 232. Trumpeters. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 233. Dutch Rollers. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 234. Birmingham Rollers. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 235. Runts. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 236. Fantails. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 237. Jacobins. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 238. Archangels. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 239. Muns. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 240. Priests. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 241. Magpies. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 242. Swallows. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 243. Dragons. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 244. Owls, African. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 245. Owls, English. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 246. Antwerps. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 247. Any other variety. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 248. Best collection of three pairs. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- Canaries.*
249. Belgians, yellow, clear and ticked. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 250. Belgians, meally, clear and ticked. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 251. Norwich, yellow, clear. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 252. Norwich, meally, clear. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 253. Turncrest, clear body, with grey or dark crest. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 254. Turncrest, any other variety or colour. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 255. Lizards, golden spangled. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 256. Lizards, silver spangled. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 257. Mottled, any variety. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 258. Cinnamons. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
 259. Collection of twelve. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Special Regulations.

I.—No specimen shall be removed, or fresh birds introduced, during the Show.

II.—Exhibitors shall provide their own cages, and pay a fee for each entry, as stated in the schedule.

III.—All cages to contain one bird only (either male or female), with the exception of the collection cages, which must contain twelve birds only.

SECTION VI.—DOGS.

Sporting Class.

Class.

260. Greyhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
261. Greyhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
262. Staghounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
263. Staghounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
264. Kangaroo, smooth dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
265. Kangaroo, smooth sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
266. Kangaroo, rough dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
267. Kangaroo, rough sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
268. Foxhounds (coupled), dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
269. Fox terriers, smooth-haired dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
270. Fox terriers, smooth-haired sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
271. Fox terriers, wire-haired dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
272. Fox terriers, wire-haired sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
273. Beagles (coupled), dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
274. Pointers, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
275. Pointers, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
276. Retrievers, black curly dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
277. Retrievers, black curly sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
278. Retrievers, other coloured dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
279. Retrievers, other coloured sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
280. Setters, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Class.

281. Setters, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 282. Spaniels, large-sized dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 283. Spaniels, large-sized sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 284. Spaniels, dogs under 20lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 285. Spaniels, sluts under 20lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Non-sporting Class.

286. St. Bernard, rough-coated dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 287. St. Bernard, smooth-coated dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 288. Mastiffs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 289. Mastiffs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 290. Newfoundland dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 291. Newfoundland sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 292. Sheep dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 293. Sheep sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 294. Cattle dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 295. Cattle sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 296. Bloodhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 297. Bloodhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 298. Bulldogs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 299. Bulldogs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 300. Bull terriers, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 301. Bull terriers, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 302. Terriers, dogs, smooth, black and tan. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 303. Terriers, sluts, smooth, black and tan. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 304. Terriers, smooth, other coloured dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 305. Terriers, smooth, other coloured sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 306. Terriers, dogs, Skye. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 307. Terriers, sluts, Skye. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 308. Terriers, dogs, Dandie Dinmont. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 309. Terriers, sluts, Dandie Dinmont. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 310. Terriers, dogs, broken hair. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 311. Terriers, sluts, broken hair. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 312. Terriers, (toy) dogs, smooth hair, under 7lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 313. Terriers, (toy) sluts, smooth hair, under 7lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 314. Terriers, (toy) dogs, broken hair, under 8lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 315. Terriers, (toy) sluts, broken hair, under 8lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Spaniels.

316. King Charles or Blenheim dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 317. King Charles or Blenheim sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 318. Other spaniels, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 319. Other spaniels, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Poodles, &c., &c.

320. French poodles, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 321. French poodles, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 322. Manilla poodles, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 323. Manilla poodles, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 324. Italian greyhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 325. Italian greyhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 326. Pugs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 327. Pugs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 328. Other breeds, dogs, not specified. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 329. Other breeds, sluts, not specified. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Special Regulations.

I.—Dogs over 50lbs., bull-dogs and bull terriers, must have chains or collars, without names attached, to enable them to be taken out if required.

II.—Any dog wearing a collar with his owner's name thereon will be disqualified from receiving a prize.

III.—The points of each dog, particularly its height, weight, and age, must be stated on the certificate.

IV.—Exhibitors will, on personal applications to one of the Stewards, be permitted to loose their dogs for a short time each day—in the morning prior to the opening, and in the evening after the closing of the Exhibition; but they will on no account be permitted to remove the same without a written order.

V.—Dogs considered by the Stewards unfit for exhibition, either from disease, vice, or other causes, will not be received.

VI.—All dogs may be tried as the Stewards may direct.

VII.—Should the exhibitors fail to feed their dogs, the Society will undertake to provide food, and will make a moderate charge for the same at per day, according to the size of dog and price given for the food, which charge will be levied before the dog is removed.

SECTION VII.—WOOL.

Greasy Merino Wool.

Maiden Prize.

- Class.
330. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces. Merino rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.
331. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces. Merino ewes', unskirted. 1st prize £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Prize for Small Holders.

Prize for Small Holders owning not more than 3,000, and not less than 500 sheep.

332. Greasy wool—For the most valuable 3 fleeces. Merino rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
333. Greasy wool—For the most valuable 3 fleeces. Merino ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
334. Greasy wool—From Long-woolled Sheep—For the most valuable 3 fleeces unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Open to all Comers.

335. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.
336. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
337. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ram-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
338. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
339. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.
340. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
341. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ram-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
342. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize £1.

INTERMEDIATE AND SALTBUSH DISTRICT.

Growers in this District may also compete in the preceding classes.

343. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
344. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Greasy Wool from Long-woolled Sheep.

345. For the most valuable 6 fleeces, unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

WASHED MERINO WOOL.

Open to all Comers.

346. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.
347. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ram-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
348. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
349. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
350. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
351. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

INTERMEDIATE AND SALTBUSH DISTRICT.

Growers in this District may also compete in the preceding class.

352. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.
343. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Class. *Washed Wool from Long-woolled Sheep.*

354. For the most valuable 6 fleeces, unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Bales of Wool.

355. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, containing not more than 100 fleeces of ewes', skirted. 1st prize, Society's silver medal; 2nd prize, £1.
356. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable bale, of not less than, 200lbs. net, containing not more than 120 fleeces of washed ewes', skirted. 1st prize Society's silver medal; 2nd prize, £1.

Scoured Wool.

357. For the best scoured bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, excellence of scouring and condition to be the test. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Fellmongered Wool.

358. For the best Fellmongered bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, excellence of condition to be the test. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Angora Goats—Mohair.

359. For the most valuable 6 fleeces. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Extra Exhibits.

Extra exhibits of samples, fleeces of collection of colonial or foreign wools are invited. If the Judges consider them worthy, prizes will be awarded.

Champion Prize.

Silver Cup, value ten guineas.

The Judges in this section will award the above should they consider the display of the wools of any exhibitor worthy of the distinction.

Special Rules of Exhibition.

I.—The wool districts shall comprise—

First—That open to all comers

Second—The intermediate and Saltbush Districts.—These shall comprise the following counties, viz.:—Stapylton, Benarba, Denham, Jamison, Leichhardt, Baradine, White, Courallie, Gregory, Ewenmair, Oxley, Flinders, Narromine, Kennedy, Cunningham, Blaxland, Dowling, Gipps, Bland; the western part of the county of Bourke; the counties of Cooper, Stuart, Nicholson, Franklin, Waljeers, Waradgery, Boyd; the western portion of the counties of Mitchell and Urana; and the counties of Denison, Townsend, Cadell, Wakool and Caira; that portion of New South Wales lying westward of the intermediate district, and all portions of the colony of Queensland, except the Darling Downs proper.

II.—Exhibitors in the Intermediate and Saltbush Districts may compete with the same wools in the classes "open to all comers."

III.—Each lot of wool exhibited for a prize must be the *bona fide* growth of one person or firm, whose names must be declared, and must have been shorn from sheep which shall have been the property of the exhibitor for at least six months prior to the time of shearing.

IV.—Growers desiring to compete in more classes than one, must make a separate entry for each class.

V.—Exhibits which are entered in other classes may compete for the All Comers and Special Prizes.

VI.—Competitors may enter two lots, but can only take one prize in each class.

VII.—Exhibits entered in the wrong class by the exhibitor will be excluded from competition for prizes.

VIII.—Persons willing to exhibit will please obtain from the Secretary, 227, George-street, Sydney, a certificate of entry, which must be filled up and returned to him before the 1st July.—Any deviation from the rules will disqualify the entry.

IX.—Competitors must certify the number of days' growth of each lot exhibited in all classes except hoggets; and in judging, an allowance of deduction will be made for the difference in time of growth.

X.—No wool will be allowed to compete that is more than 395 days' growth, except the hogget wool, which may be of fourteen months' growth.

XI.—Exhibitors shall state fully the plan of washing or scouring adopted, and the soaps and chemicals used (if any).

XII.—Exhibitors are requested to state also how the sheep or goats were bred from which the exhibits were taken.

XIII.—The wool for exhibition must be delivered *free of all charges*, at the place appointed for the Show not later than the 15th of July; and on the day to be appointed, the exhibitor or his agent shall unpack and place the wool in the numbered cases allotted to him.

XIV.—Exhibitors are recommended to pack all their exhibits in cases, with each fleece in a separate compartment. The Society will be prepared in Sydney with suitable cases of an uniform size for displaying the wool to advantage during the Exhibition.

XV.—Each and every exhibit must have a *different and a distinctive* brand of two or three letters only, with the class or classes *for which it is competing* immediately under, marked in ink on one side, and also on the end—not the ordinary or previous brand, or mark, or the initials of the owner. Any other brands, marks, or mottoes will disqualify the exhibitor.

SECTION VIII.—WINE.

☞ The judging will commence on or about the 25th July.

Class.

360. For the best light White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
361. For the best light White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
362. For the best full-bodied White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
363. For the best full-bodied White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
364. For the best light Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
365. For the best light Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
366. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
367. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
368. For the best sweet White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
369. For the best sweet White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
370. For the best sweet Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
371. For the best sweet Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

*Additional Prizes.**

372. For the best Wine made from the Reisling grape, and of the same vintage, unblended. Prize, £2.
373. For the best Wine made from the Verdelho grape. Prize, £2.
374. For the best Wine made from the White Hermitage grape. Prize, £2.
375. For the best Wine made from the Red Hermitage grape. Prize, £2.
376. For the best Wine made from the Carbinet grape. Prize, £2.
377. For the best Wine made from the Burgundy or Pineau-noir grape. Prize, £2.

In addition to the above, the Judges will award certificates of high commendation.

* See Special Regulation 7.

Special Regulations.

I.—Exhibitors must be the growers of the wine entered for competition, and the wine the produce of grapes only.

II.—A suitable cellar for the reception of the exhibits is to be provided at least two months previous to the opening of the Exhibition, and kept permanently for the storage of the wines.

III.—Four bottles of each sample of wine, without labels, mottoes, coats of arms, crests or distinctive seals, or marks of any kind, but having only letters affixed (not the initials of the grower) and packed in cases, sealed or locked, shall be delivered at the cellar at least fifteen clear days previous to first day fixed for tasting. The Secretary shall mark the cases with numbers in consecutive order, as received, and enter them in the name of the exhibitor, giving a receipt for the number so entered.

IV.—Competitors may enter as many wines as they please in any one class, but can only take one prize in such class for wines of the same distinctive character, and made from the same description of grape. Exhibitors shall, at the time of delivery at the cellar, forward to the Secretary certificates signed by them, giving the locality where the wines are grown, the name (as far as possible) of the variety or varieties of grapes from which the wines are made, the number of gallons in stock, the age, colour, whether of light character or full-bodied or sweet, price per dozen if in bottle, or if in wood price per gallon, and any other information relative to the character of the wines that may assist the Steward in classifying them.

V. In case of any infringement or neglect of Rule 4, by which the information therein required is withheld, or if any wilful mis-statement be made, which is calculated to mislead the Stewards in the classification, the wine shall in such case be disqualified for competition.

VI.—The Stewards shall check and correct the classification of the wines, and one bottle of each sample shall be opened by them for such classification only; and the name of the exhibitor shall be withheld from them at the time.

VII.—The wines for the 1879 Exhibition shall be classed as follows, *viz.* :—

1. For the best light White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
2. For the best light White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
3. For the best full-bodied White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
4. For the best full-bodied White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
5. For the best light Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
6. For the best light Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
7. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
8. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
9. For the best sweet White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
10. For the best sweet White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
11. For the best sweet Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
12. For the best sweet Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.

Special awards shall be made for the best sample of wine made from each or any one of the following varieties of grape, of the same vintage, *viz.* :—1, Riesling; 2, Verdelho; 3, White Hermitage; 4, Red Hermitage; 5, Carbinet; 6, Burgundy (or Pineau-noir). The grower shall insert in the certificate (under rule No. 4) the name of the grape from which the wine is made, and certify that the wine is the produce of that grape only. The samples to be sent in under the conditions in rule No. 3, and when placed before the Judges, shall compete only with wines made from the same grape of the same vintage.

VIII.—The wines shall be opened on the days appointed for tasting, and placed before the Judges in the order contained in rule 7.

IX.—The tasting shall commence at 1 o'clock on each day.

X.—The youngest wines shall be tasted first.

XI.—Metal plates (japanned) large enough to contain at least three wine glasses each, with legible numbers stamped on the margin, from No. 1 upwards to 50 (or more if necessary) to be provided; also a supply of clean wine glasses of good quality.

XII.—One glass of wine for each Judge of all the samples in each class shall be sent to the Judges' room on the numbered plates before the tasting is commenced—each plate to contain glasses of one sample only; and the sample so placed before the Judges shall consist of one class only at a time.

XIII.—The Judges shall be alone at the time of tasting (in a separate room provided for them), and shall note their decision on each class in detail, on award papers furnished by the Society, giving the number of the wines to which they have awarded prizes, also the number of those they may think worthy of honourable mention or high commendation, together with their reasons for withholding prizes or honours from the samples not included in the above, and, before the next class is submitted to their judgment, shall hand the award papers, signed by them to the Steward, who shall deliver it to the Secretary for entry in the Society's books. Should the Judges be unable to agree upon any award, they shall refer the matter to the Steward, whose decision shall be final.

XIV.—No exhibitor will be permitted to question the decision of the Judges, unless it can be shown that some violation of a rule has been the cause of such decision.

XV.—Labels shall be supplied by the growers for two of the bottles sent in, which shall be affixed to them after adjudication for the purpose of exhibition only; the Secretary distinguishing wines to which prizes may have been awarded, and those obtaining honourable mention or high commendation.

XVI.—At the conclusion of the tasting, the Judges shall draw up a report of their proceedings, sign and deliver it to the Steward, by whom it is to be countersigned.

XVII.—The Judges shall be furnished with a list of the prizes to be awarded to each class.

XVIII.—After the adjudication of the wines, the residue of them shall be re-packed in the cellar, and remain in the charge of the Steward, for the purpose of testing the same by chemical or other process at any time they may require.

SECTION IX.—SUGARS AND SUGAR-PRODUCING PLANTS.

1.—*Sugars.*

Class.

378. Colonial grown and manufactured sugars, in 1 cwt. bags for best collection. Prize, silver medal.

379. Refined sugars, in 1 cwt. bags. Prize, bronze medal.

2.—*Sugar-producing Plants.*

380. Best general collection of varieties of sugar-cane. Prize, bronze medal.

~~381~~ In addition to the above, the Judges may award certificates of merit for exhibits not equal to those to which they have assigned prizes, but which, notwithstanding, they consider deserving of commendation.

SECTION X.—FARM PRODUCE.

To be field grown and the production of the exhibitor, under penalty of being disqualified to compete for any of the Society's prizes. If an exhibit be objected to on the ground of not having been grown by the exhibitor, a satisfactory certificate of production to be furnished by the latter.

Class.

381. Wheat, white, half-bushel, with a guarantee that it is a fair sample of at least fifty bushels grown by the exhibitor. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
382. White Spring Wheat, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
383. Wheat, red, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
384. Red Spring Wheat, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
385. Maize, large, yellow, or flint, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
386. Maize, small, yellow, or flint, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
387. Maize, earliest, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; and prize, £2.
388. Maize, white (soft), one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
389. Extra prize of £2 for fifty cobs of maize, any variety, yielding the greatest weight of grain with least core.
390. New variety, exhibited in the colonies for the first time, one doz. cobs, and half-bushel, cleaned as for market. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
391. Barley, malting, half-bushel, with same guarantee as the wheat. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
392. Barley, Cape, half-bushel, with same guarantee as malting. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
393. Rye, half-bushel, same conditions as barley. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
394. Oats, half-bushel, same conditions as barley. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
395. Buckwheat, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd £1.
396. Peas, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
397. Horsebeans, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
398. Haricot beans, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
399. Rice, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
400. Linseed half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
401. Sorghum, in grain, half-bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
402. Imphee, half-bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
403. Broom Millet, or Planter's Friend, half-bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
404. Hops, 56 pounds. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
405. For the most valuable new grain exhibited in the colony for the first time, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
406. Grass seeds, in collection, in bags of 10lbs. each. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
407. Farm seeds, collection, in bags of 10lbs. each. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
408. Complete collection of Agricultural Produce. Silver medal.

The exhibits in this section to be judged by the excellence in their qualities, taken in the order as herein specified:—Purity of sample, weight, size, plumpness, evenness, colour.

Roots.

Class.

409. Swedes, collection, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
410. White turnips, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
411. Mangolds, long; two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
412. Mangolds, globe, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
413. Carrots, field; 4 roots each. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
414. Parsnips, 4 roots each. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1. The necks, or collars, and tap roots not to be removed.
415. Potatoes, collection, not less than 14lbs. each variety. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
416. Feed pumpkins, collection, not less than two of each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
417. New Fodder Plant. Extra prize of £2 for the most valuable new fodder plant exhibited for the first time. Samples to consist of, if roots, at least 6; if hay, 1 truss cwt.

Roots to be judged in accordance with their excellence in the following points, in the order stated, *viz.*: Perfection of form, including, in respect to the first six sorts named, fineness of neck and of tap roots, as well as fineness and smoothness of skin, solidity, weight, size. Such roots as an experienced judge would select as the most true and perfect for producing seed, rather than the specimens of greatest size to be preferred.

HAY.

One Bale, not less than 56lbs.

Class.

418. Lucerne. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
419. Oaten. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
420. Wheaten. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
421. Rye grass or other cultivated grass. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

The duplicate trusses of hay to be opened for examination, and none to be considered worthy of award unless in its colour and condition there be evidence of having undergone ample fermentation in stack; no mere fineness of growth, in the absence of this essential condition, to compensate for defective manufacture.

Dairy and other Produce.

Class.

422. Butter, fresh, not less than six lbs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 423. Butter salt, one keg. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 424. Cheese, two. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 425. Hams, two. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 426. Bacon, two sides. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 427. Oil, olive, six bottles. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
 428. Oils, vegetables (except olive), cotton seed, castor bean, or any other seed oil. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 429. Oilcake. Prize, £2.

(For dealers, not being the growers, producers, or manufacturers of the products exhibited.)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Collection, cereals. | } Bronze medal for each collection. |
| B. Collection, grass seeds. | |
| C. Collection, farm seeds. | |
| D. Collection, roots | |
| E. General collection of all sorts of farm produce. | |

SECTION XI.—HORTICULTURAL.

Viz. :—Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers.

Fruits and flowers, unless where otherwise specified, to be the production of the exhibitor only. Plants to have been the property of the exhibitor for at least one month previous to the exhibition.

[Ex. P. G. means exhibitors employing professional gardeners.]

PART I.—POT PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Class.

430. 6 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 431. 6 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (exhibitor employing professional gardener). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 432. 4 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 433. Single specimen plants (nurserymen and exhibitors employing gardeners). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 434. Single specimen plants (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 435. New plants, shown for the first time in flower (open to all). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 436. 4 Orchids, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 437. 3 Orchids (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 438. Single specimen orchid (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 439. 6 Camellias. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 440. 6 Variegated foliaged Pelargoniums, (nurserymen and Ex. P. G.) 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 441. 3 Variegated foliaged Pelargoniums (Amateur). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 442. 3 Double Pelargoniums (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 443. 6 Chrysanthemums, Show (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 444. 6 Chrysanthemums, Pomponé (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 445. 6 Chrysanthemums, Japanese (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 446. 6 Gesneraceous plants, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 447. 6 Flowering Begonias (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 448. 4 Cyclamens, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 449. 6 Primula Sinensis, double or single (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

PART II.—OPTIONAL WHETHER IN FLOWER OR NOT.

450. 12 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (nurserymen). 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 451. 12 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (Ex. P. G.). 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
 452. 6 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (Amateurs). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 453. 6 Caladiums (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 454. 6 Begonias (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 455. 6 Dracenas (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 456. 6 Crotons (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 457. Best new variegated foliaged plants (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 458. 12 Palms, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 459. 6 Palms. 1st prize, 30s.; 2nd prize, 15s.
 460. 6 Agaves, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 461. Best collection of Succulents (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 462. 4 Cycads. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
 463. 6 Tree Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
 464. Best pair Tree Ferns (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Class.

- 465. 6 Adiantum, distinct. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 466. 3 Adiantum, distinct. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 467. 12 Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 468. 6 Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 469. 6 Lycopods (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 470. 3 Lycopods (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 471. Best collection of 20 Conifers and Taxads (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 472. Best collection of hardy and ornamental trees and shrubs, not necessary in flower, and not more than half Coniferæ (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 473. Best collection of plants suitable for live fences, not less than two yards each. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 474. The most suitable plant for edging purposes in Australia, to be laid in circles of 3 feet in diameter. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 475. Best collection of hanging baskets, with plants. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

PART III.—CUT FLOWERS.

- 476. 12 Roses (nurserymen). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 477. 6 Roses (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 478. 12 Camellias (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 479. 6 Camellias (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 480. Collection of Chrysanthemums. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 481. Best collection of Dahlias. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 482. Best table bouquet, showing the tasteful arrangement of colours. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 483. Best bouquet for hand. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 484. Best collection button-hole bouquets (not less than 12). 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 485. Best arrangement of flowers for table decoration. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 486. Best collection of plants for drawing-room decoration. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.

PART IV.—FRUITS.

- 487. Grapes best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 488. Pineapple, any variety. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 489. Melons. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 490. Dessert Apples, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 491. Baking Apples, best collection. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 492. Dessert Pears, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 493. Baking Pears, best collection. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 494. Oranges, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
- 495. Lemons, best collection. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 496. Best collection tomatoes. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 497. Walnuts, best dish. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 498. Best collection of nuts. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 499. Chestnuts. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 500. Best collection of miscellaneous fruit, not less than twelve varieties, tropical fruit excluded. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 501. Best collection of tropical fruit, not less than six varieties. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
- 502. Collection of purchased fruit. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

PART V.—VEGETABLES.

- 503. Broad Beans, single dish. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 504. French Beans, single dish. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 505. Peas, single dish. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 506. Chillies, single dish. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 507. Vegetable Marrows, 2. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 508. Rhubarb, 12 stalks. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 509. Carrots, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 510. Parsnips, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 511. Turnips, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 512. Leeks, 6. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 513. Asparagus, bundle of 50. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 514. Cabbage, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 515. Cauliflowers, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 516. Brocoli, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 517. Sea Kale. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 518. Yams, dozen. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 519. Onions, dozen. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 520. Celery, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.
- 521. Beet Root, 3 roots. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd prize, 5s.

Class.

522. Cucumbers, 2. 1st prize, 10s. ; 2nd prize, 5s.
 523. Best collection of salads. 1st prize, 10s. ; 2nd prize 5s.
 524. Best collection of vegetables, not less than fifteen sorts. 1st prize, £2 ; 2nd prize, £1.
 525. Best collection of vegetables, not less than ten sorts. 1st prize, £2 ; 2nd prize, £1.

Regulations.

I.—Exhibitors will not be allowed to show more than two exhibits in any class, and can only take one prize in each class.

II.—All objects for competition must be the property of the exhibitor, or his employer ; and pot plants to be in his possession at least one month before they are exhibited, except in the case of newly imported plants.

III.—Cut flowers to consist of a truss or spike ; and all blooms must have been blown by the exhibitor.

IV.—In the miscellaneous collection of plants, not more than two plants shall be exhibited of any species for which a distinct prize is offered.

V.—Objects not included in the schedule may be exhibited, and the Judges shall have power to recommend prizes or honourable mention.

SECTION XII.—MANURES.**Class.**

526. For the best sample, not less than 1 cwt. Bronze medal.

Special Regulations.

I.—All exhibits must be of colonial manufacture, and for commercial purposes.

II.—Exhibits to be accompanied by a certificate of analysis from the Society's analytical chemist.

III.—The price per cwt. at which it is offered for sale must be stated.

SECTION XIII.—IMPLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

This section is of so much importance in a colony where manual labour is scarce and dear that a great deal of attention will be devoted to it. It is not intended to draw any line between imported and colonial articles, because it is considered that a position of impartiality tends best to stimulate colonial skill in manufactures. Except in the case of a collection of implements and things that can be judged in a quiescent state, prizes will be offered only in such classes of exhibits as can be judged in action either in the field or in the Exhibition ground. Steam engines, threshing machines, sheep-washing machines, sugar-making machinery, chaff-cutters, corn-crushers, winnowing machines, &c., will be judged on the ground. In conformity, therefore, with this arrangement, while the Exhibition is open to every species of machine and tool that can be classed in this section, prizes are only offered for the following articles :—

Class.

527. Reaping and threshing machines. Prize, £3.
 528. Reaping machines. Prize, £3.
 529. Mowing machines. Prize, £3.
 530. Horse rakes. Prize, £2.
 531. Light land ploughs. Prize, £2.
 532. Heavy land ploughs. Prize, £2.
 533. Ploughs for deep culture. Prize, £2.
 534. Double-furrow ploughs. Prize, £3.
 535. Turn-wrest ploughs. Prize, £2.
 536. Light one-horse ploughs, suitable for vineyards, &c. Prize, £2.
 537. Horse-hoes. Prize, £1.
 538. Cultivators. Prize, £2.
 539. Harrows. Prize, £1.
 540. Land-rollers. Prize, £1.
 541. Chain harrow, for seed. Prize, £1.
 542. Stump extractor. Prize, £2.
 543. Two-horse threshing machine. Prize, £2.
 544. Four-horse threshing machine. Prize, £3.
 545. Steam threshing and finishing machine. Prize, £2.
 545. Winnowing machine. Prize, £1.
 547. Corn screen, with blower and stone separator. Prize, £3.
 548. Portable engine for general purposes. Prize, silver medal.
 549. Traction engine, adapted for colonial use. Prize, £2.
 550. Corn cracker. Prize, £1.
 551. Corn sheller. Prize, £1.
 552. Hand chaff cutter. Prize, £2.
 553. Horse ditto. Prize, £2.
 554. Horse works. Prize, £2.
 555. Wool press. Prize, £2.
 556. Implements for driving a number of machines. Prize, £2.
 557. Seed-sowing machine. Prize, £1.

To be tried on the Park.

To be tried on the Park.

Class.

558. Collection of farming implements. Prize, bronze medal.
 559. Collection of horticultural implements. Prize, bronze medal.
 560. Collection of dairy utensils. Prize, bronze medal.
 561. Collection of wine-making utensils, including press. Prize, bronze medal.
 562. Wine cask, made of colonial wood, 50 gallons. Prize, £1.
 563. Vat, made of colonial wood, not less than 1,000 gallons. Prize, £2.
 564. Water cart and pump attached. Prize, £1.
 565. Set of whipple trees. Prize, £1.
 566. Post hole-borer (to be tried in the Park). Prize, £1.
 567. Post driver (to be tried in the Park). Prize, £2.
 568. Apparatus for raising water. Prize, £2.
 569. Apparatus for raising water for sheep washing or irrigating purposes. Prize, £2.
 570. Specimen of external paddock wire-fence (not less than 50 feet set up). Prize, £1.
 571. Specimen of internal paddock wire-fence (not less than 50 feet set up). Prize, £1.
 572. Specimen of portable tramways for sugar plantations, &c. Prize, silver medal.
 573. Model of farm gate. Prize, £1.
 574. Root-cutter. Prize, £1.
 575. Water bucket, self-filling and discharging. Prize, £1.
 576. Earth scoop. Prize, £1.
 577. Malt mill. Prize, £1.
 578. Cooking apparatus. The most economical apparatus for cooking food for stock. Minimum size to boil 2 bushels and steam 10 bushels at one operation, and to consume either wood or coal. Prize, £3.
 579. Sheep-washing apparatus. Prize, silver medal.
 580. Wire strainer, for fencing purposes. Prize, £1.
 581. Waggon. Prize, £1.
 582. Tip-up dray. Prize, £1.
 583. Horse dray. Prize, £1.
 584. Bullock dray. Prize, £1.
 585. Carts of all kinds. Prize, £1.
- SECTION XIV.—SILK, FIBROUS SUBSTANCES, AND TOBACCO.**
586. Best exhibit of silk materials, from the grain to the manufacture, showing the cocoon, the raw silk, the organzino, grain, &c., &c.
 587. Cotton, best exhibit.
 588. Fibrous substances for the manufacture of rope, paper, &c., best exhibit.
 589. Rope manufactured from same.

Manufactured Tobacco.

590. Black Twist, "Negrohead" and other varieties, manufactured from foreign leaf, not less than 112 lbs.
591. Black plug in any shape, manufactured from foreign leaf, not less than 112 lbs.
592. Aromatic "Tortoise shell," or light pressed in any shape, not less than 112 lbs.
593. Tobacco, manufactured from leaf grown in New South Wales.
594. Unmanufactured tobacco, leaf not less than 40 lbs.
595. Cigars, made in the colony from imported leaf.
596. Cigars, made in the colony from colonial grown leaf.
- 596A. Cigars of any manufacture, and of any leaf.

DIVISION II.—NON-AGRICULTURAL.

In this department prizes in the shape of bronze medals will be awarded in case of special merit, as recommended by the Stewards; but a certificate will be given in all other cases.

The silver medals will only be awarded in such exceptional cases, when recommended by the Judges, as to the Council may seem expedient.

A competent jury of gentlemen will be selected to report upon the whole of these exhibits, they being allowed to call in experts when necessary, and on their recommendation, endorsed by the Stewards, the Council may award Champion prizes for the best collection of exhibits.

N.B.—All articles manufactured at the Exhibition may be sold and delivered to purchasers, permits to allow removal being obtained from the Secretary.

No exhibitor must enter two articles of the same sort, and the Stewards will be empowered to refuse admission to articles deemed, for various reasons, inadmissible. Articles not properly entered will not be admitted.

Intending exhibitors are requested to give a full description of their goods.

It is specially requested that exhibitors will pay attention to the regulations concerning the filling up of the certificate. It is from these documents that the catalogue will be compiled; all points of novelty or originality, and other information respecting the exhibits, should be fully stated.

Since it will not be allowed to attach price tickets to the exhibits, it is the more necessary that the price should be mentioned in the catalogue, and therefore that this particular be put in the certificate.

Any exhibitor whose goods can be properly placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors.

Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitor as soon as the goods are taken charge of by the Stewards.

Articles and packages will be unloaded at the building. Should the exhibitors or their agents not be present, the packages will not be opened, but stored at the risk and expense of the exhibitors.

The Committee may decline to receive any article they may think unsuitable for exhibition, or objects of an inflammatory, offensive, perishable, or dangerous character.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to receive for exhibition only, and not for competition (if space admit), any object not specified in the schedule, which may be considered to possess special merit.

Packages and articles intended for exhibition should bear on the outside the class or classes, the contents belong to, the name of the exhibitor, and be delivered, free of charge, on or before the 15th July, addressed as follows:—

To the Secretary of the

Agricultural Society of New South Wales,

Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney.

In all classes in the Non-Agricultural Division, no exhibits sent for competition will be allowed to bear the name or brand of the exhibitor.

SECTION I.—FINE ARTS.

Division A.

All works in this section will be submitted to a Selection Committee.

- Class.*
 597. Oil Colours—Historical Picture or Tableau de Genre, Landscape, Marine, Portraits, Animals, Fruits, or Flowers.
 598. Water Colours—Historical Picture or Tableau de Genre, Landscape, Marine, Portraits, Animals, Fruits, or Flowers.
 599. Pen and Ink Drawings
 600. Crayon, Chalk, Pastel, Charcoal.
 601. Illumination.
 602. Engraving, Etching, Lithography.
 603. Architectural Drawings.
 604. Sculpture, Modelling, Carving.
 605. Works of Art not specified.

DIVISION B.

Photographs.

606. Portraits from life, untouched.
 607. Portraits, coloured.
 608. Portraits, mezzo tint.
 609. Genre Pictures.
 610. Landscapes.
 611. Reproduction.
 612. Enlargements, uncoloured.
 613. Architectural subjects.

Exhibits to be limited to—

- 3 large-size portraits in a section.
 6 Cabinet.
 12 Carte-de-visite.
 6 Genre.
 6 Landscape.
 3 Reproduction.
 3 Enlargement.
 3 Architectural.

No names to be appended to exhibits until after judging. This rule will be strictly enforced.

SECTION II.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

- Class.*
 614. Paper, &c., and all things appertaining thereto.
 615. Inks, &c., ditto.
 616. Pens, pencils, &c., ditto.
 617. Printing, &c., ditto.
 618. Binding, &c., ditto.
 619. Photographic apparatus, ditto.
 620. Musical instruments, ditto.
 621. Surgical instruments, &c., ditto.
 622. Astronomical instruments.
 623. Surveying instruments.
 624. Other scientific instruments.

SECTION III.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.

- Class.**
 625. Furniture, upholstery.
 626. Stained glass, sheet and other glass.
 627. Porcelain, earthenware, fancy pottery.
 628. Decorative work.
 629. Carpets, tapestry, furniture stuffs, matting, paperhangings, &c.
 630. Cutlery, fire and other arms.
 631. Bronzes, ornamental castings in iron and other metals.
 632. Gold and silver plate.
 633. Clocks and watches, with all things appertaining thereto.
 634. Jewellery or ornaments in gold, silver and other metals.
 635. Hair jewellery.
 636. Toys of any kind.
 637. Perfumery and fancy articles.
 638. Brushware.
 639. Basket work.
 640. Apparatus and processes for heating and lighting.
 641. Cooking and washing ditto.
 642. Galvanized iron-ware.


SECTION IV.—CLOTHING INCLUDING FABRICS AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR.

- Class.**
 643. Woollen fabrics.
 644. Silk manufactures.
 645. Cotton manufactures.
 646. Clothing for both sexes.
 647. Embroidery, and fancy lace and wool work.
 648. Boots and shoes—men's strong, medium, and fancy.
 649. Women's strong, medium, and fancy.
 650. Children's strong, medium, and fancy.

SECTION V.—PRODUCTS OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c.

651. Specimens of gold quartz and auriferous ores.
 652. Specimens of other metals.
 653. Specimens of coal.
 654. Specimens of kerosine shale and other minerals.
 655. Chemical and pharmaceutical products, viz.: Acids, alkali, salt, and other chemicals.
 656. Animal, mineral, vegetable, and essential oils.
 657. Tallow, stearine, glycerine, paraffine, wax, spermaceti (including all manufactures arising therefrom).
 658. Soap—plain, fancy, and soft, &c.
 659. Candles—wax, stearine, and tallow.
 660. Raw products—bones, horns, and hides.
 661. Ivory, tortoiseshell, sponge, and shells.
 662. Material for basket, wicker, and plait work.
 663. Indigenous timber, building and fancy woods, bark, cork, building materials of all kinds.
 664. Tar and products therefrom.
 665. Gums, resins, and dyes.
 666. Artists' and painters' colours, varnishes, &c., &c.
 667. Albuminal gelatine, glue, bone black, starch.
 668. Baking and other powders used in cookery.
 669. Disinfectants.
 670. Materials used for bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and currying.
 671. Medicinal products and preparations.
 672. Chemical objects of scientific interest.
 673. Leather, plain and manufactured.
 674. Skins, fur, feathers, down, or any preparation thereof, for domestic purposes.
 675. Hair, bristles.
 676. Other animal and vegetable products not specified.

SECTION VI.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.

 The Council is desirous to secure exhibits of machinery used for manufacturing purposes, exhibited in motion and worked during certain hours.

- Class.**
 677. Boilers and engines; locomotive engines; railway carriages.
 678. Telegraphy, and all things appertaining thereto.
 679. Carriages—viz, phaetons, landaus, broughams, sociables, waggonettes, barouches, gigs, dog-carts and buggies.
 680. Coaches, omnibuses, hansom cabs, or other public vehicles.
 681. Bicycles, velocipedes, and perambulators.
 682. Wheelwright's work—wheels, axles, tyres, broaks, tools, and materials.
 683. Machines and tools—lathes; punching, shearing, rivetting, planing, morticing, moulding, and turning.

Class.

- 684. Saws of all kinds.
- 685. Blacksmiths' work.
- 686. Stonebreakers, brickmaking, tiles, drainpipe making machinery.
- 687. Bricks, tiles, drainpipes, including all apparatus connected with draining of land.
- 688. Bread and biscuit making machinery.
- 689. Sugar making Machinery—mills, boilers, vacuum pans, centrifugal machines.
- 690. Ice-making machinery.
- 691. Aërated water and bottling machines.
- 692. Weaving and cloth-making machines.
- 693. Printing, type-making, ruling machines, and machinery connected with printing.
- 694. Fire-engines, extinteurs, pumps, cranes, gauges, registering instruments.
- 695. Harness and saddlery.
- 696. Farriery and tools appertaining thereto.
- 697. Models of all kinds.
- 698. Locks of colonial manufacture.
- 699. Sewing machines.

SECTION VII.—FOOD: FRESH, PRESERVED, OR IN VARIOUS STATES OF PRESERVATION.

Class.

- 700. Cereals—wheaten flour, 1st and 2nd quality.
- 701. Malt, barley meal, pearl barley.
- 702. Oatmeal.
- 703. Maize meal, maizena, maize malt.
- 704. Buckwheat meal.
- 705. Rice meal.
- 706. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago, or any other farinaceous preparation.
- 707. Bread, pastry, and biscuits.
- 708. Fatty substances—Lard, and best method of preserving butter, milk, and eggs.
- 709. Meat—Preserved meat not less than 28 lbs.; cooked ditto; salted ditto; spiced ditto. Prices to be stated on certificate of entry.
- 710. Essences and extracts.
- 711. Salted fish; dried ditto; fresh ditto (preserved); trepang or bech-de-mer, isinglass.
- 712. Preserved fruits, in syrups.
- 713. Preserved fruits, in water.
- 714. Jams and jellies.
- 715. Candied fruits.
- 716. Preserved fruits—process not specified.
- 717. Dried fruits.
- 718. Preserved vegetables.
- 719. Nuts—Walnuts, filberts, almonds.
- 720. Condiments—Pepper, red, white or black.
Ginger, (dry): capers, olives, &c.; mustard, curry powder, sauces, spices, coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, or substitutes.
- 721. Pickles.
- 722. Honey in comb and bottle.
- 723. Beehives, and things pertaining to bees.
- 724. Confectionery.

Fermented and other drinks.

- 725. Ale, draught.
- 726. Porter, draught.
- 727. Ale, bottled.
- 728. Porter, bottled.
- 729. Cider, perry, and others.
- 730. Spirits.
- 731. Cordials.
- 732. Syrups.
- 733. Aërated waters.
- 734. Mineral waters.
- 735. Vinegar—Malt or wine.

SECTION VIII.—ARTIZANS' PRIZES.

☞ These prizes are intended to encourage the exhibition of specimens of superior workmanship in wood, metal, stone, leather, &c., and can only be competed for by the actual producers thereof.

Inventions.

Class.

- 736. In order to encourage mechanical genius, known to exist to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, silver medals will be awarded for the invention of the highest economical value—mechanical, chemical, or other—such having been discovered within the year.

Workmanship.

Class.

- 737 In order to encourage excellence of workmanship, bronze medals will be awarded to Colonial workmen, for work executed during the last twelve months, in wood, metal, textile fibres, leather, or other materials. Competitors need not be members of the Society; nor will they be charged any fee for entry of exhibit.

SECTION IX.—SCHOOLS.

Prizes will be awarded to Public Schools and children attending schools under the Council of Education, under the following regulations:—I. Certificates of merit will be offered for competition among the children of each school, the objects of competition being—

Class.

738. For girls—Plain needlework.
 739. Fancy needlework and embroidery.
 740. For boys—Mechanical contrivances.
 741. Wood carving.
 742. Collections of natural history, viz.: Wild flowers (dried); stuffed birds, insects, shells (collections), in which beauty of arrangement will be as much regarded as excellence of specimens.
 743. Drawing (open to both boys and girls).

A bronze medal will be awarded to the school taking the greatest number of such prizes.

Each school is to be limited to one exhibit in each of the above named classes.

Exhibits intended for competition will have to be selected by the Local Boards, and forwarded to the Exhibition Building, with full particulars connected therewith.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT
FOR 1877-78.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 26th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1877-78.

THE receipts of the year show an increase of Rs. 7,64,417 over those of 1876-77, and that notwithstanding a falling off of Rs. 31,753 in receipts from golah rents. Under all the other headings, viz. duties on imported and excise salt, rowannah fees, and miscellaneous receipts, there was an improvement amounting in gross to Rs. 7,96,170. The receipts of the last five years stand thus—

	Rs				
1873-74	2,59,92,661
1874-75	2,64,87,143
1875-76	2,53,41,925
1876-77	2,56,90,656
1877-78	2,64,55,073

2. The following table shows the stocks, imports, manufacture, and clearances for consumption of the last five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Stocks at commencement of year	23,25,766	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816
Imported and manufactured during the year	78,11,600	82,88,081	1,00,21,736	82,06,900	64,63,127
Cleared for consumption	79,44,247	81,99,389	79,14,513	81,07,022	84,82,362
Wastage, &c.	1,63,704	60,793	43,060	63,032	1,03,213
Balance at close of year	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816	21,28,566

3. There was a further decrease in imports during the year, as the heavy stocks received in 1874-75 had still to be worked off. The imports by sea of 1877-78 were only 62,92,141 maunds, against 78,58,142 in 1876-77 and 97,00,310 in 1875-76. This decrease in imports occurred both at Calcutta and Chittagong, but was attributable in the case of the latter port to local stagnation of trade and distress arising from the cyclone of 31st October 1876. The importations into Calcutta fell off from every port except Bombay. The continued falling off in the imports from continental Europe, Egypt, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns of the last few years. Chittagong took the bulk of its supply as usual from Great Britain, but 23,698 mannds were this year also received by it from Madras. Balasore had an import of 5,992 maunds from Madras, the first time for many years that salt has been imported into that saliferous district.

4. The clearances of salt for consumption stood thus—

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Sales of imported salt from shipboard	54,59,877	1,69,59,194
Ditto ditto from bond	26,51,799	82,78,811
Sales of excise salt	3,70,686	10,03,065
Total	84,82,362	2,62,41,070

5. The increased consumption indicated by increased clearances is very satisfactory. From the returns of internal trade which are now being compiled in this office, it would appear that the most marked increase was in Behar, where the average consumption of the population rose to nearly the same

standard as that of Bengal generally, being this year upwards of 10lbs. per head after making all allowances for export beyond the province. The general increase in consumption throughout Bengal in a year of very high prices is a certain sign of the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and a proof that the profits arising from the sale of their crops at abnormal rates have to some extent reached them and remained with them.

6. It will be seen that the stocks in hand at the close of the year had fallen nearly to the figures of 1873-74 and 1874-75. They are probably as low as they can be with safety in view of the increased consumption likely to follow the reduction of duty. Any disturbance of trade in Europe, or any accident to the Suez Canal, might have very serious effects on the Bengal supply of salt, and it is desirable to have at least four months' consumption in hand.

7. The manufacture of excise salt was very slack during the year, the total outturn being 1,70,986 maunds, against 4,07,975 maunds in 1876-77. The decreased outturn in Balasore was owing to failure of the manufacture—a fact which also accounts for the import to that place of Madras salt. In Pooree the trade was a losing one owing to the competition of Ganjam salt, and it was only kept up at all by the anticipation of the relief which the Government of India has since given by raising the duty on Ganjam salt and paying the cost of preventive establishments in Pooree from Imperial Funds. The actual demand for country-made salt was brisker in the 24-Pergunnahs and Pooree than in 1876-77, while the sales were smaller in Cuttack and Balasore.

8. It is impossible to compare profitably the consumption of salt for 1877-78 in the saliferous tracts within which the rowannah system is in force with the consumption of previous years, owing to the reduction of the area affected by that system, which took effect on the 1st April 1877. Wherever it has been found possible to compare the consumption of the two years in the same area, the result is to show an increase, with the single exception of Noakholly, where there was a decrease owing to the effects of the cyclone upon the circumstances of the people, and possibly to illicit manufacture for home consumption by the sufferers from that calamity.

It is too soon as yet to judge properly of the effects of the modifications and limitations of the rowannah system referred to above. The Board, in paragraphs 27 to 32 of their report, discuss this so far as the available information goes. It would appear that, as regards Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs and Backergunge, both in the still protected tracts, and in the districts as a whole of which these form a part, there has been an increase of consumption, or at any rate no falling off. Chittagong shows an increase of consumption in the protected tracts, though there was a decrease in the district as a whole. Noakholly, as already noticed, shows a falling off. The population of the protected tracts, as now defined, in Cuttack and Balasore being unknown, no proper comparison can be made. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs thinks that the measure has given a stimulus to legitimate trade. The Collector of Noakholly is not in favour of the withdrawal of the restrictions, and it has in fact been found necessary to extend the rowannah system again to certain parts of this district. In Cuttack the excluded area is very insignificant, and the change can have had little effect either way. In Pooree the Collector anticipates more illicit manufacture, but there are not sufficient data as yet for the formation of a trustworthy opinion. The Collector of Balasore believes that there has been no injurious effect upon the revenue, but a great part of this district is still under the rowannah system. After another year's experience a better judgment will be possible than can now be formed.

9. The number of seizures of salt in the saliferous tracts was 821, against 860 in the previous year, and the quantity seized was 2,894 maunds, against 878 maunds. But owing to the failure of one heavy case in the Howrah district, in which 1,231 maunds were released, the amount confiscated was only 671 maunds as against 411 maunds in 1876-77; 492 maunds were under attachment at the close of the year. It is stated that, apart from the Howrah case, the results are on the whole favourable to the police; for, while fewer petty cases were prosecuted, they detected a larger number of a more important character.

10. The number of fresh prosecutions under the salt laws instituted during the year was 1,122 as against 1,591 in 1876-77. In 1,057 out of 1,134

cases brought to trial in the year convictions were obtained, the figures for the previous year being 1,520 out of 1,599. The percentage of convictions was 95·3 against 96·5. Rs. 6,584 were realized as fines, against Rs. 9,223 in 1876-77: 48·2 per cent. of the realizations were paid away as rewards.

The decrease in cases instituted occurred in Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Noakholly, Pooree, and Balasore. In Howrah, Jessore, Chittagong, and Cuttack there was an increase. The decrease was chiefly in cases of illicit manufacture, and of neglect to certify sales or losses on rowannahs. In Pooree and Noakholly, however, the net decrease arose from the number of breaches of technical rules, there being an actual increase in illicit manufacture, as there was also in Chittagong. The high prices of food in Noakholly and Chittagong after the cyclone no doubt tempted the people to manufacture illicit salt. Generally speaking, the offences under the salt law are not serious. The following statement shows the number of cases of illicit manufacture in each district:—

				1876-77.	1877-78.
Midnapore	...	...	...	122	19
Howrah	...	...	...	6	7
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	495	364
Jessore	...	...	...	1	.....
Backergunge	...	...	...	.....	9
Chittagong	...	...	..	123	244
Noakholly	...	...	...	26	82
Cuttack	...	...	...	6	1
Pooree	...	...	...	2	16
Balasore	...	...	...	8	8

Judging from the punishments, most of the cases were petty. The very small number of cases in the Orissa saliferous tracts, as compared with the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong, is remarkable. The sudden falling off in Midnapore leads to a doubt whether the police have done their duty properly in 1877-78.

11. The return of salt conveyed into the interior shows an increase of 99,086 maunds in the quantity leaving Calcutta by water, and of 3,47,349 maunds in the despatches by rail; the total despatched by rail and river being 79,41,633 maunds, against 74,95,198 maunds in the previous year. These figures are, however, incomplete, and do not show the whole export from Calcutta inwards. This will be given more fully in the report on internal trade.

12. The falling off in the demand for bonding accommodation in Calcutta has received the attention of the Board and Government, and steps have been taken to make the incidence of the charges for rent more equitable with reference to the amount of storage required by each bonder, so as to induce the trade to make more use of the Government warehouses.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1877-78.

MR. R. L. MANGLES was Commissioner throughout the year. The report is submitted by Mr. Peacock, his *locum tenens*.

2. *Annual tours*.—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division finds his work at head-quarters too heavy and multifarious to admit of his leaving Calcutta for any length of time. Mr Mangles made, however, very thorough inspections of the three sudder stations of his division—of the Bongong sub-divisional office, of the Calcutta Collectorate, and of the toll office at Dhappa. None of the district officers were a sufficient time out in camp. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Collector of Moorshedabad, was altogether only 32 days on tour, the Collector of Jessore, Mr. Page, only 45 days, and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs 48 days. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept the excuse of want of leisure for the neglect of such an important duty. Even when he was on tour, Mr. Hodgkinson is reported by the Commissioner to have done little besides inspecting the sub-divisions of Lalbagh and Rampore Haut, and a few police-stations. Even if pressure of work at head-quarters could be admitted as an excuse in the case of district officers, it cannot certainly be allowed in the case of the sub-divisional officers, who can take all their work with them. Very few of them seem to have done a proper amount of mofussil inspection, and Mr. Reily, of Lalbagh, never attempted to go out at all. Commissioners must specially impress upon their subordinates that each district officer should be in the interior of his district at least three months in each year, and each sub-divisional officer at least four months. The tours need not always be crowded into the cold weather. In many districts of Bengal the rains are the best time at which to travel. District officers are quite losing their hold over the people from their habit of never seeing them except in court or in office. No district officer can possibly be efficient who does not know his district well, and who has not, by moving freely about the country, learnt something of the village life of the people. There has been a great change in this respect in late years, and it has been attended with the worst results.

3. *Weather and crops*.—The rainfall was full and sufficient up to the middle of October, and the early and late rice crops were at least average. But owing to the want of showers later on the cold weather crops proved short. In the 24-Pergunnahs jute cultivation is extending, especially in Baraset, as also is the cultivation of sugarcane and the date-palm. The indigo crop was poor both in Nuddea and Jessore. In Moorshedabad the yield of all the crops was fair.

4. *Public health*.—The year was generally an unhealthy one. In the 24-Pergunnahs malarious fever was unusually prevalent, particularly in the Barrackpore and Barripore sub-divisions. Measures were being taken for the examination of the drainage and water-ways, obstructions in which were supposed to have led to the outbreak. In various parts of Nuddea the same aggravated fever showed itself, and various drainage projects were consequently started. Along the banks of the Navagunga in Jessore the same disease committed great ravages, and here the people blamed the want of inundation to cleanse and fill the tanks. Moorshedabad is always feverish, and last year the district suffered more than ever. Cholera showed itself in every district, but seldom became epidemic. Small-pox was only occasionally heard of. Vaccination has done much for the Presidency Division in stopping small-pox.

5. *Material condition of the people*.—The year was one of progress and increased prosperity, especially in regard to the lower classes, whether ryots or

artizans. The latter are able apparently in districts near the Presidency to share in the growing prosperity and gains of the former. The best proof of the generally improved condition of all classes is, as Mr. Peacock remarks, the way in which they have stood the high prices of the past year—prices actually higher than those assumed in 1874 as famine rates. Moorshedabad is, perhaps, the most backward district in the division; but even here, as elsewhere, the ryot is in a much more independent and well-to-do condition than could have been hoped for twenty-years ago. He is everywhere, however, reckless and improvident, ready to sell off all his grain while prices are high, and to squander the proceeds, and never getting out of debt to his mahajun and zemindar. There is a general agreement among the district officers as to the depressed condition of the middle classes on moderate incomes. "Too proud" (writes one officer) "to soil their respectable hands with honest labour, but not too proud to live a life of dependence on others, their field of occupation remains limited in extent, while their numbers increase. What their future will be it is difficult to foresee; but even now their existence is so precarious, that they feel the pressure of high prices of food more than their humble, but more useful, brethren." The Commissioner hopes that these classes are beginning themselves to recognise their position, and to turn their attention to trades and other means of earning a livelihood opposed to their traditions of caste and family.

6. *Emigration and immigration.*—So far as the resident inhabitants of the Presidency districts are concerned, there is no emigration in the division. Through Calcutta, however, pass the thousands who seek employment in the colonies or the tea districts. To them no special reference need here be made. There is also a great local influx of labourers to the Sunderbuns at harvest time from the districts around. But the immigration of *buna* coolies to Nuddea and Jessore is ceasing with the gradual closing of the indigo factories.

7. *Prices of food and wages.*—The average price of common rice in the 24-Pergunnahs during the year was 13 seers 13 chittacks per rupee, against 18 seers 7 chittacks in 1876-77. In Nuddea prices were as high as 10 seers 7 chittacks in the sudder station. In Jessore the average was 14 seers 9 chittacks, and in Moorshedabad 15 seers 3 chittacks, or nearly as high as in 1873-74. Other articles were dear in proportion, and the wages of labour followed the rise in most parts of the division.

8. *Manufactures.*—There is little new to add to the very full descriptions given of the manufactures of this division in former reports and reviews. The manufacture of indigo in Nuddea is becoming less profitable every year, and the plant will soon be grown only on *chur* lands. The crop seems too precarious for large capitalists. The cultivation of tobacco, on the other hand, is spreading. A new steam silk filature has been opened at Plassy. In Jessore the sugar manufacture increases, while indigo dwindles. Silk in Moorshedabad has again fallen back to a depressed condition.

9. *Trade and commerce.*—Trade in all country produce was abnormally brisk in 1877-78. It seems to have tempted some of the more respectable and hitherto uncommercial classes in Jessore to form petty companies or take shares in shops—a movement which the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see followed in many other districts. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and occupation of this sort will gradually, it is hoped, absorb the numerous classes who are disinclined to, or incapable of, labour, and are unable to obtain appointments as clerks and writers. The details of traffic will be dealt with in connection with the Report on Internal Trade.

10. *Public feeling.*—The Turko-Russian war naturally attracted more attention about the Presidency than in the remote interior. The sympathies of the people, both Hindu and Mahomedan, are said to have been pro-Turkish. Taxation is the subject that most occupied the people's thoughts, and the general testimony goes to show that the road cess and public works cess, collected in a manner understood by the classes affected, and, in the case of the road cess at least, spent upon objects in which they take an interest, are much less unpopular than the license tax. The license tax is, however, viewed by the land-owning class with some satisfaction, as falling upon a class that has hitherto escaped from its due share of the fiscal burden. The Vernacular Press Act naturally excited much discussion; but, as Mr. Peacock observes, "it is not easy to say

how far the feeling against it is that of the people themselves, or is a mere echo of the newspaper productions on the subject." Probably outside the class whose ambition it is to write, and those whose trade it is to agitate, the Act excites very little real interest of any kind.

11. *Public Press.*—The Presidency Division is, of course, strong in its newspaper press. There has certainly been a more moderate style of writing in the vernacular papers since the passing of Act IX of 1878. The Commissioner observes—"The change certainly came not before it was wanted. After all the most mischievous action (of the former style) was the effect it had on native officials, many of whom have an almost morbid dread of being attacked in a newspaper. The effect in this respect was undoubtedly very bad as tending to incline too great a subservience to local feelings or opinions, and to diminish self-reliance and independence."

12. *Administrative changes.*—The Chowkidari Act has been introduced with success into the greater part of the division. It is said to be popular with the people as a rule, and to have done much good by improving the position of the chowkidars and the control over them of the district officers. The Commissioner thinks that the bench system in the interior might now be still further developed by permitting selected Honorary Magistrates to sit without stipendiary assessors to try cases. The Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to try this if Mr. Peacock will submit definite proposals to the Judicial Department. The operations under the Land Registration Act have gone on smoothly, and the objects of the Act are being gradually appreciated.

13. *Police and crime.*—The crime returns may be held to point to decided improvement in the police of all four districts of the division. There is a satisfactory decrease in serious crime, and even the high prices of food have not had the effect of increasing materially offences against property, while there is, on the whole, an improvement in the results of trial. There were, however, some unfortunate failures in serious cases, and though it is said that the class of men in charge of police-stations has much improved, they are still far from being efficient detectives.

14. *Civil Justice.*—District Officers would make this part of their reports more interesting and full if they were to consult more freely in regard to it with the District Judge. At present the information given is very meagre, and indeed the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs has made no attempt to give any information at all. In the other districts the standing complaints are repeated about the delays and expense of civil and specially of rent suits, and the corruption of the peons and process-servers.

15. *Land Revenue.*—Taking the division as a whole, the collections of land revenue were 93·2 per cent. of the demand, against 91·8 in 1876-77 and 90·1 in 1875-76. The improvement is in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and the 24-Pergunnahs, while Nuddea and Jessore show a falling off, Nuddea being the worst of the two. The collections on Government estates were better than in 1876-77, but heavy arrear balances still remain unrealized. The settlement work done in Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad seems to have been very insufficient, and the number of pending cases in all these districts is far too large. The relations of landlords and tenants are described as satisfactory, but a more speedy process of realizing rents is much desired by the zemindar.

16. *Excise.*—The total excise revenue of the division was Rs. 20,87,924, against Rs. 18,97,382 in 1876-77, showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,542. The largest increase was in Calcutta, where there had been a serious falling off in 1876-77, and the next largest in the 24-Pergunnahs. The revenue was Rs. 2,43,057 in excess of the average of the last three years. The demand was collected in full, no remissions being required. The increase is generally accounted for by the prosperous condition of the people; but it is very unsatisfactory to see a steady increase in the consumption of ganja. The duty has been raised again this year both on ganja and opium, and it may be hoped that this will check the consumption of those drugs. The Commissioner believes that in this division much has yet to be done to check illicit practices and raise the Government revenue to its legitimate amount.

17. *Salt.*—The local manufacture of salt in the 24-Pergunnahs fell off considerably, the outturn being only 18,023 maunds, against 34,004 in the year preceding. The limits of the tract under the rowannah sections of the salt law

were considerably reduced during the year. The police did good service in detecting cases of illicit manufacture and evasion of the law.

18. *Stamps*.—The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 49,72,693 to Rs. 53,95,690. Of the increase, Rs. 1,53,623 came from telegraph stamps, Rs. 1,21,059 from judicial stamps, and Rs. 55,638 from postage stamps. The increase in telegrams was caused by the Madras famine and the disturbed state of affairs in Europe.

19. *Monetary matters*.—The transactions of the savings banks and money order department continue to be very trifling. But there was large use made of currency notes for purposes of remittance, the demand being in Jessore and Moorshedabad greater than the Collectors were able to meet.

20. *Roads and communications*.—The expenditure on original works and repairs during the year from the Road Fund of each district was as follows:—

	Original works.		Repairs.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
24-Pergunnahs	32,038	...	80,836
Nuddea	10,345	...	63,911
Jessore	31,590	...	56,823
Moorshedabad	14,257	...	60,149

One satisfactory feature is the amounts spent upon village roads in nearly every district. More might, however, be usefully spent in this way in Nuddea.

21. *Committees*.—Mr. Stevens, the Collector of Nuddea, explains that he did not intend in his last year's report to speak unfavourably of his Road Cess Committees, but his opinion is that Committees are not suitable to the management of large departments dealing with large tracts of country, though they may do very well for municipal work. As Mr. Peacock very properly remarks—"Committees do not manage the departments, but rightly used are the advisers of the Magistrate as regards the wants of the district in the way of communications." A Committee properly constituted has on it men who know more or less of many parts of the district. It is to be feared that Mr. Stevens was only too ready to centre all administration and work in his own hands, with results that have certainly not been satisfactory either to himself or Government. In all other districts good and useful work was done by Committees of all kinds.

22. *Cattle-pounds*.—The working of the cattle-pounds has much improved, and there is a very noticeable growth in the receipts. In Nuddea, inspectors of pounds have been appointed, and in that district and the 24-Pergunnahs a new system of check is being tried, which may, it is hoped, prevent some of the extensive speculation hitherto associated with pound management.

23. *Education*.—There is an apparent decrease in schools and pupils, but the Inspector believes that there is no real loss, but merely an incompleteness in the returns. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave the consideration of the question for the resolution on the Director's report. It may, however, here be noted that in all the districts there has been a falling off in the number of Mahomedan pupils, owing, it is said, to the pressure of high prices. The total for the division was 28,528, against 30,944 in 1876-77. The number of girls at school has also decreased—4,560 against 4,826.

24. *Wards' Estates*.—The work in connection with Wards' Estates is very heavy in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. While the Paikpara estate is well and easily managed, on the other hand the estates of Satkhira and Narail are a source of constant trouble, and their management gives very unsatisfactory results. Generally, the efforts of Collectors and Managers to nurse embarrassed properties and improve sound ones are creditable to them and fairly successful. But the establishment of a strict professional audit of estate accounts is above all things necessary. The matter is now under consideration.

25. *Conduct of zemindars*.—There are so many good zemindars in the Presidency Division that it would be almost invidious to select any for special favourable mention. Those who are badly spoken of are few and far between.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

General Report on the Chittagong Division for 1877-78.

MR. E. LOWIS was Commissioner of the Division for eleven months of the past year, but the report is submitted by Mr. Beames, who took charge on the 1st of March. It appears that Mr. Lowis left no notes for the use of his successor, and Mr. Beames has consequently had great difficulties to contend with in preparing the annual report of a division which is conspicuous for its peculiar local features and for the special character of its people. It is generally understood that an officer who is relieved of his duties towards the close of the official year is not thereby absolved from the necessity of placing his successor in a position to submit an adequate account of the more important measures of the year. It might naturally be supposed that no specific directions would be required on a matter like this, and that the outgoing officer would take enough personal interest in his work to wish that its results should be fully and fairly recorded. But in practice it continually happens that Government has to put up with a meagre report, in consequence of some transfer of officers which has taken place late in the year.

2. *Tours of Officers.*—Mr. Lowis made a short tour for inspection purposes in the end of 1877, and went out again later on in the cold weather to visit some moonsifces in his capacity of Judge. Messrs. Currie and Porch, the district officers of Chittagong and Noakholly, made lengthy tours; but as no diaries were submitted by either of them to the Commissioner, it is impossible to know whether their time was usefully employed. Mr. Porch was absent from his head-quarters for four months and a half, and has submitted a long list of subjects which are said to have engaged his special attention, but there is nothing to show that this led to any tangible or profitable results.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—In Chittagong an unusually heavy and concentrated rainfall destroyed a large portion of the autumn rice crop in the northern and central parts of the district. Towards the south the outturn was better, and everywhere the extension of the area of the cold weather crops made up, in some measure, for the partial loss of the autumn rice. But the high prices arising from excessive exportation seem to have borne hardly on the lower classes. In Noakholly the rainfall was less than usual, and was well distributed, so that the people obtained a fair harvest, the cold weather crop alone being slightly deficient.

4. *Public Health.*—Although Chittagong is still terribly unhealthy, the general health of the people, both here and in Noakholly, is said to show some signs of improvement since the cyclone of 1876. Cholera seems to have been drowned out by the heavy rains of July and August, there being only 17 cases in the last six months of the year, though it had been exceptionally virulent in April and May. Vigorous efforts have been made to spread vaccination in Chittagong, and there seems to have been some diminution of small-pox.

5. *Condition of the people.*—It was remarked in the Resolution on last year's report that the fact of the people having tided over the distress following on the cyclone, without any assistance from Government, was of itself striking evidence of their generally prosperous condition. In the tracts actually devastated by the cyclone, there was some decrease in cultivation owing to the difficulty of obtaining seed-grain, and partly also from the idea that the salt-water had destroyed the fertility of the soil. The high prices of food must have pressed severely on the lower classes, but the cultivators in general have made few complaints. There have also been some complaints of the pressure of recent taxation—the Road Cess, Public Works Cess, and License Tax all having come into operation in Chittagong about the same time; but the grumbling appears to have proceeded for the most part from the zemindars. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting laborers for road and embankment

works, while there has been only a slight falling off in the institution of criminal charges, which is the favourite though somewhat costly amusement of the Chittagong ryot. On the whole, there is no reason to believe that the material condition of the people in the greater part of the district was worse than in other parts of Bengal. No doubt the people suffered from the effects of high prices the more, because Chittagong is an importing district. In the part affected by the cyclone, there was certainly much distress felt. But after another good harvest, the condition of the district will, it may be hoped, be entirely satisfactory.

6. *Wages and prices.*—Prices were high throughout the year, partly owing to the short harvest in Chittagong, and partly in consequence of the demand from Madras. Common rice rose in Chittagong from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-12 a maund, and in Noakholly from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4—rates which for those districts are very high. Wages showed no marked rise, but the rates here are always high, and even at these rates it is said to be difficult to get men to work, except under the pressure of absolute want.

7. *Emigration.*—The temporary emigration of agricultural laborers to Arracan fell off slightly in consequence of a reduction in the rates paid for harvesting by the Arracanese. Permanent emigration is said to be gaining ground among the Mughls in Cox's Bazar, who are unable to hold their ground against the more industrious and enterprising Bengalis. Nothing is known about immigration into Chittagong. Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 was extended to the district towards the close of the year, but the planters prefer to employ local labour as much as possible in order to avoid the restrictions and supervision imposed by the Act.

8. *Trade and state of the Port.*—Chittagong trade is suffering from the depression caused by the cyclone and the excessive importation of salt in 1875-76 and 1876-77; but the exports of rice appear to have increased by about 2,000 tons. An attempt is being made to develop the trade in jute with Naraingunge by running a small steamer between that port and Chittagong, and two large vessels were recently taking in cargo of jute at Chittagong. A cursory examination of the channels of the river Megna leading to Naraingunge was made in 1876 by the River Surveyor, with the object of ascertaining whether it would be possible to open up direct communication with England. At the request of the commercial firms interested in Naraingunge trade, the results of this examination have recently been published in the form of sailing directions, with the approval of the Marine Survey Department. It is believed that the difficulties of the navigation are such as would deter British ships from attempting to enter Naraingunge; but the port is obviously a convenient one for the shipment of the produce of the eastern districts, and the present scheme for sending jute to Chittagong in flats towed by a light steamer seems to promise well.

9. It is hoped that the general progress of Chittagong trade may be furthered by the deepening of the Moheshkhally Khall. The Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider any similar projects for affording facilities to local trade which the Commissioner may recommend. The exports of tea were 608,970lbs., against 601,931lbs. in 1876-77. The area under tea is gradually increasing, and the year was fairly favourable.

10. *Public feeling.*—The state of public feeling in the Chittagong Division is very much what might be expected to exist among a people who, after a long period of exceptional prosperity and comparative immunity from taxation, have been visited by a destructive natural calamity, followed by the introduction of new taxes, which, however necessary, can hardly fail in the first instance to be more or less vexatious. There is, however, every reason to believe that there is no disloyalty, and that all discontent will soon settle down. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely endorses Mr. Veasey's remark that a little forbearance on the part of the officers of Government will often do much to smooth down asperities. It is quite time, the Lieutenant-Governor sees reason to believe, that the experiment should be tried in Chittagong; and he took occasion to impress this upon the Commissioner and his subordinates when visiting that place at the beginning of the year. It is hoped that the Land Registration Act will have a good effect upon the temper of the people by checking the excessive and frivolous litigation which has so long been one of the worst characteristics of these districts. The Commissioner calls special attention to the

difficulties of working the Chowkidari Act. In Chittagong the punchayets nominated under the Act defraud the chowkidars of their pay, and produce forged receipts when called to account by the Magistrate. In Noakholly the people will not recognise the assessments made by the punchayets, and resist by force any attempts made to realise arrears by the attachment of their property. This state of things is no doubt thoroughly bad. It shows how completely the old system of village subordination has been broken up in Eastern Bengal, while nothing has arisen to supply its place. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with the Commissioner that no legislative enactments can revive, in its original form, the patriarchal authority of the village headmen; but he must dissent from the further conclusion that it is therefore hopeless to attempt to establish any local authority whatever. The period of transition from a patriarchal to a legal *régime* must inevitably be unsettled, especially where the people themselves are turbulent and indisposed to submit to any restraint; but it may be hoped that, in the long run, they will be forced to recognise the necessity of at least conforming to the law.

11. *Police and crime.*—No improvement in the police of the division seems to have taken place during the year. In Chittagong they are said to be languid and careless, and in Noakholly timid. Where the rates of wages in all kinds of employment stand so high as they do in the Chittagong Division, there must always be a difficulty in maintaining an efficient body of police. It is satisfactory, however, to find an improvement in reporting cases, and the Commissioner is probably right in attributing the apparent increase in cognizable crime to this cause. The following figures show the relative criminality of the two districts with reference to area and population:—

			Chittagong.	Noakholly.
Area	...	...	2,315	1,740
Population	...	...	1,043,283	949,616
Crime to area	...	...	·76	1·19
„ to population	...	...	1 to 661	1 to 491

12. Arson is still very prevalent in Chittagong, and, owing to the character of the houses, it is exceedingly difficult to say, in any particular case of house-burning, whether the fire was accidental or not. The Commissioner suggests that prosecutions for criminal intimidation should be resorted to in all cases where the fire has actually been preceded by threats. If sufficiently heavy punishments are inflicted, it is possible that this plan may have a good effect. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the instructions given to the district authorities at Noakholly to deal severely with the professional criminals who are said to abound in that district. The inadequate sentences given by native Deputy Magistrates have had, it is said, a very bad effect in connection with professional crime. This only too often, it is to be feared, arises from a weak and generally futile hope that a very lenient sentence may prevent appeal.

13. *Civil justice.*—The Commissioner remarks upon the bad effects produced by the transfer of rent suits to the civil courts, and states that in Noakholly the average duration of a “simple” rent suit in a Moonsiff’s court is fifty days, whereas the revenue courts usually disposed of such cases in twenty days. The Moonsiffs have, Mr. Beames thinks, necessarily very limited knowledge of the systems of land management, and they endeavour to make up for this defect by falling back upon legal technicalities. The Lieutenant-Governor fears there is some truth in this charge.

14. *Land revenue.*—The total land revenue demand was Rs. 13,23,455, of which Rs. 9,27,281 were collected, leaving Rs. 3,96,153 still outstanding. Of this arrear balance no less than Rs. 2,40,725 belongs to Chittagong, where, out of 28,735 estates, 25,186 pay less than Rs. 10 per annum as revenue. Suspensions of revenue granted in consequence of the cyclone are also still in force, so that the collections of the year are under the circumstances satisfactory.

15. *Settlements.*—Good progress has been made in the Noabad settlement under the charge of Mr. Fasson. During the year 137,982 acres were measured, against 107,405 in the previous year. Half of the estimated area which will have to be measured has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 24,683-2-9, or on an average Rs. 17-14-2 per 100 acres. Up to the close of the year 14,623 acres had been completely settled at an assessment of Rs. 14,897, being an increase of Rs. 9,884 on the former jumma of Rs. 5,013.

Most of the land settled was newly discovered land not included in the settlement made by Sir Henry Ricketts in 1848. Several important points in connection with the Noabad settlement have recently been decided by Government, and it is hoped that no difficulty will now be found in carrying the work to completion.

16. *Wards' and Government Estates.*—In both Chittagong and Noakholly the collections from Government and Wards' Estates were backward at the close of the year, partly from the lack of vigorous action on the part of the district officers, and partly owing to the difficulty of realizing rents under the present rent law.

17. *Excise and stamps.*—The excise arrangements of the division are undergoing a complete revision, the outstill system being substituted as far as possible for central distilleries. Nothing is said by the Commissioner about the progress of the stamp revenue; but it is believed that this will show a considerable increase in consequence of the numerous applications for registration under Act VII of 1876. It was brought to the notice of Government during the year that the requirements of this Act in respect of stamps tended to bear hardly upon the proprietors of small estates, and such concessions were made as were possible under the circumstances.

18. *Monetary arrangements.*—The savings banks are not largely resorted to by the public, who can obtain higher rates of interest elsewhere, and who do not care to sacrifice high interest merely for the sake of security. The number of money orders paid and issued in Chittagong has largely increased, a considerable proportion of the orders paid being remittances by natives of Chittagong serving as seamen in other parts of India. In Noakholly the issues fell from 1,880 for Rs. 1,65,877 to 1,374 for Rs. 1,23,533. This is attributed to the absence of a money order clerk, which drove people to use hoondies.

19. *Road Cess, &c.*—Fair progress has recently been made in the collection of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess in Chittagong. Arguing from his experience in Orissa, the Commissioner anticipates that the assessment papers under the Road Cess will, when completed, exercise some influence in the direction of checking litigation. It is hoped that this may be the case, and the people of this division are not likely to be slow in availing themselves of any advantages they may derive from the returns.

20. *Education.*—The report contains scarcely any information on the subject of education. Only fifteen students have been entered in the Chittagong College, which the Commissioner considers to be in a "languishing" condition. A girls' school has recently been opened in Chittagong, supported by local subscriptions and a small grant from the Municipality; but it has not yet obtained any pupils in consequence, the Commissioner states, of the prejudices entertained by a Mahomedan population in favour of the seclusion of females.

21. *Local Committees.*—The Municipal Committee of Chittagong held fourteen meetings in the year, but very little good work is said to have been done, and the members are still spoken of as obstructive. In the other committees the non-official members are said to have given the Collector very slight assistance, and some difficulty was experienced in inducing them to attend. In Noakholly the local committees seem to have worked fairly well.

22. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—With the exception of Baboo Goluck Chunder Chowdry, who showed great liberality in connection with the establishment of the Chittagong College, no zemindars are selected for favourable mention by the Commissioner. Serious disturbances were caused in Chagalnaya thana in Noakholly by the mischievous system of management followed by the Rajah of Tipperah. Villages appear to be farmed out to the highest bidder and sublet to a series of speculators, until it is impossible for the lessee who actually deals with the cultivators to make any profit at all, except by illegal means. Further enquiry will be made into this matter, and it will be considered whether special police shall be quartered in the thana.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT, CHITTAGONG PORT, FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

The 30th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Chittagong Port for 1877-78.

The trade of Chittagong, which had been declining for some time, showed signs of reviving during the past year. Various causes operated to produce this result, the chief being the Madras famine and the demand for Chittagong rice in Bourbon and Mauritius, and the opening up of a direct trade with Europe in jute brought to Chittagong from Naraingunge. The following comparative statement of the number and tonnage of the vessels visiting the port during the last two years shows an increase of 212 vessels and 26,114 tons:—

PARTICULARS.	1876-77.		1877-78.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	5	4,067	6	5,780	1	1,713	...	.....
Ditto foreign trade	16	6896 55	17	8063 77	1	1167 22	...	...
Ditto coasting trade	7	2980 67	17	8984 7	10	6004 01	...	...
Chittagong vessels	40	9817 52	37	8836 6	...	...	3	980 92
Other native vessel	5	1391 14	5	1128 85	...	...	...	262 20
Naraingunge inland trade	41	3753 0	92	14325 8	51	10572 2	...	...
Mail steamers	68	27025 68	70	31613 08	2	3687 4	...	...
Trading steamers	...	...	2	1,147	2	1,147	...	...
Ballam boats	1,609	23820 75	1,751	26,887	142	3066 25	...	...
Total	1,791	80652 91	2,000	106706 8	212	27357 1	3	1243 21

It will be observed that the number of European vessels employed in the coasting trade rose considerably, and that there was a remarkable extension of the inland trade with Naraingunge. There was also an increase in the number of ballam boats, which are largely employed in the Naraingunge business.

2. It was remarked in the Resolution on the report for 1876-77 that the decline in the grain trade of Chittagong had been continuous since 1872-73. In 1876-77 the trade seems to have fallen to its lowest point, and it may be hoped that the results of the past year indicate the commencement of progressive improvement, and are not due merely to a spasmodic and temporary impulse: though no doubt trade was much stimulated by the demand for Madras and Ceylon. The following statement shows the amount and value of the exports of grain, the staple produce of the district, during the last two years:—

			Tons.	Value. Rs.
1876-77	...	...	18,659	11,85,508
1877-78	...	...	25,083	19,89,961

The total increase amounts to 6,424 tons valued at Rs. 8,04,453, of which 2,002 tons valued at Rs. 3,47,506 were sent to foreign ports, and 4,422 tons worth Rs. 4,56,947 were shipped to ports within British India. Most of the home export was taken by the small ports on the Coromandel coast of Madras, while the bulk of the foreign export went to Mauritius and Bourbon. The increase in exports appears to show that the trade has recovered from the serious disturbance caused by the cyclone of 1876, which not only destroyed a large proportion of crop which otherwise would have been available for export, but also injuriously affected the internal communications of the district and the entire mechanism of export trade.

3. Concurrently with the increase of exports noted above, the staple imports seem to have declined. The imports of salt fell from 5,565 tons to 4,391 tons, and those of earth-oil from British Burmah from 693 tons to 460 tons. Salt imports are stated to have declined in consequence of mismanagement on the part of the local bonders, who declined early in the year to import salt, because

freights were high, and subsequently were unable to arrange for a cargo, because the importing vessel would have been unable to secure a return freight. The reduced imports of earth-oil are attributed to the impoverished state, in consequence of the high prices of food, of the poorer classes of the districts, from whom the demand for this oil ordinarily proceeds.

4. The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the port for the last two years:—

						Rs.
Receipts	...	{ 1876-77	...	...	...	19,708
		{ 1877-78	...	...	...	24,840
Expenditure		{ 1876-77	...	...	...	27,627
		{ 1877-78	...	...	...	32,524

There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from port dues and from fees for pilotage, owing to the larger number of vessels which have visited the port. The accounts of the past year have not been finally adjusted, but the Commissioner reports that the balance at the credit of the Port Fund on the 31st March 1878 amounted to Rs. 27,745, which shows that the financial position of the port is sound. Under the head of expenditure, the charges for the Kutubdea Light-house have risen by Rs. 543 in consequence of the grant of enhanced salaries to the establishment; but the bulk of the increase shown above is due to the heavy Public Works charges for the repair of the embankments and for special works designed to protect the light-house from tidal influence. These are stated to have been thoroughly successful. Considering the enormous expense which the removal of the light-house would entail, and the difficulty of finding a satisfactory site for it, this is a matter of vital interest to the port. The screw-pile jetty has not yet been erected, and there appears to be some difficulty in obtaining tenders for the work. No doubt, however, these delays will soon be got over, and it is anticipated that the jetty will prove a great convenience to vessels using the port. It is satisfactory to find that there have been no complaints regarding the Kutubdea Light, and that commanders of mail steamers have expressed approval of its illuminating power.

5. Orders were issued last year directing the removal of the Norman's Point Lights one mile and a half further south. The change appears to have been a beneficial one, as in their new position the lights serve the double purpose of marking the bar as well as the coast line. Some saving of expense will also result, as the new site is sheltered from tidal action and no protective works will be required.

6. Dock-cutting in the river bank has now been prohibited, and the provisions of the Indian Ports Act and the Port Rules are strictly enforced. Twenty-four prosecutions were instituted during the year for offences connected with the port, and in one case a fine of Rs. 500 was inflicted for omitting to re-fill an excavation which had been allowed to be made in order to re-launch a vessel driven on shore by the cyclone.

7. On a general review of the operations of the year in Chittagong, there seems to be much which affords a fair promise of a permanent expansion of the trade in future. It is understood that hitherto the chief obstacle to vessels visiting Chittagong direct from Europe has been the difficulty of securing a return freight. There is some prospect now that the development of the Naraingunge route will render it possible to offer jute cargoes to vessels arriving from Europe, and this may eventually result in sending direct to Chittagong the extensive imports of cotton goods which now pass through Calcutta. These were valued in last year's report at Rs. 8,93,668, and it would be well worth shippers' while to consider the possibility of diverting this valuable trade to Chittagong itself.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON INLAND EMIGRATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on Inland Emigration for the year 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Dr. V. Richards, the Officiating Superintendent, who only took charge of his office on the 16th March last. This fact no doubt explains much of the confusion which exists in the figures of the report. Dr. Richards, to whom reference has been made on the subject, states that he found many discrepancies both in his office books and in the returns submitted to him, which he is unable to reconcile. In the case of contractors' coolies (class A) and sirdari coolies passed through contractors' depôts (class B), he has he believes succeeded through the contractors in getting accurate statistics up to the point of embarkation at Goalundo. There, however, discrepancies creep in, owing probably to a failure to discriminate between the two classes of gangs where both are forwarded together by a contractor. In the case of sirdari gangs proceeding independently (class C), there is no means of getting accurate or complete statistics, and it would have been better to treat this branch of the subject quite apart. Even of the numbers of sirdari coolies registered in the recruiting districts, there is no accurate record, owing to the neglect on the part of district offices to keep the Superintendent informed of this. In the Inland Labour Transport Act no obligation is imposed on the registering officer to forward copies of the registration in each case to Calcutta, as is done in connection with colonial emigration. But the Superintendent must make arrangements for receiving correct returns of the numbers of each class of emigrant recruited for the tea districts. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot in future years accept any excuse for the want of accurate information on this simple, but important, matter. As regards contractors' coolies also, it has been the practice to rely upon the contractors to furnish all necessary information for the annual report. Dr. Richards has now very properly taken steps to have his office registers regularly posted up and checked monthly, so as to make him independent of the contractors.

The report generally and the statements appended to it refer only to coolies passing through Calcutta, and coming under the cognizance of the Superintendent there or at Goalundo. The little that is at present known of the gangs that travel by Rajmehal to Dhubri is given in a separate paragraph.

2. Inland emigration has received a marked impetus during 1877-78; the total number of intending emigrants registered during the year for transmission through contractors' depôts being 24,864, against 17,851 in 1876-77. Of these, 18,377 were registered by contractors' recruiters, and 6,487 were registered by garden sirdars. Out of the total number registered, 17,402 only arrived at their destination, the original number having been reduced through deaths, desertions, rejections, discharges, and detentions in depôt at the close of the year. These are the figures given in the report, but it appears that the coolies left in depôt at the close of the previous year are treated as new registrations of the current year. This seems to have been the practice in the Superintendent's office. It is of course erroneous. The number left in depôt at the close of 1876-77 was 763, and at the close of 1875-76 was 624. It will be remembered that these figures are included in the totals of 1877-78 and 1876-77 respectively under comparison in the present report.

3. The number of licensed contractors rose from 19 in 1876-77, to 26 in the past year. This increase is mainly due to the establishment of depôts by some large Calcutta firms who are interested in tea estates. These depôts are under the supervision of Europeans, and the subordinates employed appear to be efficiently controlled. It is most desirable that the business of supplying labour for Assam should be carried on by persons who are themselves interested in the success of the tea gardens, instead of being managed by Contractors who have no motive to look to beyond the market

price to be obtained for coolies ; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see all the inland emigration depôts in the hands of firms whose commercial reputation would be some security for straight forward dealing and careful observance of the law.

4. There was a considerable decrease in the number of recruiters' licenses granted, which fell from 842 to 780. Thirty-two licenses were cancelled for misconduct. The Superintendent of Emigration observes that the proportion of recruiting licenses cancelled affords a fair indication of the amount of supervision exercised by the contractor, and directs attention to three cases in which contractors, whose licenses have been withdrawn, had evidently employed a very bad class of recruiters. If the number of recruiters' licenses cancelled is a real test, there are other contractors shown in the table at page 2 whose operations need looking after. Thus it appears that Mr. R. Hendry, a licensed contractor, has during the last three years employed 358 recruiters, and that licenses granted to his recruiters have been cancelled in no less than 31 cases, being 8.62 per cent. of the number of licenses granted during the period. In the past year Mr. Hendry employed 124 recruiters and had 12 licenses cancelled, which is nearly 10 per cent. of the total number granted. Moreover, his operations show no signs of improved supervision, for the number and proportion of licenses cancelled have steadily increased since 1875-76. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these results are due to the careless selection of recruiters in the first instance, and to negligent supervision of their subsequent operations ; and the Lieutenant-Governor must draw the attention of the Superintendent of Emigration to the facts.

5. The number of emigrants recruited by licensed recruiters (class A) and passed through contractors' depôts amounted to 18,377, against 13,539 in the previous year. Of this number Chota Nagpore contributed 32.21, the 24-Pergunnahs 14.11, Shahabad 6.58, and Raneegunge 6.42 per cent. The large proportion registered in the 24-Pergunnahs is remarkable, and may possibly indicate some evasion of section 49 of the Act. It is well known, however, that large numbers of day-laborers in Chota Nagpore leave their homes in the cold weather and come to Calcutta in search of work, and it is not improbable that many of the emigrants registered at the 24-Pergunnahs were recruited from among the Dhangars employed on road work in and around Calcutta. The Superintendent should ascertain whether this is the case, and if he still finds reason to think that the law is systematically broken, he should endeavour to obtain more complete information as to the method of procedure followed by the recruiters. The high prices of food in Manbhoon led to a very marked increase in emigration from that district. The numbers coming from Shahabad probably were in like manner swelled by the influx of laborers from the districts of the North-Western Provinces where pressure was being felt.

6. Of the 18,377 souls registered by licensed recruiters, only 17,743, including an infant born on the way, eventually reached the depôts in Calcutta. The balance of 635 is thus accounted for :—

Detained in mofussil depôts	...	...	...	...	152
Discharged	...	...	...	...	103
Absconded	...	...	...	...	327
Left behind on the journey to Calcutta	...	...	...	...	43
Died	...	...	...	...	10
Total, all causes					635

It is very creditable to Baboo Teera Lal Mookerjee's arrangements that, out of 1,645 coolies collected in the mofussil, only one deserted on the journey to Calcutta. The Superintendent attributes this to the fact that the majority of his coolies, though registered by recruiters, were really collected by garden sirdars whose certificates expired before they could register their coolies. If this is a correct account of the matter, it shows that garden sirdars, if properly looked after, can secure a superior class of coolies far more readily than the professional recruiters.

7. The second class of emigrants (class B), consisting of coolies registered by garden sirdars, and forwarded to the tea districts through contractors' depôts, rose from 4,313 in 1876-77 to 6,487 in the past year, the majority of them

coming from Chota Nagpore. Only 6,325, however, were received into depôts in Calcutta, the reduction in numbers being due to the following causes:—

Detained in mofussil depôts	...	...	...	29
Discharged	...	...	...	2
Left behind on the journey to Calcutta	...	...	...	9
Absconded	...	...	...	67
Died	...	...	...	55
Total, all causes	...	...	...	<u>162</u>

Although the proportion of casualties among the sirdari recruiters' coolies was about one per cent. less than among the regular recruiters' coolies, it appears to have risen considerably during the past year. It is unsatisfactory to find that 44 out of the 67 desertions occurred among the coolies forwarded by two ordinary contractors, Mr. Hendry and Baboo J. N. Dutt.

8. The total number of emigrants admitted into the Calcutta depôts was 17,743 of the first class, and 6,325 of the second class of coolies, or 24,068 altogether, against 19,476 in the previous year. While in depôt, the number was largely reduced by the process of weeding out coolies physically unfit to emigrate, by discharge, by desertion, by death, and by detention in hospital: so that only 18,480 were actually passed for embarkation to Assam. The number of emigrants rejected as physically unfit was 869 or 3·61 per cent., 334 healthy dependents or 1·38 per cent. more of those admitted having to be returned to their homes in consequence. The total of both in 1876-77 was 3·60 per cent. In explanation of this unusually high proportion of rejections, the Superintendent states that the medical examinations in Calcutta were peculiarly strict during the past year, in consequence of complaints that many coolies physically unfit for work had been recently sent up to Assam. It is also suggested that, in many cases, the infirmities which led to rejection arose after the first medical examination in the mofussil, or were latent when that examination was conducted. But it is hardly possible that these considerations can account for more than a small proportion of the 869 cases in which emigrants, after having been pronounced healthy by the district medical authorities, were subsequently rejected by the medical inspector in Calcutta. It is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that these results point to some serious defect in the present system. The Superintendent should take up the question carefully, and, after consulting the medical inspector and the district medical officers, should submit a special report on the causes of the numerous rejections in the past year, and the measures which should be adopted to secure, in future, a reasonably uniform test of health and fitness to labour, and its application at the earliest possible point, viz. in the recruiting districts. It seems possible that sickly men are substituted in some instances for the men passed by the district medical officers. Meantime the medical officers of the districts most largely affected by rejections will be called on for explanation.

9. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of desertions among coolies detained in depôt fell from 6·27 per cent. to 4·18 per cent., the figures being 1,007 in 1877-78 to 1,227 in 1876-77. They are still very high, and the reduced total is mainly accounted for by the small number of desertions from the depôts of two contractors who are now largely employed in forwarding coolies recruited by garden sirdars. The numbers discharged for various causes were 892=3·7 per cent., against 770=3·96 per cent. in 1876-77. It is understood that many of the discharges are accounted for by the refusal of whole gangs to proceed if one relative is rejected.

10. There were 315 deaths, giving a mortality of 1·30 per cent. in the depôts during 1877-78, against 95 or 0·48 per cent. in the previous year. The medical inspector attributes this increase in the mortality to the prevalence of scarcity in the area from which the emigrants were recruited. It is very possible that the high prices generally prevalent pressed heavily upon the labouring castes to which the bulk of the emigrants to the tea districts belong, and reduced their physique. There was severe mortality from cholera especially among the Dhangar coolies, reaching in one depôt the figure of 7·00 per cent.

The average number of days detention in depôt was 13. On the formation of a separate hospital depôt, it may be hoped that the period of detention of healthy coolies will be reduced to a minimum.

11. The figures in paragraphs 8 to 10 relate to the whole depôt population (classes A and B taken together. In the following table the two classes are compared according to the figures of the report:—

	Total number in depôts.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Transferred to other depôts.	REJECTED.		DISCHARGED.		AB-CONDED.		DIED.		Total passed as emigrants.	Forwarded to Goalundo.	Remaining in depôt.	Unaccounted for.
					Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.				
Class A ...	17,743	23.64	2.55	479	923	5.19	760	4.28	914	5.15	153	0.87	14,513	13,175	1,012	115
Class B ...	6,325	26.98	2.89	17	281	4.44	152	2.08	93	1.47	162	2.56	5,640	5,305	738	80

12. At the point of embarkation the figures of the report, as already remarked, become difficult to follow and reconcile: thus, in Statement 1, the number of coolies of the first and second classes permitted to proceed from the depôts to the place of embarkation is shown as 18,580. There were five casualties between Calcutta and Goalundo, therefore 18,575 coolies should have arrived there. The Medical Superintendent at Goalundo, however, gives the number of arrivals at 21,111, of whom 2,511 were purely sirdari coolies who were embarked under the supervision of the department. Deducting these we get 18,607 as the numbers of the other classes according to the Goalundo returns, and not 18,575.

13. During detention at Goalundo among the 21,118 emigrants referred to by the Superintendent 185 deaths occurred, and the mortality, especially among children, is stated to have been heavier than in the preceding year. This is attributed to the general prevalence of cholera, and to the increase of what may be styled emigration by families. As a general rule, it will be found that the mortality among a body of emigrants varies directly with the proportion of children, and this will be more marked in a year when cholera is rife. The casualties from all causes at Goalundo were 349, and 300 were left in depôt at the close of the year. The casualties stood thus for the different classes:—

Class A ...	...	...	...	1.25 per cent.
„ B .	...	...	...	1.07 „
„ C ...	...	...	...	4.80 „

The mortality among the sirdari gangs coming under the cognizance of the Superintendent on account of their having to be conveyed by steamer to Assam was very heavy, owing to the ravages of cholera among Dhangar coolies.

14. Altogether 12,999 coolies of the first class, and 5,123 of the second, were despatched to the tea districts through the agency of the Emigration Department. Their destinations were as follow:—

			Class I.	Class II.
Assam	...	...	11,049	3,969
Cachar	...	...	1,699	1,075
Sylhet	...	...	251	79
Total			12,999	5,123

Besides the above, despatched through the agency of contractors, the Superintendent at Goalundo had cognizance of 2,349 purely sirdari coolies going to Assam. Of gangs going to Cachar or Sylhet he takes no cognizance.

15. Of 17,367 persons despatched to Assam, 468 or 2.69 per cent. died on the way as against 1.46 in the year preceding. Cholera caused 297 or 1.71 per cent. of the deaths. The following statement shows the most important

particulars in connection with the emigrants who were conveyed to Assam by the regular steamer service during the last two years:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Total number of trips	...	71	63
Ditto without cholera	...	53	35
Ditto souls conveyed	...	14,646	17,367
Average percentage of total deaths	...	1.46	2.69
		Days.	Hours.
„ length of passage	...	16	19
„ number carried each trip	...	200	275

The results of the operations in the past year are in every respect less satisfactory than those of 1876-77; but now that there is a fair prospect of the main stream of emigration being diverted from the river route to the Northern Bengal State Railway, there is little to be gained by discussing the question in detail. The Superintendent is of opinion that the mortality rises proportionately to the average number of persons carried, which, it will be observed, was considerably greater than in the previous year. There is also good reason to believe that coolies stand a better chance on board a flat than on board a steamer. On the former there is less crowding in wet or cold weather, and the temperature is more equable, though the passage occupies a slightly longer time. Dr. Richards also is of opinion that the scale of diet now in force on board the steamers is too liberal for the aboriginal coolies from Chota Nagpore, who are apt to eat to excess, and thus induce forms of stomachic derangement which are liable to end in cholera. It is not quite clear whether Dr. Richards wishes to recommend a general reduction of the diet scale, or whether he would give a special diet to aboriginal coolies only. A separate report should be submitted on this point. The precise cause of the outbreaks of cholera on board these river steamers is at present uncertain. Apart, however, from all theories of causation, it is obviously imperative to neglect no precaution in the way of providing good water and wholesome food, and to prevent the coolies from using water which may have been in any way polluted. It may be observed, however, that the fact of cholera having on several occasions attacked the passengers, crew, and attendants, and having broken out severely among some emigrants proceeding to Cachar in country boats, seems to tell against the opinion that the disease is solely propagated by pollution of the water-supply specially provided for emigrants.

16. With regard to the third class of emigrants (class C) who are recruited by garden sirdars and conveyed to the tea districts without entering the depôt of any contractor, there is, as has been stated in paragraph 1 above, no complete or accurate return, and the figures in the report are not always reconcileable. Except as regards those shipped at Goalundo for Assam, they have been excluded altogether from the foregoing paragraphs. It would appear that during the past year 11,345 coolies were registered by garden sirdars and transmitted *via* Goalundo, and that of this number 11,042 embarked, 2,349 for Assam, 7,186 for Cachar, and 1,507 for Sylhet. The information as to the districts from which these emigrants came is admitted to be imperfect, but a large proportion came from Shahabad, a district which has hitherto contributed but slightly to inland emigration. It is believed that the impulse given to emigration from Shahabad during the past year was mainly due to the pressure of high prices in neighbouring districts. But there is, under the circumstances, room to doubt whether the agents by whom the Shahabad emigrants were recruited were really garden sirdars of the character contemplated by the Act.

17. The number of contractors' coolies sent to Cachar and Sylhet has fallen off during the year. But the demand for sirdari coolies in these districts is increasing.

The following extract from Dr. Richards' report gives the chief facts with reference to emigration to Cachar and Sylhet:—

	CACHAR.					SYLHET.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
A. Contractors' coolies	846	469	273	111	1,639	136	66	32	17	261
B. Sirdari recruits	387	314	306	78	1,075	28	21	22	7	79
C. Sirdari coolies	2,974	2,005	1,654	590	7,186	682	424	299	102	1,507
Total	4,157	2,788	2,227	798	9,900	847	511	353	126	1,837

It is to be observed that the number of infants and children among sirdari coolies is relatively larger than that among the class A coolies, there being 3,061 = 31 per cent. in the former, against 433 = 22 per cent. in the latter. Of the sirdari coolies there were left behind 127 = 1·28 per cent. (all belonging to class C), deserted 140 = 1·42 per cent. (also all from among the class C coolies) compared with 27 = 1·38 per cent. of desertions from the class A coolies.

The death-rate among the sirdari coolies was very high (4·76 per cent.) Besides the deaths, amounting to 368, nearly all of which are attributed to cholera, there were 127 souls left behind, which probably means to die. The losses from all causes were in class A 4·33 per cent., in class B 6·23 per cent., and in class C 8·45 per cent.

18. Taking all classes of coolies together, so far as the information goes, Dr. Richards gives the following summary of their history :—

Of the 36,209 souls registered, 27,879 arrived at their destination.

Of the 18,377 class A emigrants registered, 12,620 arrived.

"	6,487	"	B	"	"	4,782	"
"	11,345	"	C	"	"	10,477	"

The actual losses on account of those who were left behind, those who absconded, and those who died, were heaviest among the class A coolies, as here shown :—

Among class A coolies the losses were 10·37 per cent.

"	"	B	"	"	9·32	"
"	"	C	"	"	7·54	"

But among the A and B classes there were other casualties on account of rejections (class A 5·42 per cent. and in class B 4·43 per cent.) and releases (in class A 4·76 per cent. and in class B 2·06 per cent.), which bring up the entire losses to 20·56 per cent. in class A and 15·81 per cent. in class B. The high rate of casualties in class A is due principally to the very large number of desertions (1,309 = 7·07 per cent.) which are said to have occurred. Death contributes by far the largest proportion of the casualties in class B (437 = 6·74 per cent.) This was also the case in respect to the casualties among class C coolies, 547 = 4·82 per cent. being from that cause. Having regard to the fact that class B includes the largest proportion of Dhangar coolies, it is not surprising to find the mortality rate among that particular class higher than that obtaining among the two other classes.

Although the aggregate number of casualties is higher among class B coolies than among class C coolies, many of those in the former case are the result of rejections on account of physical unfitness to labour. The employers of labour under the class B system, therefore, obtain an advantage which is not attendant on the other system.

19. *Emigration via Dhubri.*—A statement compiled from monthly returns furnished by the Superintendent of Emigration at Dhubri shows that 8,213 emigrants were registered for transmission by that route to Assam, and that 637 were left behind, deserted, or died on the way, and that, including those born on the road, 7,579 persons arrived in dépôt at Dhubri; apparently none of these were rejected on medical examination. While at Dhubri, two deserted, 90 died, 56 were detained, and two children were born in the dépôt. 7,433 persons were despatched from Dhubri and arrived at their destination with only eight deaths. The mortality on the journey to Dhubri is set down at 372 or 4·52 per cent., which is a high rate; but there is some reason to believe that desertions are reported as deaths, and the entire set of returns of the emigration through Dhubri appear at present to be untrustworthy. The figures given above differ from those embodied in a report furnished by the Superintendent at Dhubri to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, where the numbers registered to proceed by that route are shown to be 8,704, the number arriving there 8,053, and the number despatched thence 7,903; besides which the Superintendent reports that 1,899 emigrants not included in the foregoing figures, marched the whole way from the recruiting districts to Lakhimpore, of whom 1,885 reached their destination. These last figures are hardly credible, looking to the loss among the other sardari coolies of the same class before arriving at Dhubri for embarkation on steamers. It is hoped that

before the close of the current year the new emigration route from Calcutta by the Northern Bengal State Railway may be in full working order. The railway is now open as far as Rungpore, and complete arrangements have been made for providing shelter and medical treatment for emigrants on the line of road from Rungpore to Dhubri. Orders have also been issued to provide shelter and medical attendance on the road between Rajnehal and Parbuttipore on the Northern Bengal State Railway, as sirdari gangs will in the cold season probably continue to use that route to some extent. It remains to be considered whether Dhubri should be formally substituted for Goalundo as the standard place of embarkation for emigrants going to Assam; Goalundo being maintained as the place of embarkation for coolies emigrating to Cachar and Sylhet. Separate orders will hereafter be issued on this point. It is perhaps better on the whole that things should remain as they are until the new emigration road is finished. It is hoped that by December 1879 the rail-road will be opened to the Teesta, and that from thence to Dhubri there will be a first class metalled road throughout with resting places and hospitals.

20. Circumstances were brought to the notice of Government towards the close of the year, tending to show that Rule 57, which prohibits the despatch of emigrants from a depôt in which cholera has appeared until the disease has ceased, really operated to spread the disease, or, at any rate, to expose a needlessly large number of persons to its action. The rule was accordingly suspended, and measures are now in progress to establish a separate hospital for the treatment of all emigrants attacked by cholera in the various depôts. When these arrangements are completed, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the propriety of formally cancelling the rule.

21. In order to relax, as far as possible, the restrictions which had been imposed on the free transport of emigrants, Rule 78, under which emigrants were detained four days for medical observation before embarkation, was modified in accordance with the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. It is believed that the new rule, which came into force on the 1st of January 1878, will afford ample security against the embarkation of emigrants already suffering from cholera in an early stage, while it will diminish the risk which arises from the detention of coolies in a locality like Goalundo, where they are peculiarly liable to contract the disease.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Mr. F. H. Pellow, who took charge after the close of the year under review. The Commissioners of the division during the year were Messrs. H. A. Cockerell, A. Smith, and W. S. Wells, Messrs. Smith and Wells are said to have inspected thoroughly every department of the offices of the Magistrates and Collectors of the division, and also the sub-divisional office at Kaneegungo. The time during which each of these officers was on tour should have been noticed.

2. Mr. Pellow states that the reports from all the district officers were received late, and were in nearly every instance incomplete. This is a fact by no means creditable to them.

3. *District Officers' tours.*—Mr. Larminie, in Burdwan, seems to have made a very thorough inspection of his district. Messrs. Pellow, Waller, and Grant, were each of them out for over two months; but the district officers of Howrah and Midnapore did not pay sufficient attention to their tour duty. The Lieutenant-Governor regards also with special dissatisfaction the very general neglect of this duty on the part of the sub-divisional officers. Sub-divisional officers should be at least three or four months of each year out in the interior of their jurisdictions, and their tours should not be confined to the cold weather, and to a few weeks only of that, as is usually the case.

4. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall of the year is said to have been below the average in most districts, but the figures taken as the average are not given, as they should have been. As compared with 1876-77 it stood thus—

			1877-78.	1876-77.
Burdwan	...	...	58	57.46
Bankoora	..	...	57.97	73.59
Beerbhoom	...	...	54.27	62
Midnapore	...	...	51.74	79.32
Hooghly	...	...	52.25	42.66
Howrah	...	...	54.19	65.91

The remarkable feature in the above table is the evenness of distribution over all the districts as compared with the inequalities of the previous year. The outturn of the rice crop for the whole division was, notwithstanding the short rainfall, at least average, and in Bankoora and Beerbhoom above the average. In Midnapore it was a little less than average. Owing to rain in October and December, the winter crops were generally fair.

5. *Public health and condition of the people.*—The public health of the division was on the whole good. In Burdwan there is said to be a visible improvement as compared with former years; and although after the rains the usual malarious fever appeared, it was not of a malignant type. Sporadic outbreaks of small-pox and cholera occurred in various parts of the district. The medical history of Bankoora and Beerbhoom was similar to that of Burdwan. It is satisfactory to note that movements for improving the drainage and water-supplies of the towns are taking place in these districts. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Magistrates of these and other districts would do all they can to stimulate and assist such local movements. The Government will give also willingly such help as may be possible. In Midnapore the year was not so healthy as last year, and in Hooghly and Howrah there was a great deal of fever, sometimes of a very fatal type. In the two last-named districts schemes are under consideration for improving the drainage and giving a thoroughly good and pure water-supply from the Damoodah.

6. The material condition of the people was good. The outturn of the crop was fair, and this, added to the large harvest of 1876-77, enabled the agriculturists to profit to the full by the high prices that ruled owing to the great demand for export to Madras and Bombay. In most of the districts the labouring classes were able also to share in the prosperity and secure a rise of wages.

7. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There was a falling off in the number of emigrants to the tea districts (probably owing to the brisk demand for labour in the division itself), and a notable reduction in the number of female emigrants as compared with males. This last fact is to be accounted for by the greater stringency of examination in order to detect illegal abductions. There was, as usual, a large influx of labourers from Behar and Western Bengal into Hooghly and Howrah, where the East Indian Railway and the manufactories and mills give employment to thousands. The normal population of Howrah is also said to be steadily increasing. In Midnapore cultivation and population are said to be spreading along the Julpai lands of the coast.

8. *Prices of food and labour.*—The following table shows the average price of common rice and wheat for the last two years and for 1870-71 :—

DISTRICTS.	1870-71.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Common rice per rupee	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Burdwan	24 9	* Not given.	23 2	18 2	15 10	13 11
Bankoora	32 0	13 5	26 8	19 8	20 0	15 0
Beerbhoom	32 0	Not given.	25 5	22 3	17 5	15 7
Midnapore	26 0	12 0	24 12	16 0	16 4	13 2
Hooghly	20 13	20 13	19 9	15 5		
Howrah	24 8	Not given.	18 6	17 3	13 1	12 14½
	10 4					

* Grown to a very small extent in Burdwan.

As regards the wages of labour, the Commissioner remarks:—"In some places in the interior, for instance Tunlook, in Midnapore, the price of unskilled labour remained stationary; but, as a rule, the increase in the cost of food affected the labour market. In Burdwan unskilled labour is now quoted at from three to three and a half annas a day, and it is reported that difficulty is often found in procuring labourers on any terms. In Bankoora the monthly wages of agricultural labourers in the interior in June 1877 was Rs. 3-12 and under, and of masons, &c., up to Rs. 5-10. These rose at the end of the year to Rs. 4 or 5 and 7-8 respectively, and common coolies are said to have been making Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 monthly, while palkee-bearers, who could formerly be hired for Rs. 4 a month, refused even Rs. 5. At Howrah and in parts of Hooghly, where manufactories exist, the price of labour is high. It is said that at Howrah an agricultural labourer gets four to five annas a day, and an able-bodied man working in the mills can earn as much as Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a month."

9. *Manufactures and mines.*—This section of the report is much more full and interesting than it was last year. The chief seats of the manufactures maintained by European capital are on the banks of the Hooghly, in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah; and the most important of these are the iron manufactures of Howrah, the jute and cotton mills of Bowraah and Fort Gloster, the paper mills of Bally, the jute mills of Champdani, and the mills at Serampore and Gyretty. In Howrah alone there are seven dockyards, besides numerous yards for building country-boats; three jute mills, each with a capital of 10 to 15 lakhs, and working altogether about 800 looms; eleven large workshops, besides the railway works. Altogether some 10,000 people are believed to find work daily in the factories and workshops of the town. As a natural consequence, the jute mills are driving hand-made gunny out of the market, and the cotton mills are seriously affecting the weavers, unless where some local peculiarity of manufacture meets a special native demand. But apart from this decline of the native cotton manufactures, there is still a large amount of indigenous manufacture. Throughout the district of Hooghly (the Collector writes) there

are a large number of villages, each with a branch of industry peculiar to itself, but too insignificant to be separately deserving of notice, which jointly contribute to impart to the district a certain character of industrial prosperity. Thus the lac manufactories in Paremba and Shahbazar supply lac bangles to every part of Bengal; brass and pewter are made into domestic vessels in Bansberia, Khamarpara, and Shahgunj; and paper is made by Mahomedans in many parts of the district.

10. The chief manufacture in the other districts of the division is silk. The past year was rather a better one for this industry than 1876-77. In Midnapore the Messrs. Watson and Messrs. Payen and Co. have extensive establishments, but no particulars are given of their working. In Burdwan a certain amount of revival was apparent both in the silk and tassar markets; but in Bankoora and Beerbhoom the industry is said to be declining.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the Collector of Burdwan is the only officer who has paid any proper attention to the orders of Government on last year's report, directing that special attention should be given in this report to the subject of the native cotton manufactures of the division. The weaving of ordinary cotton cloths has long been known to be declining, but the extent to which the finer qualities of hand-made stuffs are still in demand is a subject of much interest, on which little or no information is available. In Burdwan the Collector reports that the number of weavers is now 20 per cent. less than it was five years ago, and that most of them are taking to agricultural and other pursuits.

12. The business done at the pottery works of Ranigunge, belonging to Messrs. Burn and Company, is said to be rapidly extending. They employ now about 500 hands, and have large contracts for drainage pipes, firebricks, flooring tiles, and stone-ware of sorts. The workmanship is said to be excellent. An interesting sketch is given by the sub-divisional officer of Ranigunge of the coal mines of his sub-division, from which it appears that the year under report has been one of renewed prosperity to this industry. Of the success of the Bengal iron-works, so far as the production of iron goes, the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself by personal inspection. The Susunia stone quarries in Bankoora are said to be now turning out an admirable quality of hard stone.

13. *Trade and Commerce*—The Report on Internal Trade will show the astonishing development of the export trade of the division in the staple of rice. The manner in which grain poured into the railway stations and came flowing along the rivers and canals of this division will not be forgotten by any who had the opportunity of seeing it. The trade in other articles was also remarkably brisk, and the figures are too complicated to be introduced here. But it may be noted by way of illustration that 500,000 tons of coal were exported from Burdwan, and that Midnapore sent goods (including rice) valued at Rs. 1,12,97,000 along the irrigation canals, against an export valued at Rs. 67,00,000 only in 1876-77, taking imports worth Rs. 90,32,000 in exchange, against Rs. 60,38,000 in 1876-77.

14. *State of public feeling*.—No single event of the year seems to have evoked any very considerable or general display of public feeling. The cesses, the Chowkidaree Act, the license-tax, and the Vernacular Press Act, all gave rise to some grumbling; but as regards the last subject in the list, the discontent is, the Commissioner says, 'confined to the classes who read the papers.' The remission of the house cess under the Road Cess Act will do away with the chief objection to that measure; while the ryots as a class are said not to object to the cesses collected with their rent, that being a form of surcharge which they can thoroughly understand.

15. *Public Press*.—There are only four newspapers published in the division, including the *Education Gazette*. The Calcutta papers supply the wants of the reading classes in all the districts. Although the ideas inculcated by these publications doubtless spread beyond the immediate circle of actual readers, there is a general agreement that their influence upon the mass of the population in the interior is inappreciable. "Few read these newspapers" (writes the Collector of Beerbhoom), "and fewer still are led by them." But as the circle of readers is gradually, though slowly perhaps, increasing, it is satisfactory to know that the vernacular press is improved and more circum-spect in tone since it has been brought under proper control.

16. *Police, crime, and civil justice.*—The general character and conduct of the police is said to have been fair in most districts. In Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and occasionally in Burdwan, there was room for fault-finding, and the municipal police of Howrah are said to want strengthening in numbers and advancement in pay. The Village Chowkidaree Act is already improving the rural police, and there is apparently a real decrease in crime throughout the division, though, on the other hand, offences against public tranquillity and minor offences against the person show an unsatisfactory increase. In Hooghly also there was a sudden revival of dacoity, which had, it was hoped, been effectually suppressed. The total number of cognizable cases was, however, only 15,816, against 17,077 in 1876. There was an increase in petty and non-cognizable cases, from 11,850 to 13,649, and this increase, in Howrah at any rate, the Magistrate considers to indicate the confidence of the people in our courts; and in corroboration of this view, he notices that, at Moheshreka, respectable females who were not accustomed to come out of their houses now come freely to court to complain against their near relatives. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot say that he regards this as a favourable symptom in the social life of Moheshreka, and he doubts whether it can properly be construed as an implied compliment to the magisterial courts of Howrah.

17. There has been an increase of civil litigation during the year, and the following remarks of the Collector of Hooghly may be taken to apply generally throughout this division:—

“The civil courts enjoyed undiminished popularity in spite of the increased stringency which everywhere obtains in the rigorous enforcement of the stamp law. There are grounds for believing that during the last year there has been an increase in the number of suits and appeals, and the increase is largest in the Small Cause Courts. Such an increase tends to show, in the first place, increased trade and commerce, and indeed increase in the general health and prosperity. It also shows, however, that there is an increased tendency to bring every dispute before the courts of law, and that, owing to a most momentous change now going forward in native society, the zemindar and the village punchayet are equally falling into disuse as mediators and pacificators. The zemindar has fallen into disuse, because he has lost his power of enforcing his decrees, and is restrained in the exercise of his authority by the operation of a vigorously administered Penal Code. The village punchayet is falling into disuse, because, owing to the spread of education and European ideas, the bonds of caste are becoming every day less rigorous even among the most ignorant classes, and because, in the spirit of a growing material civilization, selfishness restrains all ranks from interesting themselves much in other people's concerns out of purely sentimental considerations.”

The Commissioner adds—

“It is satisfactory to think that along with the decline of the zemindar's authority, the civil courts are rapidly improving under the new class of Moonsifs; but there is still room for improvement. Greater stringency in repressing forgery and perjury, and in enforcing the stamp law, are obviously required; and there is, I think, at present a tendency to despatch business on technical grounds, and avoid, if possible, a decision on the merits.”

18.—*Land Revenue matters.*—The collections of the year were 97·7 per cent. of the demand, against 98·3 in 1876-77. The figures stand thus for each class of estate—

			1876-77.	1877-78.
1.	Permanently-settled	...	99·2	99·3
2.	Temporarily-settled	...	88·7	80·9
3.	Government estates	...	65·6	61

The unfavourable result in the temporarily-settled estates arises from circumstances connected with the realisation of arrears in Majnamoota and other large estates in Midnapore accruing before they came under the Collector's management. The collections in Government estates were thrown back by settlement operations and the proceedings necessary to give currency to enhanced rates of rent.

19. The following table shows the operations under the Land Registration Act up to the end of the year :—

1	2	3	4
Districts	Number of applications received up to end of March 1878.	Number of applications disposed of up to 31st March 1878.	Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1877-78.
Burdwan	19,296	19,269	27
Bankura	1,736	1,723	13
Berhampur	405	408	17
Midnapore	2,683	3,800	21,877
Hooghly with Howrah	16,095	2,900	1315
Total	29,885	31,816	28,060

20. *Excise and other Revenue Laws.*—The excise revenue of the year was Rs. 6,81,185, showing an increase of Rs. 70,725 or 11·5 per cent. on that of 1876-77. The report should have given some information as to the districts in which this increase was obtained and their statistics of consumption. The stamp revenue was Rs. 11,96,588 or 12·3 per cent. more than last year; the increase was obtained in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

21. The operations under the Embankment Act (VI B.C. of 1873) affect chiefly the district of Midnapore. There have been serious complaints of the expenses thrown upon the zemindars by the Act, and of the great increase in charges since the Irrigation Department took over the embankments. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the necessity of coming to some equitable compromise on this matter, and the question has been referred to a Committee, and is now under the consideration of Government.

22. *Irrigation works.*—Upon these the Commissioner remarks :—

“The most important irrigation works in the division are the high and low level canals in Midnapore and Hooghly. The area watered by the high level canal in Midnapore during the last five years is shown below :—

Year.	Area irrigated.
1873-74	36,349
1874-75	72,318
1875-76	55,995
1876-77	32,618
1877-78	19,775

“The usefulness of this work is much impaired in consequence of deficient supply of water during the early part of the season, and indeed whenever the river is low. The distributaries are laid out for 140,000 acres, but even under the most favourable conditions the supply of water is not more than sufficient to water from 50,000 to 60,000 before the end of July, and after that time the water is seldom or never wanted. Consequently the area effectively irrigable is limited to 50,000 or 60,000 acres, and even within this limited area lease-holders complain much of delay in irrigating their fields. The value of this and of the low level canal as a means of communication is, however, very great and yearly increasing. Two ranges, Nos. 1 and 2, of the Midnapore canal, which are within the sub-division of Moheshrekha in the district of Hooghly, are now open, and locks in range No. 2 are in course of construction. These ranges of the canal are very useful for traffic, and they also irrigate the country lying near them. The canal and the embankments of the Moheshrekha sub-division have been efficiently maintained throughout the year, and the canal was enormously used for rice import during the Madras famine. The completion of the Dankuni drainage canals has proved very beneficial in draining a large area and in improving the health of the people of those parts of the Serampore sub-division through which it passes. It has reclaimed a large tract of formerly unculturable land, and contributed not a little to that increase of prosperity which has been noticed above. A sluice at Selimabad, by which a plentiful supply of water can be admitted when necessary during a few months of the rainy season into the channels of the Kana Damoodah, Kananadi, and Saraswati, has also been

constructed. The Joojooty scheme, as it is called, as also the projects for the drainage of Howrah, are now under consideration."

The state of the case, however, as regards irrigation, is more favourable than it would appear to be from these remarks. Nearly 60,000 acres have been brought under irrigation leases for a period of five years during the current year, which is almost the full area for which water can be guaranteed at all seasons. Then the low level canal is not, as the Collector seems to suppose, an irrigation canal; it is only a navigable canal and has been very successful, and its usefulness will be largely increased when the sanction of the Government of India is obtained to the commencement of the south coast tidal canal, by which it is proposed, at a very moderate cost, to connect Orissa by water with the rest of Bengal, and secure it from the calamities to which it is exposed in the case of failure of crops in consequence of its isolated position.

23. *Roads.*—In Burdwan and Midnapore the condition of the roads is not satisfactory. In the former district the sums raised by the cess have been frittered away in a useless attempt to spend the collections each year in the precise places where they were levied. In Midnapore progress is said to have been slow, owing to want of method and energy on the part of the district Engineer. Some parts of the district, not 25 miles from Midnapore, are still practically inaccessible. In the other districts the roads are in fair order. The expenditure in each district last year was—

					Rs.
Burdwan	..	...	...	...	1,14,821
Bankoora	...	...	...	..	11,690
Beerbhoom	..	...	...	...	45,017
Midnapore	...	..	...	...	92,291
Hooghly and Howrah	...	...	...	..	1,22,118
The division					3,85,937

24. *Education.*—This division takes a high place in matters of education. The following table condenses the statistics for all classes of schools:—

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1878.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Number of pupils for each 1,000 of the population.
Hooghly	785	757,199	498	16,217	1.5	21.4
Howrah	682	731,057	127	6,149	5.3	8.8
Burdwan	3,455	2,084,745	1,304	43,192	2.6	21.2
Beerbhoom	1,044	695,921	445	12,362	3.08	17.7
Bankoora	1,422	52,772	180	14,410	2.9	27.4
Midnapore	5,082	2,545,179	3,745	73,032	1.3	28.6
Total	12,770	7,291,173	6,549	165,662	1.9	22.7

For primary schools the figures of the last two years stand thus:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of primary schools.		Number of primary schools' pupils.		Number of primary pupils for every 1,000 of the population.	
	1876-77	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Midnapore	2,831	3,599	66,430	63,000	21.7	26.7
Bankoora	409	423	11,010	11,597	20	22
Burdwan	1,035	1,068	28,920	32,219	14.1	15.8
Beerbhoom	331	368	8,512	9,242	12.1	13.3
Hooghly	263	365	8,818	7,951	6	10.5
Howrah		48		1,801		2.4

Mr. T. Grant, the Magistrate of Bankoora, thinks that no real extension of primary education has yet taken place, and that we are only gradually bringing under the cognizance of Government, schools which were actually in existence before. He deprecates the tendency to force schools up into a higher nominal

grade by means of the primary grant funds, merely in order that districts may gain a fictitious credit for educational advancement; and he expresses a belief that in many instances the attendance at even the so-called primary schools is purposely exaggerated. As to this, the Commissioner very rightly remarks:—

“It is no doubt true that the exertions of the officers have as yet effected little more than the registration of already existing schools. But this means supervision, and in Midnapore I think more than this has been done, and the numbers have actually increased. Mr. Grant’s views are, I think, of a pessimist character, though containing much truth, and I believe the primary grant will ultimately both extend and improve primary education. I do not see how, under any conceivable system, we can do more at first than find and take charge of the existing schools. Such a process must precede extension, and all that is necessary is to distinguish carefully the point where extension begins. As regards the diversion of the primary grant from its purpose, and the tendency to raise the classification of schools, Mr. Grant is undoubtedly right, and I have, before seeing his remarks, made similar observations in the Education Report.”

In the higher class schools and in female education not so much progress has been made during the year as could be wished.

25. *Committees.*—As might be expected in a division containing so many men of education and enlightenment, the district committees of all kinds have been a great assistance to the Magistrates, the municipal committees especially taking much interest in their work and doing much good locally.

26. *Conduct of zemindars.*—There is but little to notice specially under this head. Where there are so many public spirited landowners as there are in the Burdwan division, it would be invidious to name any, unless, indeed, it be His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, who is always foremost in assisting Government and setting a good example to the whole province.. None of the zemindars gave any special trouble during the year, and they were all, as a rule, on tolerable terms with their tenants.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS
Calcutta, the 30th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report for the Patna Division for 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Mr. F. M. Halliday, who labours under the disadvantage of only having taken charge of the division 15 days before the close of the year. Mr. Molony was Commissioner for the greater part of the year under review.

2. *Annual Tours.*—Mr. Molony did a fair amount of inspection work, though hardly as much as is usual in a Behar division. Among the Collectors, Mr. Worsley (Mozufferpore), Mr. MacDonnell (Durbhunga), and Mr. Toynbee (Patna) deserve credit for the thorough character of their work in this as in other respects. Mr. Worsley in particular, it is said, “never restricted his tours to any one portion of the year, but spent portions of each quarter of the year in the interior of his district. There was scarcely any tract which he had not visited once, and many parts of the district received two or three visits in the course of the year. The total number of days he passed in the interior was 102, and the total distance travelled 2,000 miles.” It is observed that

both in Mozufferpore and Patna, where the Collectors made themselves acquainted with many parts of their jurisdiction, the results led to great improvements in the schemes of local roads. In the remaining districts of the division tour duty was not sufficiently attended to, and it is particularly unsatisfactory to observe that in Shahabad Mr. Wells, who was in charge from April to August, and again from 8th November to 9th January, was only 14 days out in camp.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The Commissioner has omitted to give the figures of the rainfall of the year, but describes it generally as having been in most districts not only scanty, but badly distributed. This was particularly noticeable in Gya and Shahabad where the consequences to the crops would have been serious but for the distribution of water from the Soane Canals. In Sarun also the autumn crops were poor, and the winter rice an almost absolute failure. In Chumparun the same effects were felt, though not quite in the same degree. But in Patna the autumn crop was fortunately large, and in spite of the vicissitudes of season, there was a fair harvest of winter rice. In Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the crops were fair. Many parts of the division suffered from caterpillars and blight, which destroyed much of the opium and seed crops. Altogether the year was a bad one for the crops of the Patna Division.

4. *Public Health.*—In striking contrast with the reports from other parts of the province, the public health of all districts, except Chumparun, is stated to have been unusually good. Chumparun suffered from a severe outbreak of cholera; while fever was also very prevalent. Cholera also appeared in Durbhunga and Shahabad in a somewhat virulent form, but generally the division seems to have been singularly free from epidemics of all kinds.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The low condition of the agricultural and labouring classes in Behar has formed the subject of much consideration of late years. It is needless to repeat what has been often said before as to the ignorance, indebtedness, and general helplessness of the Behar ryot. No fresh touches are added in this year's report to the melancholy picture, but it may fairly be assumed that, as it was a year of short crops and high prices, there must have been even more than the usual pressure upon the masses. The division was unable to retain and pay for its own produce, and exportation carried away a large proportion of the crops and stocks. It is only apparently in the north-east of Shahabad and along the Soane that the ryots have anywhere got a position of comfort. There, however, it appears that they sit at comparatively low rates with transferable occupancy rights, and cultivate a good soil. They are consequently both independent and well to do: a proof of which is that recently they bought in 10 of their villages at revenue sales for an aggregate price of Rs. 2,19,320; borrowing the money, it is true, and giving the lenders a share in the villages, but none the less furnishing a remarkable instance of what security of tenant right may effect even in Behar.

6. *Emigration.*—This remedy for the overcrowding of population is but little resorted to in Behar. The number of emigrants rose, however, from 4,482 in 1876-77 to 11,400 in the year of review. But of these 8,734 came from Shahabad, and it is known that the majority of coolies registered there were brought from Ghazeeepore and the distressed districts of the North-Western Provinces, so that probably there was but little more emigration from Behar Proper even under the pressure which undoubtedly existed than in any former years. There is known, however, to be a considerable annual exodus, especially from Sarun, of labourers in search of work. Some information should have been given as to how far this *periodic* and *temporary* emigration was affected by the character of the year. It came under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that some five thousand Behar labourers, chiefly from Sarun, were employed during the last winter in the Rungpore and Dhoobree road.

7. *Prices and Wages.*—The average prices of rice and wheat stood thus in each district:—

	Rice.		Wheat.			Rice.		Wheat.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.		S.	c.	S.	c.
Patna	16	3	17	7	Durbhunga	14	5	16	5
Gya	16	2	19	0	Sarun	13	9	13	1
Shahabad	14	8	16	0	Chumparun	14	0	16	9
Mozufferpore	16	4	19	2					

At the close of the year prices were everywhere higher than the above, and during the year continued exportation prevented the harvests from affecting the

local markets even temporarily. Fortunately large crops of potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables mitigated the pressure on the lower classes. Wages are as low as before, and the worst effect of a bad year is that the demand for agricultural labour is actually lessened.

8. *Manufactures*.—Improvements in the manufacture of sugar were effected during the year by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne of Behra, whose mills are now used by the natives, not only in Behar, but in Jessore and other parts of Bengal. Only the Magistrates of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga mention the indigo outturn of the year. It would seem that in those districts the produce was extremely good, but the rates obtained at sales were low. An interesting account is given of the beginning of tea cultivation in Chumparun, where Mr. J. M. Gibbon has started a garden on some small hills near Tribani, and put out some 40 acres of tea. The climate is, however, said to be there unhealthy for Europeans, and there is a difficulty from want of water.

9. *Trade and Commerce*.—The export trade of the year was extremely brisk. The traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway is increasing, even although the bulk of the Durbhunga rice tract lies well to the east of it, and the produce is taken off still by country carts. Mr. MacDonnell believes that the railway will not reach its full development until it is extended by Narayah and Pertabgunge to Julpigoree, and from Somastipore to Hajipore. The detailed figures of the trade of the division will be given, so far as they are reliable, in the Report on Internal Trade. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that a great impetus to trade would be given by the connection of the line with Hajipore, but probably this should be done by a link between Mozufferpore and Hajipore. It was no doubt a great mistake originally to have taken the line to Bazitpore instead of to Hajipore, the natural outlet of the tracts of the surrounding districts.

10. *State of public feeling*.—Naturally enough, in a great Mahomedan city like Patna, a keen interest was taken in the Russo-Turkish war, the telegrams in the vernacular being hawked about the streets and meeting with a ready sale. But when the end came, it seems to have been accepted as inevitable. The year was an unfortunate one in which to have to introduce extra taxation, and there has been a good deal of grumbling, especially among the zemindars. The house tax under the Road Cess Act caused also dissatisfaction among the petty householders and shopkeepers. This tax has, however, since been abolished. In Sarun, there was an additional grievance in the growing charges on account of the Gunduck Embankment. This is now the subject of a special inquiry. The Soane Canal is becoming very popular, both with landlords and ryots of the tracts benefited by it.

11. In the matter of indigo, Mr. MacDonnell writes disparagingly of the work of the Indigo Planters' Association, so far as Durbhunga is concerned, holding that the Association as a body has done nothing to redeem its pledges. He admits at the same time that much has been done during the year to improve matters in his district, partly through the action of the Durbhunga Raj management, partly through the voluntary reforms carried out by individual planters, and partly from the strict and impartial enforcement of the law. In three of the largest concerns, however, he regrets to have to report that matters are still on a most unsatisfactory footing. He believes that the people are gradually waking up to their rights and learning to turn to the district officers for protection against oppression.

Mr. Worsley, on the other hand, writes:—

“There has been a marked improvement in the relations existing between indigo planters and ryots, the evidences of which may be found in a great decrease of criminal cases and in less discontented feelings among the ryots. One or two factories, which 15 months ago were the worst managed in the district, will now bear comparison with any factory, and no instance has come to my knowledge in which a member of the Indigo Association has infringed any of the rules by which he is bound. Various rumours have at different times prevailed regarding the new rate to be paid to the ryots, but it is now everywhere understood that the higher rate has been fixed by the planters themselves, and not by Government. In several cases where ryots have been inclined to hold out for a Rs. 20 rate, asserting that such rate had been fixed

by Government, planters have found it good policy to refer them to the Collector, with a promise that whatever rate he should name they would be willing to pay. Such ryots, on being told by me that the rate they were offered was that which had been fixed by the whole body of planters, have invariably made no further opposition.

“Knowing the difficulties that must attend the introduction of indigo reforms, and the proneness of natives to attribute concessions to the influence of fear, I have endeavoured to avoid the appearance of being personally interested in the new arrangements, but at the same time I have been specially careful to employ European assistants in locally investigating all important cases connected with factories. I am happy to add that the testimony of both sub-divisional officers is favourable to the planters.”

The Commissioner remarks as follows on the reports of these two officers:—

“Notwithstanding Mr. MacDonnell’s assertion that in Durbhunga the Indigo Planters’ Association had done next to nothing to redeem its pledges up to the time of his writing, it is satisfactory to find his admission that a very great deal of good had been done during the past year owing to the influence brought to bear in the Court of Wards’ estates, and the good feelings and intelligent appreciation of the wants of the times on the part of some individual managers of factories. The good examples of such individual management, I think, cannot but extend gradually, and the facts of the existence of the Association is a sign that among the body of planters there is a general desire to put their house in order, and an admission that such a process was needed. In every body of the kind there will be recusants: witness the examples pointed out by Mr. MacDonnell: but considering the deep-seated nature of the evils to be eradicated, and the long-continued prevalence of those evils, I think to expect a sudden revulsion, such as Mr. MacDonnell in his right-minded zeal appears to have hoped for, was an over sanguine anticipation. We may fairly congratulate ourselves on the results which have hitherto been achieved, with the determination, however, that there must be no slackening in the application of pressure upon the Association to insist on the removal of abuses that have been pointed out, and which the Association has pledged itself to correct. That there are signs hopeful to the ultimate realization of wider spread reforms may be gathered from Mr. Worsley’s remarks of his district of Mozufferpore, where he considers a ‘marked improvement’ has taken place, and factories which 15 months ago were the worst managed in the district will now bear comparison with any factory.

“This testimony, from an officer of Mr. Worsley’s experience in the district, and interest shown by him on this subject, is, it seems to me, encouraging”

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally in the tenor of the Commissioner’s remarks. He acknowledges gladly that the Planters’ Association have shown themselves ready to meet the views of Government in the best possible spirit, and in the case of two of the factories of which Mr. MacDonnell makes unfavourable mention, the Lieutenant-Governor has received assurances, in one instance from the Association, and in the other from the Manager himself, that the necessary reforms shall be carried out. If district officers will only treat with the Association in a conciliatory manner and invite their attention firmly, but politely, to violations of their rules or to abuses of other kinds, there is every reason to hope that a very marked improvement will be brought about in the conduct of indigo operations in Behar. At the same time the Magistrates must, where cases of violence or oppression come before them, not shrink from a scrupulous and impartial enforcement of the law, whichever party is to blame. There is no doubt that many of the evils which now exist in Behar, both in respect to indigo cultivation and the tenures of land, have been allowed to spring up and gain strength from a laxity of administration on the part of district officers.

12. In Sarun, Mr. Hodgkinson writes strongly in deprecation of the extension of indigo cultivation by the operations of small native speculators, which deprives the district of many thousand beeghas that would otherwise be under cereal crops. He points out how the expenses of indigo cultivation are run up by the system of dealing with the landowners into whose pocket, and not that of the cultivator, the whole benefit of the factory outlay goes; and the result of

the strong position held by the land owner is said to be to render the manufacture of indigo on a commercial basis absolutely unprofitable. Many of the small factories are now, he adds, being closed.

13. In Chumparun the relations of planters and ryots are said to have been, comparatively speaking, satisfactory, though there was some temporary discontent in parts of the Bettia sub-division.

14. *Public Press*.—There are six vernacular papers and periodicals published in the division. The best is said to be the *Behar Scientific Society's Journal*. None of them have any influence on public opinion.

• 15. *Effect of administrative changes*.—The only measure noticed under this head is the Land Registration Act, which seems in Behar, owing perhaps to the multiplicity of shareholders, to have called forth an enormous number of dormant frivolous and false claims, in dealing with which some of the disposing officers did not always show a sound discretion. The Act appears to have had some effect in promoting the appointment of joint managers, for it is noted that, whereas in Gya the old registers showed over a hundred thousand shareholders, only 27,000 applications for registration have been filed under the new law.

16. *Police and Crime*—The returns show a steady diminution of crime since 1874, apparent chiefly under the head of offences against property. The decrease is both in reported crime and in the number of true cases. The following table gives the figures :—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Total number of cases reported.			Number declared false.			Percentage of cases declared false.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Patna	4,449	4,104	4,045	5,041	4,585	4,470	592	481	425	11	10·4	9·5
Gya	3,720	3,512	3,571	4,402	3,931	3,845	682	419	274	18	10·0	7·1
Shahabad	2,827	2,966	2,658	3,514	3,338	2,915	687	372	257	19	11·1	8·8
Mozufferpore	2,527	2,180	2,150	2,971	2,588	2,395	444	408	245	15	15·7	10·2
Durbhunga	2,206	2,169	2,739	2,786	2,705	2,096	580	536	257	20	19·8	8·5
Sarun	2,056	2,832	2,599	2,444	3,168	2,810	388	336	241	16	10·6	8·4
Chumparun	1,388	1,289	1,254	1,542	1,429	1,395	154	140	141	9	9	10·1
Total	19,173	19,052	19,016	22,700	21,744	20,856	3,527	2,693	1,840	15	12·3	8·8

The proportion of true crime to area and population stands thus :—

DISTRICTS.	To area.	To population.
Patna	·9 per square mile	1 in 385
Gya	·7 do. do.	1 „ 546
Shahabad	·6 do. do.	1 „ 648
Mozufferpore	·7 do. do.	1 „ 1,017
Durbhunga	·8 do. do.	1 „ 901
Sarun	·9 do. do.	1 „ 794
Chumparun	·3 do. do.	1 „ 1,240

and the result for the whole division has been, with reference to area, 7 per square mile; population, 1 in 740.

Thus the position of the several districts in respect to criminality remains the same as in previous years, Patna showing the largest criminal population—a fact obviously attributable to the existence of the large city of Patna with its enormous population—and Chumparun the smallest.

The percentage of convictions to arrests under cognizable crime was 60·1 in 1877, against 60·5 in 1876 and 56·8 in 1875. The results are fair. The conduct of the police is said to have been good on the whole, though Mr. MacDonnell finds fault with the sub-inspectors and head-constables in Durbhunga.

17. *Civil Justice*.—The subject is not treated with sufficient fullness. District officers should always consult the District Judges upon this section of their annual report. The old complaints of delay and expense in the disposal of rent suits is repeated. The non-existence of Moonsifs' courts in the sub-divisions of Jehanabad and Nowada is remarked upon, and the lawless character of many of the Nowada people attributed to the difficulty of getting their disputes settled by the civil courts. This subject will receive the immediate attention of Government in the Judicial Department.

18. *Land Revenue.*—The collections were 98·5 per cent. of the demand, against 97·8 in the year preceding—a very satisfactory result. In Government estates the collections were only 81 per cent. of the demand, a result which, though a great advance upon the 58 per cent. of last year, is still far below a proper standard. The number of cases instituted under the Land Registration Act was enormous. The following table gives the district details:—

DISTRICTS.				Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Patna	...	...	...	38,835	22,071	16,764
Gya	...	...	...	12,199	8,024	4,175
Shahabad	...	...	...	23,172	12,338	10,834
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	50,792	21,076	29,716
Durbhunga	...	...	...	51,875	21,695	33,180
Sarun	...	...	...	15,636	5,421	10,215
Chumparun	...	...	...	886	825	61
Total				196,395	91,450	104,945

The outturn of work has thus been very satisfactory, 46 per cent. of the cases instituted having been finally disposed of. This result is the more satisfactory as it has been brought about by a comparatively small staff of officers.

There was a satisfactory decrease in partition cases, only 89 being instituted, against 331 in 1876-77. This is partly due to the new Partition Act and partly to the effect of the Land Registration Act. The number of cases pending disposal is still large (688).

19. *Excise.*—The revenue rose, notwithstanding the high prices of food, from Rs. 13,73,067 to Rs. 14,56,728, or nearly 6 per cent. The increase was common to all districts but Shahabad. Country spirits contributed Rs. 7,39,340 of the total, and an increase of Rs. 35,084 over the receipts of last year, with a diminution in consumption of 133,616 gallons. The Patna Division, however, consumes more spirits than all the rest of Bengal and Behar, including Calcutta. In 1876-77 it consumed 1,761,305 gallons, against 777,108 gallons consumed in all the rest of the province. *Tari* last year yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,99,256. Ganja shows an increased consumption of 469 maunds, chiefly owing to increased export to the North-West and Nepal.

20. *Monetary matters.*—The demand for currency notes was brisk. They are used here, as in other divisions, mainly for purposes of remittance. The Savings Bank system makes no progress, and Money Orders are but sparingly resorted to, currency notes being generally preferred.

21. *Public Works.*—The earnings of the Tirhoot State Railway were Rs. 2,99,557, and the expenditure Rs. 2,09,251. The income would have been greater but for the demand for imported grains in Sarun and Chumparun which to some extent drew away in that direction the stocks of Tirhoot, and there was some delay in introducing through-booking with the East Indian Railway, which tended to keep matters back. A proposed line from Mozufferpore through Motiharee and Segowlee to Bettiah has been surveyed. The Gya and Patna Railway works are rapidly progressing. Of the irrigation works of the division, the Patna branch of the Soane Canal has been opened for navigation, and the construction of distributaries is being vigorously pushed on. In Gya the main canal is complete, and 161 miles of distributaries have been sanctioned and are in hand. In Shahabad the works are well advanced, and distributaries are being rapidly completed. In Chumparun a canal to irrigate 37,000 acres of land in the north of the sudder sub-division has been completed, the whole cost of which will be defrayed by the landowners. The Gunduck embankments lie in Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun, and the Magistrates of all these districts question whether, as it now stands, the injury done by it in keeping water and alluvial deposit off the lands does not more than counterbalance the benefit of preventing floods. The expenditure incurred since the embankment was taken over by the Irrigation Department is also matter of serious complaint, and not, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, without reason; but for this expenditure the Collectors are responsible, as the sanctioning of fresh works rest with them. The Irrigation Department has had its attention specially directed to this portion of the report. A scheme has already been put in hand in Sarun for throwing water from the Gunduck into the old water-courses, and using these as distributaries.

22. The roads of the division are generally in fair order, but the Commissioner remarks that little or nothing has hitherto been done towards the improvement of village communications. This is a point of the highest importance, and Mr. Halliday has rightly pressed it upon the notice of the District Committees.

23. *Education.*—There has been a marked improvement during the year in the number of primary schools and pupils, the former having increased by 1,410 and the latter by 16,945, thus giving an average of one school to every seven square miles of area, against one to every twelve miles in 1876-77; and an average of 5·3 pupils to every 1,000 of the population, against an average of 4·1. The bulk of the increase is in Patna, Gya, and Sarun. The number of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 6,896 to 10,196, and of female pupils from 696 to 715. The attendance at European and Eurasian schools fell from 185 to 143. The increase in primary schools seems to be due to the introduction of a system devised by the Inspector, Baboo Bhudoh Mookerjee, which is a modification of the Midnapore plan of payment by results, and the progress of which the Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest.

24. *Working of Committees.*—These are said to have rendered valuable assistance to the district officers. But no detailed notice is given of their working in each district.

25. *Wards' Estates.*—There are 29 estates under the Court of Wards in this division, many of them, especially in the Sarun district, deeply involved in debt. In the Durbhunga estate the new system of khas management has now been brought into working order, and the collections of last year were larger than those of any preceding year. The Maharajah had an important portion of the property under his direct charge, and showed so much intelligence and capacity for work, that he has been allowed to take over the assistant manager's office during Mr Llewellyn's absence on leave. His brother, Kumar Rameshwar Sing, is favourably reported upon by the Collector whose assistant he now is.

25. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The zemindars are, as a rule, well disposed and ready to assist local officers, though but few of them have any proper sense of the duties they owe their tenantry. In some parts of Tirhoot the relations of landlords and tenants have been much disturbed, the ryot having found out the value of the road cess returns filed by the zemindars, and taking their stand on the rents there entered, while the zemindars complain of the expense to which they are put by the practice of the ryots depositing their rents in the civil court. A similar movement was apparent in Durbhunga. But on the whole the effect there, owing to the judicious guidance of Mr. MacDonnell, seems to have been to force the two parties into compromise and amicable settlement. Both in Sarun and Chumparun the reports indicate the existence of a similar struggle between exacting landlords on the one hand, and ryots, on whom a knowledge of their rights is gradually dawning, on the other. It may be hoped that the Commission lately appointed to examine the question of a special rent law for Behar will be able to devise measures for improving the position of both landlord and tenant and securing the beginnings of prosperity for this very backward province.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date	
BENGAL.				
Western Districts.				
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan. Sep. 28 '78	5.14	It has rained almost every day, and sometimes the whole day long. The state and prospects of the crops on the whole are favourable. Some slight injury may have been caused in parts of the district by inundation.	
	Culna ...	8.10		
	Cutwa ...	7.16		
	Bood-Bodol ...	6.93		
	Raneegunge ...	2.10		
	Jehanabad ...	10.91		
	2 Bankoora, .. 28 ..	4.20	Weather—much fresher than last week owing to rain. Heavy dew at night. Clouds still low. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Pulses and <i>aus</i> crop are being reaped.	
	3 Beerbhoom. .. 28 ..	5.16	Very heavy rain on the 22nd and 23rd September, especially in the south-east of the district. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The fields in the immediate neighbourhood of the Adjai and other larger streams were flooded for some hours, but the water retreated before any material harm was done anywhere.	
	4 Midnapore, .. 28 ..	4.50	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.	
	5 Hooghly, .. 28 ..	11.73	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> is still in progress. The cutting of jute has nearly been completed. The prospect of the <i>amun</i> is good. Autumn fever prevails everywhere.	
Howrah, .. 30* ..	6.00	Very heavy rain on the 22nd, with strong gusts of wind. The rain is said to have been too much for the <i>amun</i> crop in the northern thanas, but the damage, if any, will be slight. The crop generally is very promising.		
Moheshrakha ...	9.71			
Central Districts				
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24. Pergunnahs, Sep. 28 '78	5.1	Weather—stormy and very wet in the beginning of the week; afterwards seasonable. Even where the rain was excessive little damage is reported; in all other places it has done great good to the crops. Fever is still prevalent.	
	7 Nuddea, .. 28 ..	3.84	Weather—rainy, with occasional sunshine. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> has been completed everywhere. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> are good. Prices still continue high.	
	Kooshtea ...	9.42		
	Meherpore ...	7.00		
	Choodanga ...	4.32		
	Bongong ...	6.51		
	8 Jessore, .. 28 ..	7.87	Frequent showers; heavy rain on two days with high wind. The <i>amun</i> crop is doing well everywhere. In parts of Magoora the stocks are low at present. At Salkhia coarse rice has been selling at seven seers per rupee. There is a good deal of fever about.	
	Jhenida ...	9.05		
	Magoora ...	9.14		
	Khoolna ...	2.59		
Narail ...	3.20			
Bagirhat ...	2.5			
9 Moorshedabad .. 28 ..	9.06	Weather—seasonable. The winter rice and sugarcane continue to do well. The rivers are falling, and the low lands are being sown in some places.		
Lalbagh ...	6.06			
Rampore Hât ...	2.48			
Jungypore ...	5.59			
HAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAN DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, .. 27 ..	1.19	Weather—very strong, with heavy rain from the north. The station is under its fifth flood. Heavy rain is unfavourable for the rice crop on low lands. Generally an average crop is expected.	
	11 Rajshahye, .. 28 ..	9.17	Heavy rain during the week throughout the district. The prospect of <i>amun dhan</i> continues to be satisfactory. <i>Ropa dhan</i> is still being transplanted and, has been much benefited by the last rain. Fever is reported from several police stations.	
	12 Rungpore, .. 27 ..	5.60	Weather—hot and cloudy. The <i>amun</i> crop on the high lands promises well and the outturn from it is likely to be remarkably good, but on the low lands it has been damaged by flood. Public health is good for the season of year.	
	Gaibanda ...	3.81		
	Bagdogra ...	12.87		
	Kurigram ...	14.30		
13 Bogra, .. 28 ..	3.75	Weather—stormy and rainy during the early part of the week, and sultry towards the end. The <i>amun</i> crop is doing well. The cutting of jute and <i>aus</i> rice is nearly over. The price of rice has fallen a little this week, 12 seers being sold per rupee. The general health is good, except that fever, as is generally the case at this time of the year, is prevalent here and there.		
14 Pubna, .. 28 ..	5.97	A heavy storm of wind and rain on the evening of the 22nd, since which some more rain. The prospects of <i>amun</i> are good. The price of rice remains about the same, higher if anything; at Serajgunge it is 8 seers per rupee, and at Pubna 10 seers. Public health is good.		

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
15	Darjeeling, Sep. 28 '78	5.73	Alternate sunshine and rain during the week. The crops both on the Hills and in the Terai are progressing favourably.
16	Jalpigoree, „ 28 „	11.07	Heavy rain for the first three days of the week. Hot and sultry weather since. Clouds are still hanging about. More rain is wanted. No change to report in the prospects of the crops, which are all that can be wished for.
●	Cooch Behar, „ 26 „	19.30	The Sudder station was visited by something like a cyclone, which lasted three days, blowing from east to west. The early part of the week was intensely hot. The very heavy and unexpected rainfall of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th September has done much injury to tobacco and will greatly retard that crop. Rice on low lands must have suffered, but generally the prospects of rice are good. Many trees were blown down near Cooch Behar. The rain and wind were incessant for three days. There are reports of more floods, but nothing certain is yet known. Public health is good.
	Dinhatta „ „	3.97	
	Mathabhanga „ „	12.86	
	Meckligunge „ „	0.85	
Eastern Districts.			
17	Dacca, Sep. 28 '78	5.55	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge „ „	6.6	
18	Furreedpore, „ 29* „	3.66	Weather—seasonable. The crops on the ground are in excellent condition, but prices are very high.
	Goulundo „ „	4.53	
	Madaripore „ „	4.93	
19	Backergunge, „ 26 „	3.19	There has been rain every day since the 21st. The weather was stormy on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The recent abundant rainfall has saved the <i>aman</i> crop, which in many places was suffering from drought. In the south of the district insects appeared and did some slight damage, but it is believed the rain has washed them out. Prices have risen this week. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 27 „	12.71	Heavy rain on the 22nd and 23rd September. The crops on the high lands are very promising. The river is high in flood, and complaints have again been received.
21	Tipperah, „ 27 „	2.27	Weather—changeable on some days; hot and oppressive, with occasional heavy storms of wind and rain. In the north and west of the district some injury to the <i>aman dhan</i> has been done by the floods. In the south and east it is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria „ „	1.72	
	Chandpore „ „	3.15	
22	Chittagong, „ 26 „	7.92	Heavy gale and rain squalls from the 21st to the 21th September. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The <i>aus</i> harvest is finished, and the <i>aman</i> transplanting is nearly so.
23	Noakholly „ „	.....	Return not received.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ „	„ „	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	2.74	There were stiff gusts of wind coming from the south-east on the 22nd and 23rd September, but the weather has since been calm. The rainfall has been continuous since the 19th. There is no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.			
25	Patna, Sep. 28 '78	1.47	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The rice crop is now safe from failure, and if the weather continues favourable, it will be a bumper crop.
	Behar „ „	0.55	
	Dinapore „ „	2.71	
26	Gya, „ 28 „	4.87	The general appearance of the sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 93.5. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop is being harvested. It is reported from everywhere that rain for present purposes is sufficient. A few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, and the health of the plough cattle is good.
	Aurangabad „ „	2.55	
	Jehanabad „ „	Nil	
	Nowada „ „	1.65	
27	Shahabad, „ 28 „	1.35	Alternate rain and sunshine. A heavy shower on the night of the 22nd September. The reaping of the <i>bhadoi</i> is almost over. The late rains have benefited the <i>aghani</i> crop, but more rain is wanted in some places. Cholera is prevalent in some places in the Bhaboah sub-division.
28	Durbhunga, „ 28 „	1.46	Weather—cloudy and rainy. <i>Bhadoi</i> is being harvested. Winter rice is promising. Prices are gradually falling.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 28 „	1.84	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rainfall in some parts of the interior has been as much as 7 inches. The greater portion of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops has now been reaped. The rice crop is in excellent condition.
	Sectanurhee „ „	1.98	
	Hajeeppore „ „	0.95	
30	Sarun, „ 28 „	3.13	Weather—cloudy, with occasional sunshine. Rain fell in almost every part of the district during the week and did much good to the <i>aghani</i> rice, but more rain is still wanted. Sugarcane is doing well. Prices of the coarser grains are rapidly falling. Fever is still prevalent.
	Sewan „ „	3.03	
	Gopalgunge „ „	0.81	
31	Chumparun, „ 28 „	2.32	Weather—hot and close during the day, but cool at night. The prospects of the existing crops are excellent. <i>Bhadoi</i> has been commenced to be harvested. Rain is not wanted.

* Report of 29th shows rainfall during week ending 28th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, Sep 28 '78	3.12	Good rain for the crops, but the weather is rather unwholesome. The crops are doing very well. Prices are already falling.
	Beguserai	1.62	
	Jamui	4.23	
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 28 „	1.49	Weather—cloudy and stormy. This rain has come most opportunely, and the rice crop is secure and will be an almost unprecedented one.
	34 Purneah, „ 28 „	1.65	Weather—fair; showry at the commencement of the week. Winds easterly. The prospects of the crops are very good. Health is generally fair.
	Kissengunge	4.73	
	Arrareah	3.10	
	35 Maldah, „ 28 „	1.52	Weather—showery and cool during the week. The crops have received much benefit from the gentle rain. The rivers are still falling. Fever is prevalent as before.
	36 Sonthal Pergas., „ 29* „	8.10	Rain in Doomka very heavy and almost unceasing for the first half of the week. The barometer has gone up $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch since the 22nd September. The early rice that will ripen within the next month is unusually good. The prospects of the late rice are as good as possible. The maize in Rajmehal has been declared a 9-anna crop or $\frac{1}{4}$ ths average. The <i>bhadoi</i> dhan is declared a 13-anna crop or good average. In the other sub-divisions the prospects are said to be very good.
	Deoghur	6.43	
Godda	3.49		
Rajmehal	2.34		
Pakour	4.14		
Jamtara	1.51		
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Sep 28 '78	0.69	Weather—cloudy, with rain and sunshine alternately. There has been more rain in the interior than at head-quarters, and the <i>sarad</i> is progressing well. The <i>beali</i> is being reaped, and the outturn is estimated at 12 to 16 annas. Cholera has lessened greatly.
	38 Pooree, „ 27 „	2.17	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice is progressing well, but more rain is required in the Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ th seers for the rupee in the Chilka tracts. In the other parts of the district it sells at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers for the rupee. Exportation across the Chilka continues. A native vessel is waiting for cargo in Pooree Roads. Public health is good.
	Khoorda	1.23	
39 Balasore, „ 27 „	2.11	Tolerably heavy showers have alternated with strong sunshine. Weather very favourable for the winter rice crop, which is making satisfactory progress. There is still a good deal of cattle disease.	
Bhudruck	2.95		
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 27 '78	1.26	Weather—seasonable. All continues favourable. <i>Gora dhan</i> and <i>murwa</i> are being cut with very good returns. A few cases of cholera are still reported.
41	Lohardugga, „ 28 „	4.01	Weather—seasonable, with abundant rain and strong sunshine alternating. No change to report. All crops that have been cut (<i>Indian-corn</i> , <i>gora</i> , &c) have yielded abundantly, and all other crops still on the ground promise well.
	Palamow „	0.98	
42	Singbhoom, „ 27 „	0.25	Weather—seasonable. The crops continue doing well. Prices are falling and matters are generally satisfactory. Sickmess is still prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 28 „	3.15	Weather—sunny and at present favourable. The state and prospects of the crop are the same as before. If there be a little rain in October, there will be from 12 to 16-anna low land crop in the larger portion of the district, and probably an 8-anna low land crop in the pergunnahs in which relief works are being carried on.

* Report of 26th shows rainfall during week ending 28th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st October 1878.RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.
BENGAL.						
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan ...	3.32	0.60	52.64	21st Sept.
		Cutwa ...	6.00	0.25	57.48	ditto
	Burdwan ...	Culna ...	...	...	...	ditto
		Bood-Bood ...	1.10	1.29	45.30	ditto
		Raneegunge ...	1.33	1.24	45.05	ditto
		Jehanabad ...	0.70	0.74	58.50	ditto
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	...	...	47.50	ditto
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	3.14	1.28	55.72	ditto
		Hetampore ...	2.95	0.34	54.10	ditto
		Roy pore ...	1.54	0.31	57.98	ditto
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.10	1.58	...	...
		Tumlook ...	0.98	2.49	46.11	ditto
		Ghattal ...	0.81	0.61	41.34	ditto
	Hooghly ...	Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office..	4.40	1.12	37.82	ditto
		Hooghly { Exe. Engr.'s Office	4.11	0.74	39.00	ditto
		Serampore ...	2.71	0.66	69.60	ditto
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	1.75	1.10	56.63	ditto
		Maheshnaka ...	2.14	1.35	50.64	ditto
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	...	0.76	1.48	51.37	ditto
	
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	3.19	1.93	48.25	ditto
		Alipore ... { Observatory ...	0.50	1.05	46.42	ditto
	Nuddea ...	Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	1.06	0.84	52.47	ditto
		Alipore ... { Jail ...	0.95	0.93	51.91	ditto
		Busseerhat ...	3.02	0.35	57.86	ditto
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.70	1.58	50.54	ditto
		Barripore ...	4.03	1.56	53.60	ditto
		Satkhira ...	1.07	1.21	54.34	ditto
		Baruckpore ...	2.48	0.66	61.50	ditto
		Dum-Dum ...	2.23	1.98	55.98	ditto
		Kishnaghur ...	1.34	1.56	54.92	ditto
		Pongong ...	2.62	0.51	55.13	ditto
	Jessore ...	Melherpore ...	3.06	0.60	57.26	ditto
		Choodanga ...	1.62	Nil	42.67	ditto
		Kooditea ...	10.29	0.20	67.89	ditto
		Ranachhat ...	1.85	0.12	60.85	ditto
	Moorshedabad ...	Jessore ...	5.15	0.65	67.78	ditto
		Narail ...	1.50	2.96	60.04	ditto
		Khoolna ...	3.48	1.09	44.96	ditto
		Jhenidah ...	2.70	0.95	56.53	ditto
	Bogra ...	Bagirhat ...	4.01	0.83	50.64	ditto
		Magoorah ...	1.30	2.10	62.40	ditto
		Berhampore ...	3.44	0.34	56.31	ditto
		Rampore Haut ...	0.61	1.38	55.17	ditto
Dinagepore ...	Lalbagh ...	5.03	1.40	57.55	ditto	
	Jungypore ...	5.27	0.48	44.65	ditto	
	Azingunge ...	3.79	0.61	46.53	ditto	
	Lalgolla ...	3.77	0.25	48.27	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Kandee ...	3.89	1.73	48.94	ditto	
	Dinagepore ...	8.47	0.87	53.45	ditto	
	Raigunge ...	3.13	0.22	67.22	ditto	
	...	5.23	0.96	66.40	ditto	
Rungpore ...	Maldah ...	3.78	Nil	50.51	ditto	
	Chanchal ...	2.43	0.05	52.39	ditto	
	Baulah ...	4.94	Nil	59.55	ditto	
	Nattore ...	7.34	0.49	67.27	ditto	
Bogra ...	Rungpore ...	11.70	Nil	113.50	ditto	
	Bhabanigunge ...	4.82	ditto	86.89	ditto	
	Kurigram ...	12.03	ditto	114.05	ditto	
	Bagdogra ...	11.32	0.26	126.29	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra ...	2.67	Nil	70.74	ditto	
	Sherpore ...	4.60	0.91	72.27	ditto	
	Nowkhilla ...	3.07	0.17	57.64	ditto	
	Panchbibi ...	11.52	Nil	74.44	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Pubna ...	4.00	0.80	65.53	ditto	
	Seragunge ...	5.20	Nil	50.48	ditto	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	9.52	0.49	115.18	ditto
	Darjeeling... { Hospital ...	9.52	0.49	107.32	ditto	
Tribu- tary States.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	15.15	Nil	130.97	ditto
	Boda ...	...	11.60	1.15	106.57	ditto
	Buxa ...	...	9.56	0.56	192.49	ditto
	Titalya ...	...	15.97	Not recd.	114.53	14th Sept.
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	16.01	Nil	174.46	21st Sept.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th September. 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital ...	3.38 4.57	1.02 1.28	52.49 67.99	21st Sept. ditto		
		Moonasheegunge ...	1.85	2.40	78.88	ditto		
		Manickgunge ...	3.27	0.02	56.08	ditto		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	2.56	1.07	51.91	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	2.93	0.75	65.23	ditto		
		Madairpore ...	0.50	1.13	60.08	ditto		
	Backergunge	Burrial ...	0.95	1.53	57.17	ditto		
		Perbezpore ...	0.86	3.04	66.81	ditto		
		Patoankhally ...	0.96	1.11	68.20	ditto		
		Bhola ...	1.47	1.09	71.12	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	11.01	0.92	82.33	ditto		
		Jamalpore ...	5.13	Not recd.	86.23	14th Sept.		
		Atia ...	1.94	ditto	49.77	ditto		
		Kishoregunge ...	9.36	0.02	70.36	21st Sept.		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ...	2.57 3.36	0.73 0.86	86.33 81.76	ditto ditto	
			Cox's Bazar ...	1.14	0.79	90.94	ditto	
			Noakholly	Noakholly ...	2.92	10.2	81.27	ditto
Fenny ...		2.81		3.90	89.95	ditto		
Tipperah		Comillah ...	2.27	0.01	71.39	ditto		
		Brahmunbariah ...	7.95	0.19	61.64	ditto		
Chittagong Tracts.		Hill { Rangainatee Hill... Kuma ...	3.05 5.54	4.34 Not recd.	77.00 63.92	ditto 11th Sept.	From 17th February.	
		Hill Tipperah ...	3.34	2.20	65.71	21st Sept.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.		Patna	Patna ...	1.60	0.72	38.01	ditto	
	Behar ...		2.31	0.34	35.87	ditto		
	Barh ...		0.42	1.13	40.09	ditto		
	Dinapore ...		2.75	0.14	34.07	ditto		
	Gya	Gya ...	2.89	1.01	36.20	ditto		
		Nowadah ...	4.40	1.25	38.62	ditto		
		Aurangabad ...	0.64	1.97	30.69	ditto		
		Jehanabad ...	0.99	0.72	39.95	ditto		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0.34	0.79	31.00	ditto		
		Sasrera ...	2.13	0.81	33.29	ditto		
		Buxar ...	0.51	Nil	22.41	ditto		
		Bhuboah ...	4.25	0.71	31.45	ditto		
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	0.97	0.07	32.42	ditto		
		Hajepore ...	0.50	0.19	28.51	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	2.10	0.31	40.01	ditto		
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga ...	0.32	0.10	32.65	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1.15	0.25	39.39	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	1.63	0.70	42.35	ditto		
	Sarun	Chupra ...	1.54	0.21	24.97	ditto		
		Sewan ...	3.54	0.51	29.18	ditto		
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	1.71	Not recd.	37.86	14th Sept.		
		Bettiah ...	0.77	ditto	31.04	ditto		
		Segowlee ...	2.40	ditto	39.87	ditto		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	1.45	0.06	41.40	21st Sept.		
		Bagoosera ...	0.11	0.09	31.06	ditto		
		Jamoece ...	1.65	1.89	39.05	ditto		
		Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	2.11	0.88	41.48	ditto	
			Soopool ...	5.18	0.50	48.65	ditto	
	Muddehpoota ...		4.10	Nil	52.31	ditto		
	Banka ...		0.72	0.65	57.17	ditto		
Soubursa ...	2.23		0.19	51.21	ditto			
Purneah	Purneah ...	11.93	0.10	61.87	ditto			
	Kissengunge ...	8.81	Nil	79.15	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	11.42	ditto	77.02	ditto			
BHAGULPORE.	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doonka ...	3.20	0.60	47.13	ditto		
		Rajmenal ...	4.36	Nil	94.97	ditto		
		Deoghur ...	4.52	0.37	54.77	ditto		
		Jamtara ...	1.13	2.50	34.04	ditto	From 17th August.	
		Pakour ...	3.02	0.08	35.25	ditto	From 30th June not recd.	
		Godua ...	0.47	3.66	58.83	ditto	From 8th July.	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	1.01	Not recd.	44.22	14th Sept.	Not recorded from 28th July.		
		Jajpore	Not recd.	ditto	20.90	27th July			
		Kendraparah	4.80	ditto	33.50	14th Sept.			
		Jagatsingapore	0.43	ditto	44.53	ditto			
		False Point	2.08	3.65	36.14	21st Sept.			
	Pooree	Pooree	5.25	4.70	30.14	ditto			
		Khurdah	2.17	2.61	37.15	ditto			
	Balasore	Balasore	1.20	2.27	45.37	ditto			
		Bhadrack	1.13	3.76	53.98	ditto			
		Jellasore	0.42	2.33	46.60	ditto			
		Sorah	3.25	1.88	51.70	ditto			
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals.	Chandbally	2.26	1.97	45.32	ditto			
		Suinbulpore	2.60	Not recd.	36.01	14th Sept.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	{ Jail	2.44	1.77	30.70	21st Sept.	From 4th August.	
			{ Dispensary	2.72	0.82	39.61	ditto		
		Sitaguriah	0.88	0.87	20.12	ditto			
			Pachamba	2.85	1.50	49.12	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	2.18	0.85	3.03	ditto	From 8th August.		
			Ranchee	2.94	3.33	39.38		ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	1.75	0.59	28.54	ditto			
			Chyebasana	2.00	1.47	46.84	ditto		
Manbhoom	Purulia	5.44	4.30	54.84	ditto				
		Govindpore	2.71	0.65	47.82	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Sylhet	Sylhet	11.32	Nil	144.88	ditto	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.			
Sibsanga	Sibsanga	4.73	Not recd.	75.70	14th Sept.				
		Golaghat	5.94	ditto	75.28		ditto		
	Jorhat	8.35	ditto	65.79	ditto				
		Akyao	4.26	2.93	94.82		21st Sept.		
Rajpootana	Alwar	Nil.	Not recd.	24.98	14th Sept.				
		Jajpur	ditto	22.97	ditto				
		Sambhar	ditto	12.34	ditto				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 22nd to 28th September 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 22nd	10	29.445	29.467	79.0	77.8	94	S W	26.0	...	P, FK	<i>o, g, p, t</i>
	16		29.451	29.473	78.7	77.5	94	S W by S	22.8	...	P, FK	<i>o, g, p</i>
	23rd	10	29.614	29.636	83.0	81.3	92	S S W	9.0	6.28	PC, FK	<i>o</i>
	16		29.624	29.646	85.0	81.2	84	S by W	12.2	...	PC, P, FK	<i>o, g</i>
	24th	10	29.697	29.619	81.2	78.0	86	N W by N	5.5	0.02	PC, FK	<i>o, g</i>
	16		29.632	29.651	81.3	79.2	91	E N E	2.7	0.02	PC	<i>o, g</i>
	25th	10	29.780	29.782	84.5	80.1	81	E N E	1.0	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16		29.650	29.672	82.8	79.2	85	E by S	5.2	...	K, PC	<i>o</i>
	26th	10	29.791	29.815	85.0	79.5	78	S E by E	2.8	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16		29.683	29.705	81.5	80.0	81	S	4.0	0.41	K, PK, C	<i>c</i>
SAGOR ISLAND.	27th	10	29.802	29.823	85.8	81.0	80	E	2.8	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16		29.704	29.730	80.9	77.9	87	E by S	4.2	...	PC	<i>o, g</i>
	28th	10	29.827	29.840	84.3	79.4	80	S E	3.0	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16		29.729	29.751	80.3	78.0	90	S	2.7	0.55	P, PK	<i>o, g</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.560	29.566	81	79	91	W S W	21	0.07	.....	<i>d, threatening weather, rapidly with</i> [scud.
	16		29.489	29.495	84.5	81.5	87	S W	13	...	.....	<i>o, clouds low, moving.</i>
	23rd	10	29.634	29.660	84	83	88	S S W	20	0.11	.....	<i>ditto</i>
	16		29.557	29.564	86.5	83.5	88	S	16	...	.....	<i>ditto</i>
	24th	10	29.708	29.714	87	84	84	S W	20	...	.....	<i>ditto</i>
	16		29.640	29.646	87	84	84	N E	8	...	.....	<i>g ditto</i>
CHITTAGONG.	25th	10	29.769	29.775	87	82.5	82	W N W	3	0.07	.....	<i>g</i>
	16		29.652	29.658	88	82	76	S E	4	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	26th	10	29.799	29.805	86	80	76	S S E	8	0.22	.....	<i>p</i>
	16		29.693	29.699	86.5	81	78	S E	8	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	27th	10	29.809	29.815	86	80.5	78	E S E	4	...	.....	<i>o, p</i>
	16		29.705	29.711	87	82	80	S E	8	...	.....	<i>o, sultry.</i>
	28th	10	29.844	29.850	82	80	91	W	4	0.17	.....	<i>p. passing showers during day.</i>
	16		29.728	29.734	85.5	81	81	S W	4	...	.....	<i>threatening weather.</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.577	29.609	82	80	91	S S E	9	1.24	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	23rd	10	29.674	29.705	85	83	91	C	9	3.87	.....	<i>c, g</i>
ANYAB.	24th	10	29.732	29.824	79	78	95	S E	9	3.19	.....	<i>c, dark, gloomy.</i>
	25th	10	29.724	29.815	87	83	84	C	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	26th	10	29.743	29.835	88	84	84	S S W	2	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	27th	10	29.783	29.875	78	77	95	E N E	3	1.18	.....	<i>o, moist and muggy.</i>
	28th	10	29.781	29.872	86	80.5	78	W	...	0.10	.....	<i>moist and muggy.</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.741	29.762	86	82.5	86	S	4	1.04	.....	<i>o, p</i>
	23rd	10	29.742	29.813	86	84	92	S W	6	1.70	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	24th	10	29.801	29.822	86	83	88	S E	2	0.32	.....	<i>p</i>
	25th	10	29.806	29.827	85	81	91	E	2	0.35	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	26th	10	29.767	29.788	85	81	83	E N E	3	0.63	.....	<i>p, b, c</i>
FAIRBANKS POINT.	27th	10	29.837	29.859	83	81	91	E	2	1.38	.....	<i>d, t, l, at distance</i>
	28th	10	29.852	29.873	85	81.5	85	E	2	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.599	29.614	86	83	89	W S W	8	...	.....	<i>g, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.</i>
	23rd	10	29.658	29.673	83	82	96	S W	9	1.27	.....	<i>o, thunder-storm.</i>
	24th	10	29.693	29.708	89	83	77	W	6	...	.....	<i>sultry</i>
	25th	10	29.764	29.779	87	81	76	C	3	0.34	.....	<i>continuous rain.</i>
	26th	10	29.790	29.805	87	82	80	E N E	2	0.25	.....	<i>sultry.</i>
	27th	10	29.788	29.803	84	79	79	E N E	4	0.07	.....	<i>d, b, c</i>
	28th	10	29.835	29.850	81	79	91	C	2	0.81	.....	<i>d, very sultry.</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.667	29.699	83	78.5	81	W N W	1	0.20	.....	<i>o, t, l, at distance.</i>
VIZAGAPAT. M.	23rd	10	29.672	29.703	80.5	80.5	76	S W	2	...	.....	<i>l, c</i>
	24th	10	29.699	29.730	80	79	63	N W	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	25th	10	29.733	29.764	88	79.5	68	W S W	1	...	.....	<i>t, l</i>
	26th	10	29.766	29.797	88.5	77.5	59	S	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	27th	10	29.759	29.790	87	78.5	67	S S W	2	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	28th	10	29.773	29.805	84.5	79.5	79	S	1	0.90	.....	<i>d, t, l, at distance.</i>
	Sept. 22nd	10	29.930	29.971	84.5	79	77	W S W	8	0.13	.....	<i>l, c</i>
	23rd	10	29.906	29.947	84	79	79	W S W	11	0.23	.....	<i>l, c</i>
	24th	10	29.875	29.916	84.5	79	77	W S W	3	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	25th	10	29.914	29.935	83	78	79	W S W	7	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
COLOMBO.	26th	10	29.894	29.935	83	79	83	W S W	7	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	27th	10	29.891	29.932	83.5	79	81	W S W	8	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	28th	10	29.883	29.923	85	79	76	W	8	...	.....	<i>u, c</i>

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th September 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Sept.	22nd	86.2	29.409	78.7	82.1	5.8	76.3	78.1	0.957	77.9	98	Till 1 A.M. N W by N, till 4 A.M. W by N, till 1 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight S S W.	361	0.20	Cloudy, dark, gloomy, and threatening aspect; continuous rain for nearly whole day and a cyclonic disturbance passed near Calcutta <i>d, p, t, l,</i>
"	23rd	137.2	.582	80.7	86.9	11.4	75.5	78.9	.963	78.1	91	Till 8 P.M. chiefly S S W, till midnight W by N through S W and W.	211	0.08	Cloudy, <i>o, g.</i>
"	24th	96.1	.644	79.7	81.0	6.1	77.9	78.2	.946	77.6	93	Till 8 A.M. W by N, till 9.45 P.M. S W by S through W and S W, till 1.45 P.M. N W by N, till midnight E N E through N and N E.	70	0.04	Cloudy, <i>o, g,</i> and <i>p.</i>
"	25th	149.8	.718	80.5	88.5	10.6	77.9	78.7	.956	77.9	91	Till 10.30 A.M. E N E, till 1.35 P.M. W through N and N W, till 3 P.M. N E by N through N, till 8.30 P.M. E by S through E, till 11 P.M. S W by S through S E and S, till midnight S E by S through S.	64	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> and <i>w.</i>
"	26th	146.7	.753	81.3	88.3	10.8	77.5	79.2	.972	78.4	91	Till noon S E by E, till midnight S.	59	0.41	Day chiefly cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> and <i>w.</i>
"	27th	136.7	.765	80.5	86.8	8.4	78.1	78.8	.963	78.1	92	Till 6 A.M. S, till midnight E by S through S E.	60	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>o, g, l</i> and <i>w.</i>
"	28th	108.5	.788	79.8	84.7	6.9	77.8	77.8	.927	76.9	91	Till 10 A.M. E by S, till 11 A.M. S E by S through S E, till 11.45 A.M. N N E through E and N E, till midnight chiefly S.	50	0.55	Day chiefly cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o, g, d, p, l</i> and <i>w.</i>

* Fell since 5-30 P.M. of the 22nd.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.674
				☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	80.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	83.1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	13.0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	88.5
				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	92
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	85

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	7.28
The total fall from 1st January to 28th September 1878	...	...	1.94
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	54.55
			58.53

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *d* drizzling rain, *✓* strong wind, *p* passing temporary showers, *w* dew.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.						MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC						TRAIN MILES RUN			
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.				Weight carried.	Receipts.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.		Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.				Rs.	A. P.
Total traffic for the week ...	124,583	1,41,549	8 6	12,975	7 6	9,54,368	10 3	3,80,604	6 0	34,888	14 8	5,22,153	14 6	46,470	77,332	123,862½
Or per mile of railway .....	.....	110	9 8	10	2 9	.....	.....	297	6 6	27	5 3	498	0 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,394,233	15,86,760	4 6	145,453	0 6	95,71,907	30	37,16,677	2 9	340,695	8 2	53,03,437	7 3	507,181½	714,193½	1,221,075½
Total for 12 weeks	1,508,816	17,28,309	13 0	158,428	8 0	1,05,26,274	0	10,97,281	8 9	375,584	2 10	58,25,591	5 9	553,952½	791,525½	1,345,477½
COMPARISON.																
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	144,041½	1,83,579	7 8	16,828	2 5	13,81,874	30	4,5,660	2 9	39,018	16 11	6,00,239	10 5	44,593	86,901	131,494
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	143	7 2	13	3 0	.....	.....	332	9 10	30	9 9	476	1 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,820,896½	17,93,511	5 10	164,405	4 2	1,54,48,154	20	62,01,334	11 5	568,455	13 7	79,94,846	1 3	531,753	1,263,716	1,795,469

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,215	17,421	0 9	1,506	18 7		1,12,075	30	29,174	11 3	2,674	7 0		46,595	12 0	4,555½	8,381½	12,936½
Or per mile of railway ...		77	13 9	7	2 9				130	6 3	11	19 1		208	4 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	51,656½	1,33,117	9 3	12,232	13 11		6,24,312	20	198,384	15 6	18,185	5 9		3,31,832	8 9	48,001	48,302	96,303
Total for 12 weeks ...	56,871½	1,50,868	10 0	13,829	12 6		7,36,388	10	2,27,559	10 9	20,859	12 9		3,78,198	4 9	52,559½	56,684½	109,242½
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,753	15,613	12 1	1,431	5 3		3,31,532	30	80,261	11 9	7,359	6 6		95,875	7 10	4,062	15,312	20,004
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	69	12 6	6	7 11				358	11 5	32	17 8		428	7 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,677	1,62,298	1 4	14,877	6 5		26,76,619	20	6,59,129	6 6	60,419	7 5		8,21,118	7 10	54,461	187,345	241,806

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st September 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.				
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts.								
		Rs.	A. P.		£ s. d.	Mds. s.		Rs.		A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	37,063	26,672	11 3	2,444	19 11	2,04,499	21	1,11,924	11 6	10,259	15 4	12,704	15 2
Or per mile of railway	283	168	0 3	15	8 0	1,288	7	705	9 7	64	12 7	80	0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ..	4,10,851½	2,69,585	15 6	24,712	1 1	22,25,628	29	6,79,940	3 0	61,502	16 11	86,214	18 6
Total for 12 weeks ..	4,47,914½	2,96,758	10 9	27,157	1 0	24,30,128	10	7,82,864	14 6	71,762	12 3	98,910	14 3
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	45,187½	27,097	7 7	2,483	18 8	3,45,067	17	1,00,419	8 4	9,205	2 6	11,389	1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	285	170	11 1	15	12 11	2,173	19	632	9 0	57	19 8	73	12
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	4,24,577½	2,60,471	9 10	23,876	15 2	38,19,994	23	9,51,599	5 10	87,229	18 10	1,11,106	12

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 33.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 187
			18th August 1877.	17th August 1878.	To 18th August 1877.	To 17th August 1878.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
24th August ...	Northern Bengal	219	...	11,282	0 0	4,79,025	0 0	...
17th	Tirhoot	78	5,372	7,974	0 0	2,75,896	0 0	...
14th September	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,788	1,774	0 0	63,101	0 0	...
17th August	Nalhati	27½	1,445	2,761	0 0	56,524	0 0	...
	Total	352½	8,575	26,790	0 0	2,95,350	0 0	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR 1877.

Dated Darjeeling, the 22nd September 1878.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1877.

Read also—

The Report for 1876 and the Resolution recorded thereon.

The returns for the past year show an increase in the number of patients treated at each of the medical institutions of the town and suburbs, except the Alipore and Aratoon Apcar Dispensaries, at each of which there was a slight falling off. The total number of persons treated at all the institutions was greater than in any previous year; as compared with the year 1876, there was an

increase of 9,793 in the patients of the Calcutta hospitals, and of 15,546 in the patients of the suburban hospitals and dispensaries. The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the different hospitals and dispensaries during the past three years :—

	1875.			1876.			1877.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,456	45,374	49,830	4,352	44,679	49,031	4,987	47,508	52,475
2. General Hospital ...	5,234	9,544	12,778	5,999	18,293	24,292	5,144	20,248	25,392
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries.	2,008	191,759	193,766	2,029	187,661	189,690	2,127	187,903	190,030
4. Campbell Hospital ...	7,782	.....	7,782	6,640	.....	6,640	6,953	.....	6,953
5. Municipal Police Hospital.	2,880	.....	2,880	2,261	.....	2,261	2,859	.....	2,859
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	20,358	246,677	267,035	19,281	248,633	267,914	22,050	255,657	277,707
6. North Suburban Hospital.	625	.....	625	635	... ..	635	732	4,059	4,791
7. Sumbhoonath Pundit Dispensary.	.....	9,907	9,907	.....	6,475	6,475	.....	7,465	7,465
8. Alipore Dispensary ...	119	5,968	6,087	110	4,495	4,605	113	4,188	4,301
9. Aratoon Apear Dispensary.	.....	9,539	9,539	.....	9,559	9,559	.....	9,508	9,508
10. Howrah General Hospital.	2,345	18,024	20,269	2,340	18,488	20,328	2,403	19,327	21,790
Total Suburban Hospitals ...	2,989	43,438	46,427	3,085	39,017	42,102	3,308	44,547	47,855
Grand Total ...	23,347	290,115	313,462	22,366	287,650	310,016	25,358	300,204	325,562

2. From the increase in the number of patients among the police force, the Surgeon-General infers that the past year was more unhealthy than 1876. There are special reasons for the increased attendance at the General and North Suburban Hospitals. The former is the chief resort for sick sailors, and during the greater part of the year the number of sailors in port was far above the average. The number of European seamen treated in the General Hospital as house patients was nearly a thousand in excess of the number in 1876. The large attendance at the North Suburban Hospital is due to the opening of the out-door department on the 9th March 1877. No explanation is offered of the great increase in the number of patients at the Medical College Hospital as compared with previous years, and the fluctuations at the other hospitals are slight and do not call for special notice.

3. The following statement shows the race and sex of all the persons treated during the past two years :—

RACE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Europeans	6,415	8,638	1,414	1,665	1,351	1,739	9,180	12,043
Eurasians	11,044	10,801	7,741	8,211	15,343	15,419	34,128	34,431
Mahomedans	60,112	62,306	14,253	13,799	28,345	31,823	102,709	107,928
Hindoo	106,103	110,506	22,750	23,685	23,914	27,489	152,832	161,770
Other castes	3,465	2,795	2,019	2,438	4,783	4,158	11,167	9,391
Total	187,204	195,136	40,076	49,798	73,736	80,628	310,016	325,562

4. It appears from this statement that the general increase in the number of patients noticed above extended to those of every race, except the small body of persons classified under the head 'Other castes.' Of the total number treated, 59·94 per cent. were males, 15·29 per cent. females, and 24·76 per cent. children. The low proportion of females to males among Hindoo and Mahomedan patients noticed and explained in last year's Resolution was this year particularly marked. Although, as compared with 1876, there was an increase of 2,194 in the number of Mahomedan males treated, there was a decrease of 453 in the number of Mahomedan females; the Hindoo adult male patients increased by 4,428, and the children by 3,575; while the Hindoo female patients increased by only 935. From a comparative statement given in the report, it appears that the total proportion of adult female patients to males and children was lower in 1877 than in any of the previous four years.

5. The following table shows the health of the town and suburbs during the past ten years, as exhibited in the hospital returns:—

YEARS.	ALL DISEASES.			CHOLERA.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1868	16,996	3,366	199	1,224	563	461	179	13,736	32
1869	18,035	3,043	169	1,144	558	487	147	12,795	29.8
1870	15,816	2,250	142	605	258	426	131	10,462	24.4
1871	17,325	2,246	132	255	112	439	127	10,299	24
1872	20,805	2,761	132	488	217	484	125	11,923	27.8
1873	18,896	2,706	143	492	264	530	132	11,558	26.9
1874	20,331	3,197	157	606	339	509	145	12,641	29.4
1875	22,806	3,815	167	787	405	515	154	15,089	35
1876*	21,832	3,226	147	740	399	539	134	12,964	30.2
1877*	24,822	3,308	133	574	294	512	124	13,704	31.9

* Exclusive of cases treated in the Eye Infirmary.

6. The death-rate per thousand among those treated was 133, the lowest rate during the past ten years if the exceptionally healthy period, 1871-72, is excluded. Omitting cholera cases, the mortality among the patients was 124 per thousand, a lower rate than in any of the preceding nine years. The number of, and mortality among, patients cannot however, in ordinary years, be regarded as tests of the amount of sickness and the virulence of disease. The popularity of the medical institutions of Calcutta and the suburbs is undoubtedly increasing, and is shown by persons resorting to them at the earlier stages of disease and for less serious ailments. As a necessary consequence, while the number of patients rises the death-rate falls.

7. Dr. Irving calls attention to the facts that the sewage of about 2,500 natives living in the Fort is still discharged into the river, and that cholera far more frequently attacks sailors on ships moored near to and below the place of discharge than those on ships moored higher up the river. The necessity of putting a stop to the existing practice is fully recognised, but difficulties have arisen with regard to the proposal to connect the Fort drains with the municipal sewers, and the question is still under consideration by the Government of India.

8. The statement of the principal diseases from which in-door patients suffered shows a large increase in malarious fevers. There were 6,706 admissions and 483 deaths due to fever of various types as compared with 4,730 admissions and 351 deaths in 1876. In all, 916 important surgical operations were performed during the year against 669 in 1876. The total mortality in 1877 was only 77 or 8.4 per cent. of those operated on, against 74 deaths or 11.06 per cent. in the previous year. The operations on the eye were even more successful in 1877 than in 1876. In each year only one operation ended fatally, but the number of operations was 318 in 1877, against 223 in the previous year. The results of the operations performed by the surgeons of the Calcutta Medical Institutions appear to be most satisfactory.

9. A statement of the income and expenditure of the different institutions is given in the report, but the Surgeon-General explains that it is neither accurate nor complete. The items of expenditure entered appear, however, generally to correspond with those given last year, and the statements for the two years can therefore be compared, although, except for the purpose of comparison, they are at present of little value. The whole subject of the expenditure and management of the Calcutta hospitals has been exhaustively examined by a Committee which has been sitting in Calcutta during the present year. Their report will enable the Government to carry out many reforms and to check the lavish waste which has characterized the expenditure of several of the hospitals in late years. The total amount entered as disbursed during the year was Rs. 5,09,804, against Rs. 5,07,473 in 1876; but in the statement of expenditure for 1877 the cost of European medicines used in the Medical College Hospital has been omitted, although included in the statement for 1876, while an entry under this head is made against the Campbell Hospital in the statement for 1877, though not made in the statement for 1876. In the expenditure of the General Hospital there was an increase of Rs. 37,709 above that of the previous year, and Rs. 33,366 of this increase is classed under the head 'Miscellaneous charges.' Some explanation should have been submitted of the increase in the expenditure under this head which is entirely out of

proportion to the increase in the number of patients treated. The Municipal Police Hospital showed an increase in expenditure approximately proportional to the increase in the number of patients treated, while there was a decrease of expenditure in the Medical College, Campbell, North Suburban and Howrah Hospitals, notwithstanding that the number of patients treated at each of them was greater in 1877 than in 1876. It is a remarkable fact that, though in the Medical College Hospital there were 615 more in-door patients treated than in the previous year, the expenditure on diet and wines was less by Rs. 1,506. The increased expenditure of the Mayo Hospital is almost entirely under the head 'Repairs and construction of buildings,' and the large amount entered in 1876 under the same head against the Sunbhoonath Pundit's Dispensary accounts for the decrease in the expenditure on that institution in the past year. Considering the increase in the number of patients treated at the several institutions, the expenditure of the past year compares on the whole favourably with that of 1876. The Lieutenant-Governor is much surprised at finding that the accounts of the income and expenditure of the different medical institutions have hitherto been furnished in such an extremely incomplete and inaccurate form, as to render any comparison of the expenditure of the different hospitals under each head impossible. The question of the preparation of uniform returns and forms of account for all hospitals is under the consideration of the Committee on medical expenditure, and need not be further referred to here.

10. The subscriptions to the various medical institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 35,075, against Rs. 11,201 in 1876. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 26,093 were received for the Howrah Hospital alone in 1877. The only institution that invested any surplus income during the year was the Aratoon Apear Dispensary.

11. *Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the high testimony again borne to the usefulness of the services rendered by the lady nurses of the Canning Home and by the nurses employed under the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution. The Lieutenant-Governor has every hope that the amalgamation of both institutions under one Committee, which has recently taken place, will be conducive of advantage to all classes of the community. The patients in hospital will receive the benefit of more skilful nursing, whilst the establishment of a body of trained out-nurses will supply a want which has long been felt in Calcutta. It seems possible, however, that the medical officers might make greater use of the nurses than they do. If, instead of leaving to them the superintendence of the wards and the administering of the medicines, they placed in their hands the dressing, poulticing, and other duties now performed by native coolies, the savings which it would be possible to effect by the abolition of hospital coolies might be given to the Nurses' Institution.

12. *Medical College Hospital.*—Exclusive of 536 house-patients in the Ophthalmic Hospital, there were 4,431 in-door patients treated during the year. Of these 2,189 were christians and 2,242 were natives. The death-rate was 10·83 per cent. as compared with 12·9, the average of the seven previous years; excluding moribund cases, the death-rate was only 9·1 per cent of the total number treated. Of both christians and natives there were fewer admissions from cholera than in any of the previous ten years. There were 184 important surgical operations performed during the year, and in 32 cases the patients died. The deaths from septicæmia were eight, or 25 per cent. of the total deaths from operations. It is, however, by no means clear that even most of these deaths were due to hospitalism, and it appears to be conclusively shown that in many cases in which deaths have hitherto been attributed to hospitalism, mortification had set in and blood-poisoning declared itself some days before the patients were admitted to the hospital. Dr. MacConnell, the resident physician, has traced out the 30 septicæmic *post mortem* surgical cases which were dissected in 1873 and found that 14 of them were admitted into hospital actually suffering from the disease to which they succumbed. As Dr. Coates observes, the septicæmia was imported and not bred in the hospital. There can, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be no doubt that a considerable portion of the mortality at this hospital which has been ascribed to hospitalism has been due to causes external to the hospital and not debitable to

it. The question of the defective construction of the Surgical Wards is one which has been fully and exhaustively treated by the Committee on medical expenditure. Their opinion, which was generally concurred in by the surgical staff of the hospital, is entirely opposed to the extreme view expressed by Dr. W. Palmer regarding the defective construction of the wards. Dr. Palmer's views, moreover, appear to be entirely unsupported by the figures upon which he founds them, and they are also opposed to the views of his colleagues. The Principal, in noticing the fact that though there were isolated cases of erysipelas the disease did not spread or infect other patients, says that this is a very strong proof of the healthy quality of our hospital air, notwithstanding all that has been said about faulty construction. The whole subject has, however, been fully discussed in a separate correspondence with the Government of India, and there is no doubt whatever that the Surgeons have from time to time attributed ill-success in surgery to hospitalism. The Lieutenant-Governor must here repeat the opinion which he has already recorded in submitting the memorandum of the Committee to the Government of India that, after the improvements recommended by the Committee have been carried out, the hospital, though not perfect, will be to all intents and purposes a practically good and efficient hospital, as well adapted for the treatment of surgical cases as the great majority of European hospitals. The number of out-door patients who attended the dispensaries was higher than in any of the preceding five years, there being 47,506 cases treated against 44,679 in 1876. Dr. Irving gives the latter number as 44,556, but he appears to have compared the number of persons treated in 1877, as shown in the general statement in paragraph 2 of the report, with the number of new cases in the previous year. The erection of a new out-door dispensary, which is much wanted, has been ordered from the funds bequeathed for the purpose by the late Baboo Choonee Lall Seal. The dispensary is to be erected on a plot of land adjoining the Medical College grounds, and will be called 'Choonee Lall Seal's Charitable Dispensary.' Some of the minor improvements suggested in the 14th paragraph of the report, both at this and other hospitals, have already been sanctioned. Such recommendations should, however, form the subject of special reports, as they cannot be conveniently dealt with in a review of the administration for the past year.

13. *General Hospital.*—The in-door patients treated during the year were 5,144, including 531 natives; the numbers in 1876 being 3,569 christians and 430 natives. The death-rate of the christians was 4·05, and that of the natives 7·72 per cent. The great increase in the number of patients has been already explained as mainly due to the large number of sailors in port. During August, September and October a severe type of malarious fever prevailed, resembling dengue in many of its symptoms, and frequently accompanied by an eruption. The attack lasted for a few days and was often followed by one or more relapses. There were altogether 410 more cases of malarious fever in 1877 than in 1876, and an excellent opportunity was thus afforded for testing the value of the mixed cinchona alkaloids manufactured at the Government Plantation at Rungbee. It is satisfactory to find that Dr. Raye considers that the experience of the year justifies the conclusion that the cinchona febrifuge may be confidently administered instead of quinine in the great majority of ordinary malarious affections. In the low forms of intermittent fever, Dr. Pilcher of the Howrah Hospital maintains that the cinchona alkaloids given with ether have yielded better results than were formerly obtained with quinine. Nearly one-fourth of the deaths in the European wards of the General Hospital resulted from cholera; 43 out of 73 cases ending fatally. Of the 73 cases 65 were received direct from the shipping. Of 18 cases of typhoid fever, 16 were from the shipping. The number of cases of sunstroke was nearly double the average of the past ten years, and of the 20 cases admitted there were six deaths. Many of the cases were of a very severe type, the sufferers being almost moribund on admission. During the year an operating theatre and a lying-in-room were added to the hospital building and both are now in use. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned the erection of new quarters for the nurses and the work was begun before the close of the year. The department of the Sumbhoonath Pundit's Ward for out-door patients was abolished on the 31st December, and as the cost of the ward

was found to be out of all proportion to its usefulness, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently ordered it to be altogether closed.

14. *Campbell Hospital*.—During the year under review the continually increasing expenditure of this pauper hospital attracted the attention of Government, and induced the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a special committee to institute a searching enquiry into its administration. The result of the committee's enquiry was to show that under lax supervision the expenditure had increased in a way that left little doubt that peculation and dishonesty were rife amongst the subordinate establishment. A complete change in the administrative staff has been made. The Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to hope that under Dr. Mackenzie's careful and energetic supervision the expenditure will be reduced within proper limits. The number of admissions was 6,600 against 6,279 in the previous year, but the daily average number of patients was 22 less than in 1876. The death-rate was 24·8 per cent. against 25 per cent. in 1876 and 28 per cent. in 1875. Excluding the moribund cases, the mortality was somewhat greater than in 1876, being 23·2 against 22·4 per cent. The very high rate of mortality in this hospital is due to the fact that it has been the practice to transfer to this institution many patients in a low or dying condition. From a statement given in the report, it appears that, in the years 1876 and 1877, 63 and 52 per cent. respectively of those who died in the hospital succumbed within a week of their admission. The Superintendent invites attention to the fact that a large number of pauper patients belonging to the suburbs of Calcutta, as well as all the small-pox cases from the suburbs of Calcutta and from Howrah, are admitted to this hospital; and he suggests that the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah be each invited to give an annual donation to the hospital. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will be requested to bring Dr. Mackenzie's suggestion before the Suburban and Howrah Municipal Commissioners.

15. *Mayo and Chandney Hospitals*.—In all 190,030 persons received treatment in these hospitals during the year as compared with 189,690 in 1876, and the death-rate among the in-door patients was 12·04 per cent. against 12·72 per cent. in 1876. The divergences in the death-rate from the same diseases among the house patients at the Mayo and the Chandney Hospitals was noticed in the last year's Resolution, and similar divergences are noticeable in the report for the past year. The mortality at the Mayo Hospital was 13·12 per cent., or about two and a half times that of the Chandney Hospital.

16. *Howrah Hospital*.—There was a further increase this year as compared with 1876 in the number of both in-door and out-door patients. The number of European and Eurasian in-door patients rose from 868 to 953, but there was a fall of more than a thousand in the number of christian out-door patients. The number of native in-door and out-door patients rose from 1,472 and 12,422 respectively in 1876 to 1,510 and 14,329 respectively in 1877. The mortality both among christian and native in-door patients was considerably higher than in 1876, being 3·99 per cent. among the former and 25·23 among the latter. Of the 419 deaths during the year, 276 occurred within ten days of the admission of the patients. This hospital receives a large proportion of the neglected sick and the ill-fed poor of the town, and very many of those brought to the hospital are in the very last stage of disease. The Surgeon-General calls attention to the use of the Ixora in cases of dysentery. This remedy was introduced by Assistant-Surgeon Umrito Lall Deb, in charge of the native department of the Howrah Hospital, and both Dr. Bird and Dr. Pilcher consider it of very great value. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that a separate report on the subject will shortly be submitted for the information of Government. Dr. Pilcher also writes in high terms of the Assistant-Surgeon's diligence and attention to his hospital duties. It is mainly owing to his zeal and kindness of manner that the number of out-patients has so largely increased during the last two years.

17. *Other Institutions*.—The number of admissions to the Police Hospital exceeded the admissions of the previous year by nearly one-fifth of the total strength of the Municipal, Suburban, and River Police, and there were 11 more deaths than in 1876. The increase was, however, not due to any epidemic, and the death-rate to admissions was 2·3 per cent. against 2·46 in the previous year. The deaths compared with the total police force were 1·99 per cent. against 1·66 per cent. in 1876. The number of in-door patients in the North Suburban Hospital rose

from 635 in 1876 to 732, while the number of deaths fell from 147 to 118. The out-door department was, as already stated, opened in March 1877, and from that date to the end of the year 4,059 cases were treated, giving an average daily attendance of 41. The average daily attendance at the Bhowanipore Dispensary was 67·4 against 52·8 in 1876 and 93·02 in 1875. The attendance at both the Bhowanipore and Alipore Dispensaries may be expected to increase considerably during the present year as there is now no out-door department at the General Hospital. The number of out-door patients who availed themselves of the Aratoon Apear Dispensary was 9,508, a rather less number than in either of the previous two years, and the average daily attendance was also less than in either of those years, being 96 in 1877 against 103 and 110 in 1876 and 1875 respectively. Dr. Irving states in his report (page 40) that the number of out-door patients was greater than in either of the two previous years; he has, however, it appears compared the number of patients of 1877 with the new admissions of 1876 and 1875, instead of with the numbers treated during those years, as shown in the general statement at the beginning of the report. The report on the Lock-hospitals has been separately considered.

18. During the year the medical staff of Calcutta sustained a severe loss by the death from cholera of Dr. Elliott, the popular Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital. Since the close of the year the death of Dr. Gayer, also from cholera, has deprived Calcutta of another of its medical staff, whose services were highly appreciated by the Medical College Hospital at which he for some time officiated as 1st Surgeon and by the public of Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Report, be submitted for the information of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that extract paragraph 7 of the Resolution, together with extract paragraph 7 of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General for Bengal for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Report, be forwarded to the Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, .

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

REGISTRATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1878.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department during the year 1877-78.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of the Government passed thereon.

The new Registration Act III of 1877 came into force on the first day of the year under report. The principal changes in the law were the introduction of a separate index for wills and authorities to adopt; the re-casting of the chapter relating to the refusal of registration; the legalization of fines both when documents are presented for registration after the expiration of the time allowed by law, and when the persons executing them appear after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation; and the assertion of the power of the local Government to establish sub-registry offices having concurrent jurisdiction. Revised rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the new Act were sanctioned by Government in July 1877.

2. The year 1877-78 was one of unexampled prosperity to the Registration Department. There was a general and well distributed increase in the registration

of deeds of all classes, a considerable increase in receipts, and a larger surplus than in any previous year. The effects of the storm-wave and cyclone of 1876 are still shown in the returns of Noakholly and Chittagong, in which neither the registrations nor the receipts of the past year amounted to those of 1875-76. Backergunge appears, however, to have almost recovered its former prosperity, for the registrations of the district were nearly as numerous as, and the receipts greater than, before the cyclone.

3. The following table exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past thirteen years :—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.			
	Affecting immovable property.		Other Registrations.	Total.							
	Compulsory.	Optional.									
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,083	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	40,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,056	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,438	42,704	45,739	213,908	3,67,271	2,99,090	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,084	30,239	252,103	4,13,707	3,14,884	99,873	173
1870-71	159,063	49,862	31,868	341,713	3,58,098	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-73	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,901	92,175	156
1872-73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
Increase over previous year				43,897	17,406	23,392	84,695	97,354	27,187	70,167	.....
Decrease	1

4. Classified according as they refer to movable or immovable property, and according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows :—

		Compulsory.		1876-77.	1877-78.
Registrations affecting immovable property	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	...	...	31,330	35,737
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	...	...	34,647	37,589
	Perpetual leases	...	...	102,747	108,678
	Other leases under section 17	...	...	95,616	125,211
	Other compulsory registrations	...	...	3,785	4,807
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	...	...	268,125	312,022
	Optional.				
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	...	...	67,765	77,181
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	...	...	29,604	36,645
	Leases for one year and less	...	...	2,140	2,926
	Miscellaneous documents	...	...	4,927	5,090
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property	...	...	104,436	121,842
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	...	...	372,561	433,864

Registrations other than those affecting immovable property.			1876-77.	1877-78.
	{	Obligations for payment of money ...	69,047	89,818
		All other registrations ...	22,234	24,598
		Total of above ..	91,281	114,416
		Number of wills registered ...	1,681	1,954
		Number of written authorities ...	51	35
		Total Registrations ...	465,574	550,269

5. It appears from this table that there was an increase of 16·4 per cent. in registrations affecting immovable property, and of 25·3 per cent. in the registration of documents not relating to immovable property. In compulsory registration the increase was 16·3 and in optional registration 20·6. The total increase compared with 1876-77 was 84,695 or 18·1 per cent. The only deeds of which the number registered fell short of the number in the previous year are authorities to adopt, and in these there was a falling off of 16. Every other class of deed contributed to the general increase in registration. The increase is most noticeable in the returns of the districts of Jessore, Chumparun, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, and Monghyr, while the only districts that show any decrease as compared with the previous year are Bhagulpore, Maldah, Purneah, Rungpore, Hazareebagh, Singbhoom, and Darjeeling. The total decrease in the last-named seven districts was 1,735, while the total increase in the remaining districts was 86,430. The different provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportions:—Bengal proper 76·4, Behar 19·7, Chota Nagpore 2, and Orissa 1·9 per cent. The percentage of Behar in 1876-77 was 17·8, and the increase in the past year was mainly due to the great increase in the number of agricultural leases registered in Chumparun. The total registrations in this district were 27,299 or 126·4 per cent. above those of the previous year. Each of the other districts of Behar, except Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah, showed an increase in the number of registrations, and the returns seem to show that registration in the hitherto backward province of Behar has at last received a considerable impetus. In Shahabad and Durbhunga the registrations advanced more than 31 per cent., in Sarun the advance was 28·2, and in Monghyr and Mozufferpore more than 26 per cent., while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs it was 38·8 per cent.

6. The great falling off in the number of perpetual leases in 1876-77 as compared with the number in the previous year was noticed in last year's resolution; but owing to the great disturbance of registration operations in Eastern Bengal caused by the cyclone, the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to accept the returns as shewing that the limit of perpetual leases had been reached in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhally, and Backergunge. In the past year there was an increase of 5,931 or 5·7 per cent. in the number of perpetual leases registered, though the total was still slightly below that of 1875-76. From the tabular statements given in the appendix to the report, it seems to be now clearly established that, while the registration of perpetual leases is spreading in Central and Western Bengal, it is steadily decreasing in the Eastern Districts. This result was to be expected, for the custom of registering perpetual leases has hitherto prevailed within extremely narrow local limits, and it is obvious that the execution and registration of perpetual leases must decrease when most of the land which it is convenient to alienate in perpetuity has been so alienated. Taking the complete returns of these leases as given in Statement II in the appendix instead of the figures quoted by the Inspector-General from Statement VII, it appears that in 1875-76 the three districts of Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhally supplied 50,562 perpetual leases out of 109,399 registered; in 1876-77 they gave 37,318 out of 102,747; and in 1877-78 the number fell to 31,952 out of 108,678. In Dacca the number has been steadily falling, having been 1,504, 1,413, and 922 respectively during the three years 1875-78, while in Tipperah the numbers for the same three years were 1,878, 1,704, and 1,296. In fact in every district of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, except Furreedpore, the falling off for the last three

years in the number of perpetual leases has been continuous and considerable. The registrars of Chittagong and Tipperah explain the decrease by the fact that there is now little land left in the districts to be let out on perpetual leases. The registrar of Noakholly ascribes the decrease in part to the distress caused by the cyclone, and partly to the practice of sub-infodation having fallen into disfavour; there is no apparent reason, however, why the practice should have fallen into disfavour, except that all the land which it was convenient to sublet in perpetuity has been so sublet. The explanation of the registrar of Backergunge that the fall in the number of perpetual leases is due to the impoverishment of the people does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The increase in the number of registrations of perpetual leases elsewhere than in the Eastern Districts is very marked, and is especially noticeable in the returns of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. There was an increase in each district of the former division and in each district of the latter division except Moorshedabad. Jessore has been steadily progressing with 24,735, 28,012, and 32,272 registrations of perpetual leases during the past three years, while for the 24-Pergunnahs the numbers were 3,541, 4,278, and 5,958, and for Nuddea 2,492, 2,982, and 4,400. The registrar of Jessore attributes the increase in his district to the extension of cultivation and to the unwillingness of the ryot to reclaim marshy tracts without first obtaining a lease in perpetuity securing to him a reward for his labour and expense. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that this reason is correct, and that the general increase in the number of perpetual leases in Central and Western Bengal is due to the struggle of the ryots for a more permanent interest in the soil they cultivate. The progress shown by the returns is very satisfactory.

7. The number of term-leases registered rose from 95,616 in 1876-77 to 125,211 in the past year, the increase being almost entirely in the number of leases not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. There was a rise of 26,944 in the registrations of leases not exceeding Rs. 25 in value, and of 2,160 in those between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50. More than half the total increase in the number of registrations of term-leases is due to the Chumparun district, where the registrations were 24,767, against 8,410 in the previous year. Of the 85,183 leases not exceeding Rs. 25 in value, 23,087, or more than one-fourth of the whole, were registered in Chumparun. The great rise in the number of registrations of term-leases in this district was noticed in last year's Resolution, and appears to be solely due to the registration of a large number of indigo leases, in consequence of the ryots who held unregistered deeds refusing to sow indigo. Next to Chumparun, Mymensingh shows the largest number of registrations of term-leases, there having been 11,571 such registrations in 1877-78, against 8,877 in the previous year. In this district the proportion of counterparts to leases was very large, and the want of confidence between landlord and tenant is the only cause assigned for the large number of presentations. The fluctuations in the other districts were slight. The district registrars are almost unanimous that very few agreements to let are formally reduced to writing, and that even then in the vast majority of cases the counterpart only is registered, so that the ryot's interest is not secured. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have in future reports some more detailed information as to the proportion of leases registered to counterparts.

8. In 27 out of 42 districts there was an increase in the optional registrations of bonds, and no district shows any serious falling off. The total number of bonds registered in the province was 89,818, against 69,047 in 1876-77. More than one-half of the bonds registered, and far more than half the year's increase are, however, due to the district of Jessore, where 49,176 obligations for the payment of money were registered, against 35,694 in the previous year. From a statement given by the Inspector-General, it appears that 311,029 bonds were registered in the 42 districts of Bengal during the last five years, and of these 144,888 were registered in Jessore; in the past two years, out of 158,865 bonds, 84,870 were registered in the latter district. The immense difference between the operations of the Registration Department in Jessore and other districts is ascribed to the distrust of the people of one another, to their extreme litigiousness, and to the fact that the civil courts of the district regard with suspicion all bonds or contracts which have not been registered, whether their registration is optional or compulsory. These causes no doubt operate

largely in promoting registrations, but they do not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to afford a sufficient explanation of the extraordinary popularity of registration operations in Jessore.

9. In the minor operations of the department there has been again this year a general increase. The number of wills registered was 273 in excess of the number in the previous year, and there were 16,575 applications for search and copies of documents, against 13,362 applications in 1876-77. These searches are usually made by intending purchasers or lessees, who wish to ascertain if there are any incumbrances on the land for which they are negotiating, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Bourdillon that the increase in the number of these applications is one of the best proofs of the growing usefulness of the department.

10. The number of registered documents discredited and rejected by civil courts during the past year was 25, or 12 more than in 1876-77; but the Inspector-General is still not satisfied that all cases of the kind are reported. The prosecutions instituted during the year were 67 against 38 in 1876-77, and the result of the prosecutions was very satisfactory. In the 67 cases, 63 persons were convicted, 41 being punished with imprisonment and 22 with fine.

11. The financial position of the department is more prosperous now than at any previous time. The following statement shows the actual cash receipts and expenditure of the past five years:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078
1874-75	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372
1875-76	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103
1876-77	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714
1877-78	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881

To the cash expenditure of Rs. 4,57,355 there should, however, be added all public works charges, and the cost of stationery supplied to registration offices by the Superintendent of Stationery, the cost of printing paper, and of printing and binding done for the department. From a letter received from the Inspector-General, correcting the figures given in the report, it appears that the public works charges amounted to Rs. 32,204. The stationery and printing charges, including the printing of the annual report, were Rs. 44,426; so that the gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,33,985, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 1,30,251 as compared with Rs. 78,974 in 1876-77. The increase in the receipts of the year is due partly to more numerous registrations, and partly to the enhanced table of *ad valorem* fees. The new schedule should have had effect from the 1st February 1878, but it appears to have been only in partial operation during the months of February and March. The increase in expenditure is under the heads "Percentage paid to registering officers," "Temporary establishments," and "Paper and printing." The increased percentage is, of course, due to the increased work of the department, and the same cause explains the higher charges for temporary establishments. The present scale of permanent establishment was fixed in 1871, when the total number of registrations was less than half the number in the year under report; and although much of the increased work is done in rural offices, where the establishments are paid by the rural sub-registrars, still there has been great additional work thrown upon sudder and sub-divisional offices. To overtake this work temporary establishments have been employed as they were required, and the Inspector-General is now, under the orders of Government, preparing a revised scheme of establishments in the offices of sudder and sub-divisional sub-registrars. A proposal for the revision of the salaries and appointments of special sub-registrars has already been submitted, and is now under the consideration of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion last year that the system of rural sub-registrars should not at present be further extended, and the changes during the year were very few. The work at two sudder offices was taken away from special sub-registrars and entrusted to Deputy Magistrates; two new canal offices were opened and four rural offices were abolished. In all, there were 309 offices open at the close, against 310 at the beginning of the year.

13. Mr. Bourdillon discusses the qualifications of the different classes of men who seek employment as rural sub-registrars, and he arrives at the conclusion that a respectable resident of the locality, where the office is situated, makes the best sub-registrar. "His local influence insures for his proceedings the public confidence, and he is little exposed to the danger of being victimized, as others are who have no knowledge of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants." In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. There can be no doubt that false personation and false identification are the principal dangers that the Registration Department has to meet, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Inspector-General to see that a thorough inquiry is made in every case in which there is any suspicion of these offences having been committed.

14. The scheme for the use of printed forms of agricultural leases and their counterparts, and of bonds for small amounts, was abandoned during the year. This experiment was first made in 1874-75 in nine selected districts, and was extended in 1876 to the whole of Lower Bengal. It was found, however, that it was not possible to introduce any one form of document, whether lease, counterpart or bond, equally suitable to the circumstances of all districts and generally acceptable to the people. In five out of the nine districts in which the forms were first introduced, not a single bond-form was either sold or registered in the year 1876-77, and in the large and important districts of Dacca and the 24-Pergunnahs only five bonds in the printed form were presented for registration. Even in those districts where, after the attention of officers had been specially called to the subject, considerable sales were effected, the returns showed that a very small proportion of the forms sold were presented for registration. The Lieutenant-Governor did not therefore consider that he was justified in incurring any further expenditure on the general experiment, but he has authorized Collectors to indent specially for any particular forms for which there is likely to be a demand in their districts.

15. The Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act I (B.C.) of 1876 has now been in force for more than two and a half years. By the beginning of the year under report, 77 offices had been opened in 14 districts, and by the end of the year there were 103 offices, though the Act was not extended to any fresh district during the year. The following statement shows the number of ceremonies registered in the last two years; but the total returns of the years cannot be compared, as the Act was only extended to six districts before the commencement of the year 1876-77:—

		Marriages.	Khula divorces.	Other divorces.	Total ceremonies.	Muhammadan population in the thanas in which the Act is in force.
1876-77	... ..	2,555	161	402	3,118	6,000,850
1877-78	... ..	7,391	595	1,404	9,390	10,326,575

16. The only districts in which the Act appears to be at all popular are Chittagong and Rungpore. In these districts, with fourteen and fifteen offices respectively, there were registered during the past year 2,973 and 2,206 ceremonies, or more than half the total for the 14 districts in which the Act was in force. In Backergunge only 211 ceremonies were registered among a Muhammadan population of 1,255,427, and in Furrceepore and Jessore only 105 and 46 ceremonies among populations of 863,053 and 312,974 respectively. From the reports received on the working of the Act in the districts to which it has been extended, it appears to be the general opinion of the district registrars that, unless registration of marriages and divorces is made compulsory, the provisions of the Act will only be made use of to a very limited extent. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to accept the recommendation of the district registrars. The success attained in two districts, which are in no way specially circumstanced, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to show that the provisions of the Act are not ill-adapted to meet the requirements of the Muhammadan population of Bengal. Prejudice and ignorance prevail widely amongst the lower classes of the Muhammadan population of the Eastern Districts, and, together with the opposition of local Mollahs interested in the

maintenance of the present state of things, militate, no doubt, against the rapid extension of registration, and it may possibly be some years before the provisions of the Act are generally made use of; but the Lieutenant-Governor prefers waiting until such time as the people voluntarily avail themselves of them, to exciting the widespread opposition which he believes would be the result at present of making the Act compulsory.

17. The propriety of continuing to ex-officio sub-registrars the special allowance consisting of percentages of the fees realized was considered last year by the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor decided that the grant of the allowance should, in future, be contingent on a zealous performance of the duties of sub-registrar; and that any ex-officio sub-registrar who is reported to have been lax and indifferent in the superintendence of his office, or in the supervision of the offices subordinate to him, will be held to have forfeited his claim to this special remuneration. To enforce these orders, it was directed that commission should be drawn in half-yearly bills, and that the bills should not be passed unless both the Registrar and Inspector-General were satisfied that the work during the previous six months had been properly done. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Inspector-General has not yet had occasion to reject the bill of any ex-officio sub-registrar, and that the general standard of work in all offices of the department has much improved during the past year. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to the remark made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 43 of his report.

18. The duties of inspection appear to have been zealously carried out by the two Inspectors, Mr. Harrison and Baboo Pratapa Chundra Ghose, and an explanation should be submitted why only 23 inspections were made during the year by the Inspector-General himself. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Bourdillon for his able administration of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA FOR 1877-78.

POLITICAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 27th September 1878.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Tributary States of Orissa for 1877-78.

Read also—

The Annual Report for the year 1876-77, and the orders of Government thereon.

MR. BEAMES officiated as Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals from the commencement of the year to the 10th December 1877, when Mr. Ravenshaw reverted to the appointment. The latter officer held charge till the end of the year, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. Smith as Officiating Superintendent. Mr. Smith's report was necessarily compiled solely from the office records and the notes of his predecessor, but it is nevertheless complete and interesting.

2. The total demand of the Government estates of Banki and Ungool, Rs. 45,184, was collected in full, and a considerable portion of the demand for the current year was paid in advance. The revenues of these two estates are steadily improving, and the demand and collections for the past year were Rs. 1,431 above those of the previous year. Until the year 1876 it was the practice to pay into the treasury only the net revenue of these estates after deducting from the gross revenue all sanctioned and proposed charges on account of collection of revenue, maintenance of the estates, pensions, &c. This practice has now been discontinued, the gross revenues of the estates being credited, and the receipts and expenditure dealt with, under the ordinary system of audit and account for Government estates. The memorandum of each estate's account with the Collector need not therefore in future be

submitted. From the collections and surplus in deposit on account of the Bamunghatty estate, a sum of Rs. 40,000 was handed over to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, leaving still a surplus of nearly Rs. 20,000. The pergunnah of Bamunghatty, which was taken under Government management and placed in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum after the disturbances of 1866, has since been completely settled. The Maharajah's administration of the remainder of his territory has been most satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore, since the close of the year under report, gladly restored to him the pergunnah of Bamunghatty, subject to the conditions that the Maharajah's eldest brother shall live in Bamunghatty as his representative, that the sirdars of *peers*, and the headmen of villages shall continue to be vested with police powers, that the present settlement of the estate shall continue without change for the existing term of ten years, that all the schools now open shall be maintained, and that all the roads that have been constructed shall be kept open.

3. The total collections of the Dhenkenal state, which is under khas management owing to the minority of the young Rajah, were Rs. 55,846, and the balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 28,438. After deducting the expenditure of the year, there remained a balance of Rs. 8,079. The payments of tribute by all the states not under direct management have been punctually made, and the amount of Rs. 6,710-1-3 entered against Keonjhur was not actually due at the close of the year, as the tribute of the state was reduced to Rs. 1,976-11-11 as soon as the debt was paid off. The amount really due has since been paid.

4. There were 3,548 civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year, and 317 remained pending. The increase, as compared with 1876-77, is mainly due to the inclusion in the year's returns of all cases instituted in Dhenkenal, and partly also to a number of cases of disputed possession in the Runpore state. Of 3,650 cases instituted during the year, Dhenkenal contributed 1,730, and Ungool, Banki, the Khondmals, and Bamunghatty together 1,399. The remaining cases entered in the returns include only those in which complaints were made to the Superintendent owing to the parties being dissatisfied with the Rajah's decisions. Of 521 such cases, 302 were from the Runpore state. Nearly half the whole number of suits instituted were for debt.

5. The criminal cases were generally of a petty nature. Out of 1,252 cases tried, 453 were of assault and 258 of petty theft. There were four murders, nine cases of culpable homicide, and one dacoity during the year. One of the murders was reported by the police to be a case of human sacrifice, but, on investigation by the Superintendent, the report was proved to be incorrect. Three of the cases of culpable homicide were in the Khondmals, and all three arose out of drunken quarrels. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in the only case of dacoity that occurred the offenders were detected and punished, and that a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

6. The total number of schools in the Orissa Tributary Mehals is 115 and the number of pupils 3,048. In Ungool and Banki the schools are supported entirely from the revenues of the estates; in Bamunghatty half the expenditure on education was defrayed from the estate. In the Khondmals, 16 schools with 582 pupils were maintained from the fund voluntarily raised by the people by taxing the grogshops at Rs. 5 each. The balance at the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 4,362. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that no portion of the large balance has yet been utilized in opening new schools. Both the Maharajahs of Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj take much interest in education, and the latter has, as already stated, agreed to maintain the 17 schools now open in Bamunghatty.

7. Mr. Ravenshaw was on tour in the Tributary Mehals for a little more than a month during the cold weather. Nearly half this time was spent in killah Runpore, where great confusion and disorganization prevailed, owing to the gross oppression and misconduct of the Rajah and his agents. A reconciliation was effected between the people and the Rajah, and the latter entered into a formal agreement for the proper government in future of his state and people. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the terms of the agreement have not yet been

in any way infringed, that the state is quiet, that a summary settlement has been concluded, and that arrangements for a detailed settlement are being made. The Rajah has been distinctly warned that unless the terms of the agreement are carried out, and a loyal support given to the new Dewan, it will be necessary to remove him from the management of the killah. In the course of his tour, Mr. Ravenshaw passed through the states of Nayagurh, Duspulla, Boad, Ungool, Hindole, Dhenkenal and Atgurh. The affairs of the Rajah of Duspulla were found to be in great disorder, and much discontent existed among the people. Detailed arrangements for the management of the state and for carrying out the pending settlement were made by the Superintendent during his visit; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Rajah has now been brought to take an intelligent interest in the management of his affairs.

8. The administration of all the estates under khas management was very creditable. The offices at Ungool and Banki were inspected by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively, and the work of the tehsildars is favourably reported upon. Separate orders will be passed as to the continuance to her son of the pension granted to Ghusa Bewa, the widow of one of the illegitimate sons of the former Rajah of Ungool. During the minority of the Rajah of Dhenkenal, the state is under the management of the Dewan of the late Maharajah, Baboo Banamali Sing, who has also been appointed guardian of the minor Rajah. The Baboo is an able officer, of great local experience, and his administration of the killah during the year was satisfactory. The young Rajah's education is being conducted by an experienced native Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Khondmals were quietly and well managed by the tehsildar, Baboo Dinobundho Patnaik, who is reported to be very popular among the Khonds. A meeting was held at Bisipara on the 1st January 1878, under the presidency of the tehsildar, when about 8,000 Khond men and women assembled and resolved to commemorate the assumption by the Queen of the Imperial title, by holding an annual fair at Bisipara. The only other estate under khas management during the year was Bamunghatty, and that, as already stated, has since been made over to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj.

9. The administration of the Maharajahs of Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj was in all respects satisfactory. Keonjhur is now the best managed, most peaceable, prosperous, and contented of all the Tributary States. The debt due by the Maharajah to Government on account of the expenditure incurred in quelling the rebellion at the time of his accession to the guddee has been repaid in full, and the limited supervision previously exercised over the Maharajah's affairs has now been withdrawn. The Collector of Balasore, who is *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, visited Mohurbhunj in January, and during his stay in the killah not a single complaint was made to him. The Maharajah is entitled to much credit both for his general administration and for the public works that he has carried out since his accession. The reports as to the conduct of the Rajah of Talchere are still unfavourable. The Superintendent was last year requested to visit the state and report upon its condition and the temper of the people, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the visit may be made and the report submitted at an early date. The conduct of the Rajah of Baramba was not altogether satisfactory, but he is reported to be generally amenable to advice, and the appointment of a punchayet of headmen to assist the Rajah in the management of the killah has worked well. The other estates not under direct management do not call for any special notice. The conduct of the Chiefs was generally good, and the Rajahs of Atgurh, Nursingpore, Nayagurh, and Pal Lebara appear to have administered their killahs with considerable ability and success.

10. The Rajah of Hindole died on the 18th July 1877, while on a pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernath. He left no son, and, according to the custom prevalent in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, the succession of his younger brother was sanctioned by the Government of India. The present Rajah, who is now about 23 years of age, has not been well educated, and his half-brother, who is a good man of business and popular in the state, does all the work of administration. The people are reported to be happy and contented.

11. The remarks of the Superintendent on the conduct of the officers subordinate to him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the Annual Report on the Administration of the Tributary States of Orissa for 1877-78 be submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1878.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for 1877-78.

FOR the greater part of 1877-78 Mr. Beames was acting as Commissioner of Orissa, being relieved in December 1878 by Mr. Ravenshaw. The report is submitted by Mr. Smith, who took charge of the division from Mr. Ravenshaw after the close of the year. Although the present Commissioner had no personal experience of the division during the past year, the report is very complete, showing that full materials were left on record by the officers actually in charge. Tour duty was well attended to by the district officers of Pooree and Balasore. The Collector of Cuttack did not pay sufficient attention to this, and most of the sub-divisional officers were also remiss. The Lieutenant-Governor has sufficiently indicated his views on this point in reviewing the reports of other divisions.

2. *Weather and Crops.*—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at the head-quarters of each district during the year as compared with the average fall in previous years:—

MONTHS.						CUTTACK.		POOREE.		BALASORE.	
						Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rain- fall.	Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rain- fall.	Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rain- fall.
April	1877	...	...	...	...	3'85	1'06	1'91	1'56	2'30	2'94
May	"	...	...	...	...	5'09	1'87	3'44	2'27	5'03	4'39
June	"	...	...	...	...	5'91	9'89	4'01	8'85	11'65	12'09
July	"	...	...	...	...	9'22	11'21	6'46	9'25	21'73	9'46
August	"	...	...	...	...	4'47	10'54	3'15	11'33	12'61	12'03
September	"	...	...	...	...	6'25	9'01	6'70	9'42	5'51	13'76
October	"	...	...	...	...	3'05	6'31	4'61	7'82	3'32	7'61
November	"	...	...	...	...	.....	1'07	.....	1'66	.....	0'89
December	"	...	...	...	...	.....	0'61	.....	0'74	.....	0'11
January	1878	...	...	...	...	.....	0'45	.....	0'09	0'50	1'01
February	"	...	...	...	...	.....	0'61	.....	1'30	0'31	1'23
March	"	...	...	...	...	.....	1'02	.....	0'66	1'33	1'79
Total						39'68	54'25	31'42	55'55	61'29	67'30

In Cuttack the rainfall was considerably below the average, but it was opportunely distributed, and a fair crop was reaped on the whole. In Pooree the supply of rain was deficient throughout the district, the recorded fall at head-quarters being twenty-four inches less than the average. The Collector reports that the crops were good in the interior of the district except in Khoorda, but this statement is at variance with the detailed estimate furnished by him of the outturn of each of the standard crops, which shows a very heavy proportion of loss. The Commissioner, however, thinks the general verbal statement more reliable than the figures, for had the district crops failed to the extent estimated, it must have imported instead of exporting food throughout the year. The rainfall of Balasore was nearly up to the average, but was very unevenly distributed. Ploughing was seriously retarded by the heavy rains of

April and May, while in July the young crop suffered seriously from an excessive fall of twelve inches of rain in one day, which caused all the rivers to rise rapidly in flood, immense damage being done by the overflow of the Byturnee. Later on prospects were good, but the rain held off in August and September, and the fall during October sufficed only to produce rather less than an average crop. On the whole the agricultural year was by no means prosperous in Orissa owing to the damage done by floods in the middle of the year and by deficient rainfall later on.

3. The Collector of Balasore, in reporting on the agricultural results of the year, draws attention to the fact that in the case of all the Balasore rivers, except the Byturnee, the inundation drained off without damaging the crop. He ascribes the loss arising from the floods on the Byturnee to the embankments recently erected to protect the third range of the High Level Canal, and argues that, if these embankments had not broken when they did, a larger mass of water would have accumulated, and the ultimate loss would have been even more severe. This view, however, is disputed by the Superintending Engineer, who considers that the tendency to overflow in destructive floods is natural to this river, and was observed long before the canal was commenced. So far from the protective embankments having augmented the violence of the flood, they have, he considers, deadened the force of the current in places, and their summits have afforded the people a refuge in places where no elevated ground was formerly available. In some respects the circumstances of the Byturnee river in regard to liability to floods appear to be not dissimilar to those of the Cossye river in Midnapore; but the question raised by the Collector of Balasore will be specially considered in the Irrigation Department.

4. *Public Health.*—In Cuttack the general health is reported to have been good; but in the other districts the intermittent rainfall produced injurious effects. Cholera and fever prevailed in Pooree throughout the year, while in Balasore a severe epidemic fever broke out on the banks of the Soobarnrekha, and caused considerable alarm by its resemblance to the form of malaria known as Burdwan fever. Inquiry, however, showed that, although of a malarious character, it was of a far milder type than the Burdwan epidemic. Medical attendance was provided on the spot, and by the end of the cold weather the health of the people had considerably improved.

5. Important sanitary reforms have been effected in the town of Pooree. A system of surface drainage has been introduced, public lodging-houses are kept clean, and the removal of all kinds of nuisances has been provided for. With the same object, that of promoting the health of pilgrims to Juggernath, the Collector of Balasore has induced the keepers of roadside shops along the Trunk Road in Balasore to maintain sweepers at their own expense to look after the rest-houses of the pilgrims. These measures have the Lieutenant-Governor's entire approval. It can hardly be hoped that any precautions that can be taken will entirely save Orissa from the outbreaks of disease which invariably accompany the movement of large bodies of pilgrims, but much may still be done by enforcing regulations which tend to lessen the chances of an outbreak or to mitigate its severity.

6. *Emigration.*—Emigration to Assam, as has often been pointed out, appears to present no attractions to Ooriyas, for only fifty-two labourers were registered in Cuttack, five in Balasore, and none in Pooree. This reluctance to emigrate, however, does not proceed from an unwillingness to travel or to leave their native country, for it is notorious that large numbers of people quit Orissa every year and take service in Bengal. During the past year there was a slight decline in the passenger traffic between Chandbally and Calcutta, as will appear from the following statement, which shows the arrivals and departures at the port for the last three years :—

					Arrived.	Departed.
1875-76	...	...	...	...	30,606	30,017
1876-77	...	...	...	...	33,762	33,118
1877-78	...	...	...	...	30,285	27,681

It is explained that the passenger steamers were frequently used as tugs to tow rice-ships to sea, and that one steamer was under repairs. At the same time it is suggested that the Govind Dwadasi festival, which occurred in February 1877, prevented many pious Ooriyas from leaving home.

7. *Prices of Food and Labour.*—Prices ruled high throughout the year, varying in Cuttack from 11 seers 13 chittacks for the rupee to 19 seers 11 chittacks; in Pooree from 12 seers 13 chittacks to 18 seers 6 chittacks, and in Balasore from 11 seers to 32 seers. In each case the rise of price was almost continuous, the rate being lowest in April 1877 and highest in March 1878. Enormous profits were made by the cultivating classes, among whom the standard of living was raised, and an unusually large number of marriages were celebrated. But there can be no doubt that considerable pressure was felt by the poorer artisans, day labourers, and persons who neither own nor have any interest in land. The wages of skilled labourers are said to have remained stationary, but the wages of unskilled labour have risen partly in consequence of the high prices, and partly from the demand for coolies to assist in the carriage and shipment of grain.

8. *Salt manufacture.*—It was observed in the resolution on last year's report that the salt manufacture of Orissa was rapidly declining in consequence of the competition of salt manufactured under more favourable conditions in Ganjam. During 1877-78, although there was a marked decrease in the amount of salt manufactured, the salt revenue rose from Rs. 8,78,132 to Rs. 9,37,961 in consequence of the sale of the large stocks of sun-dried salt which had accumulated in Pooree. As soon as it was made known that the duty on Ganjam salt had been raised, and that the Pooree manufacturers were to be relieved of the cost of the preventive establishments, licenses were applied for to manufacture a large quantity of excise salt. This is a hopeful sign of the revival of an important native industry in Orissa.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The remarkable expansion of the Orissa trade which occurred in 1876-77 continued during the past year, and will be discussed at length in connection with the report on Customs Administration. It will be sufficient to reproduce here the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Customs revenue.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1869-70	71	41,741	59	30,363	3,10,705	1,86,730	920	.....
	1870-71	105	59,744	110	61,322	10,32,355	6,69,756	5,068	.....
	1871-72	86	72,525	86	70,023	9,00,133	4,75,700	3,030	.....
	1872-73	75	69,999	80	70,325	8,40,547	8,21,420	1,833	.....
	1873-74	106	80,597	101	84,585	11,42,893	10,60,432	12,378	.....
	1874-75	110	118,375	108	120,041	9,11,059	17,00,471	43,006	.....
	1875-76	133	157,468	127	155,366	13,80,653	12,71,575	27,402	3,649
	1876-77	167	149,603	163	147,110	11,88,050	20,17,394	45,808	11,258
	1877-78	202	140,952	187	141,838	36,23,812	36,74,817	20,655	11,913
Pooree	1869-70	37	6,576	34	6,100	48,310	2,25,244	.....	.....
	1870-71	31	5,426	24	5,902	22,947	2,23,922	7,951	.....
	1871-72	33	4,553	32	4,354	73,540	1,88,400	.....	.....
	1872-73	31	5,316	29	4,767	71,959	1,96,533	.....	.....
	1873-74	33	10,371	33	9,200	35,237	3,15,034	30,531	.....
	1874-75	32	10,553	31	11,618	54,361	5,52,250	25,554	.....
	1875-76	28	10,763	30	17,257	20,259	2,09,194	14,219	278
	1876-77	34	15,377	31	13,022	1,01,274	7,32,570	8,315	752
	1877-78	20	8,019	21	10,130	62,629	5,62,895	.....	492
Balasore	1869-70	232	15,456	200	14,379	3,56,557	3,65,060	2,083	1,515
	1870-71	277	23,332	272	18,698	3,00,785	4,43,070	5,208	1,433
	1871-72	276	26,932	204	26,305	6,14,327	5,47,242	4,567	2,014
	1872-73	340	37,030	349	36,509	2,50,488	3,99,208	6,712	2,772
	1873-74	407	51,213	487	55,002	17,13,159	16,31,700	8,274	3,507
	1874-75	347	51,689	456	59,877	20,26,837	21,38,305	3,533	3,002
	1875-76	404	43,370	466	44,900	20,72,862	16,90,956	9,099	3,189
	1876-77	374	57,013	397	57,740	34,35,734	40,21,290	18,224	2,994
	1877-78	535	73,035	513	68,495	53,04,743	58,03,570	15,709	3,940

Pooree had no import or export trade with foreign ports during the past year, and consequently no customs revenue was realized.

One great obstacle to the rapid development of trade in Orissa is the difficulty of navigating the channels leading to Chandbally. Several cases of grounding occurred during the past year, and there was one total wreck. Pilots have now been appointed, and measures are being taken for a rough practical survey by the Port Officer. A floating jetty will also be provided to facilitate the shipment of cargo at Chandbally.

10. *State of Public feeling.*—The main topic of public interest during the year, and the chief grievance among the classes whose incomes are fixed, was the high price of rice. The effect of high prices upon the labour-

ing classes depends very much upon the system of payment which local custom renders current. If it is usual to pay field labourers a certain proportion of the crop, a heavy outturn may raise their remuneration sufficiently to save them from being seriously affected by the prices ruling at the time, and they may even participate to some extent in the general profits of agriculture. But if custom prescribes a money wage, the rigidity of local usage is not relaxed by one or two seasons of high prices, and in such seasons the mere day labourer suffers serious privations and is driven to reduce his standard of living by taking fewer meals, or resorting to cheaper and inferior kinds of food.

11. Considerable excitement was caused in Orissa by the barbarous murder of a priest of the temple of Juggernath by the Rajah of Pooree. It is satisfactory to find that there was universal indignation felt against the murderer, and that the sentence passed upon the Rajah was accepted by the people as the righteous judgment of the deity upon the misdeeds of his servant. This contrasts most favourably with the tone adopted by the native press in Bengal, which in many instances, so far from condemning the peculiar atrocity of the crime, seemed to find in the Rajah's position a sort of justification for his act, and was disposed to urge that his personal sanctity was a ground for mitigation of the sentence.

12. *Vernacular Press.*—There are only three vernacular newspapers in Orissa—one in Cuttack and two in Balasore. The Cuttack paper is said to be loyal, well conducted; while the two in Balasore are inferior productions exercising no public influence. During the year the publisher of one of these was prosecuted for a defamatory article and was fined Rs. 100.

13. *Administrative Changes.*—No trouble has been found in collecting the Public Works cess. The employment of a State steamer to run weekly between Chandbally and Cuttack is popular with the people, who appreciate any measure which tends to improve the means of communication with Pooree. Gradual progress is being made in the registration of possessory titles to land, although the work has been retarded in Orissa by the exceptional number of revenue-free holdings.

14. *Police and Justice.*—The returns of cognizable crime for 1877 show an increase in the number of reported cases, which was 7,640, the average for the preceding five years being 5,151. This is attributed to the growing familiarity of the people with the machinery of the criminal courts, the decline of the authority of the zemindars who formerly settled many cases out of court, the improvement of chowkeedars as a reporting agency, and the greater facility for making complaints which is afforded by improved communications. The bulk of the increase is in petty cases, and there are no signs of the growth of serious or professional crime. It is natural that an advance in civilization should be followed by a general tendency to assert personal rights through the medium of the criminal courts, and in this view the mere increase in the number of petty cases instituted is perhaps not greatly to be wondered at.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the village police, who are remunerated by grants of land under various tenures, are working well. These service tenures are among the oldest institutions of Orissa. Their holders have a substantial interest in retaining their appointments by rendering efficient service, while their local knowledge and the fact that their authority is generally understood and recognized by the people render them most valuable auxiliaries to the regular police. The regular police, too, are said to be improving, but the low pay of the subordinate grades makes it difficult to secure trustworthy men for employment on outpost work where the supervision which can be exercised over them is necessarily somewhat inefficient.

16. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue was punctually paid, and there were only six sales in the whole of Orissa for arrears of the Government demand. In four of these cases the sale was intentionally brought on by the proprietors in order to clear off debt, and in every case the price realized was at least sixteen times the amount of the revenue for which the estate was sold.

17. The Government estate of Khoorda in Pooree was under survey and settlement during the year. The survey is cadastral, and, owing to the smallness of the fields and other difficulties, has made comparatively slow progress,

and cost more than was anticipated. The cadastral survey has been shown by results to have been necessary for such an estate as Khoorda. Measures for improving and expediting its operations are under consideration.

18. The operations under the Land Registration Act of 1876 have been attended with special difficulty, and 123,000 cases were pending at the close of 1877-78. This is due to the enormous number of revenue-free tenures, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to believe that the work has been seriously dealt with by the local officers. The question of exempting some of the smaller rent-free tenures is still under the consideration of the Board.

19. *Excise.*—The excise revenue of Orissa rose from Rs. 3,10,469 in 1876-77 to Rs. 3,62,020 in the past year, while the charges fell from Rs. 10,619 to Rs. 10,097. There was therefore an increase in net revenue of Rs. 52,073. The consumption of country spirit fell by 2,820 gallons, while that of spirit manufactured after the English method rose by 3,031 gallons. But the bulk of the increased revenue was due to the enhanced consumption of ganja and opium. The consumption of the former drug rose from 342 maunds in 1875-76 to 386 maunds in 1877-78, and that of opium from 264 maunds to 290 maunds. In the opinion of the local officers nearly the whole of this increase arose from a genuine demand for the drug, and it is even asserted that the consumption of opium rises and falls in a direct ratio to the activity of the rice trade. The habit of using opium has become so inveterate in Orissa that the more prosperous the people are the more opium do they consume, and a rise in the price of the drug appears to have little or no effect in checking its consumption.

20. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue shows an increase of Rs. 95,561, which is due for the most part to the effect of the Land Registration Act.

21. *Monetary arrangements.*—The complaint of the insufficient supply of currency notes at the treasuries of Cuttack and Balasore, which was noticed in the resolution on the report for 1876-77, was renewed in the past year. In Balasore it appears that the large exports of rice, which are made in the cold weather, are paid for by remitting currency notes through the post. As the local demand for notes is small, most of these notes are presented for encashment at the Balasore treasury, which is thus denuded of coin to such an extent that the encashment of notes has to be refused. With the hot weather the season for importing begins, and the Balasore merchants require notes to send to Calcutta in payment for goods. Cash pours into the treasury, and the supply of notes is soon exhausted, while the Accountant-General refuses to replenish the stock. In Balasore the issues and payments of money-orders fell during the past year, but in Cuttack the difficulty of obtaining notes for purposes of remittance caused a large increase in the demand for money-orders.

22. *Irrigation.*—The following statement illustrates the progress of irrigation in Cuttack during the last two years :—

YEAR	Areas leased.	RECEIPTS.			Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Percentage of charges on receipts.	REMARKS.
		Water-rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1876-77	30,382	40,378	6,089	46,467	21,807	24,470	46.6	
1877-78	98,105	1,17,515	5,011	1,22,862	27,087	91,875	22.7	

It will be seen that the area leased was more than trebled and the receipts nearly trebled during the year, while the cost of collection was only slightly increased and the percentage of charges to receipts was reduced by half. The bulk of the increased charges was due to the grant of commission to village headmen, whose influence is found very useful in realizing dues from cultivators who have derived benefit from the canal water without making any formal application for permission to use it. On the whole, the results now reported are thoroughly satisfactory. All prejudices against the canal water have disappeared under the influence of two seasons of somewhat deficient rainfall, and irrigation is now eagerly sought for. The system

of granting five-year leases appears likely to have a good effect, and since the close of the year nearly all the land irrigated last year has been put under five-year leases, an arrangement which makes compulsory cesses unnecessary. It will teach the people to look upon irrigation as an insurance against seasons of short rainfall, and will cure them of the bad habit of waiting till their crop is actually threatened, and then crowding in with applications for water which it is difficult to comply with effectually.

23. *Roads and Communications.*—It is satisfactory to find that the road connecting Mohurbhunj with the Trunk Road running through Balasore has been completed in spite of the difficulties arising from the floods of the Burrabullung river. No mention, however, is made of the important road between Chandbally and Bhuddruck, to which the attention of the local officers was directed in the resolution on the report for 1876-77. Next to the ports themselves, the most important requirements of the trade of Orissa, are good roads connecting the ports with the interior of the country from which supplies must be drawn. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know what has actually been done to this road. Village roads should also be attended to, as this is one of the measures which especially brings home to the people the benefits they derive from the road cess.

24. *Education.*—The number of schools in Orissa rose from 2,170 to 4,546 during the year, and the number of pupils from 36,399 to 58,985. This increase is due to the introduction into Cuttack of the Midnapore system of managing primary schools, in consequence of which a large number of existing indigenous schools were enrolled as Government schools. In Cuttack alone the number of primary schools rose from 270 to 2,613, and the number of pupils from 5,282 to 28,491. It is satisfactory to find that primary education was already so well provided for in Cuttack. In Balasore, where the system of payment by results was introduced in 1876-77, the number of pupils in primary schools declined from 19,045 to 18,709, while the increase in the number of schools was only nominal. It is suggested that this may be due to the fact that in Cuttack the returns of schools are collected by the educational officers and are more complete than in Balasore where this is entrusted to the police. Except for this slight decline in Balasore, the progress of primary education in Orissa during the past year is most encouraging. Efforts should now be made to raise the standard moderately and to improve the system of teaching by introducing printed books. Judging from the zeal which the gurus are said to have displayed, there should be no difficulty in gradually carrying out these reforms. Care, however, should be taken not to raise the standard of the schools beyond the requirements of the classes by whom they are attended.

25. In higher education the results show a slight falling off during the year. In 1876-77 the Cuttack collegiate school sent up 20 candidates for the Entrance examination, of whom 15 passed. During the past year 16 candidates went up, but only eight passed. The zillah school of Balasore sent up eight pupils in 1875-76, of whom none passed, while only three passed out of nine sent up during 1877-78. This is far from creditable to the school.

26. *Local Committees.*—The working of the local committees is favourably reported on by all the district officers. The Collector of Balasore complains that attendance at committees is beginning to make serious demands upon the time of officials who have heavy work of other kinds to do. There is much truth in this remark; but it should be remembered that these committees are a chief means of educating the leading members of the native community in practical administration, and in this view form an important element in the work of a district officer.

27. *Post Office and Telegraph.*—The operations of the Postal Department during the year are stated to show considerable reductions in the cost of working, resulting in some cases in impaired efficiency. In particular the Commissioner complains of the delay caused by despatching banghy parcels to Orissa by sea, and suggests that such packets should be sent by the weekly steamer from Calcutta to Chandbally, and thence by the Government steamer *Pioneer* to Cuttack. This proposal will be communicated to the Postmaster-General for consideration and report. The Telegraph Department is said to have worked satisfactorily during the year. A new line from Cuttack to Jumboo

was opened, but it stops five miles short of False Point, and is therefore not sufficiently accessible to the traders for whose use it is intended.

28. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Commissioner reports favourably on the conduct of the zemindars in Orissa, and mentions Rajah Shamanund De, the Rajah of Parikood, and Baboo Kasinath Das, as deserving of special commendation.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—						
	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.	1st week of September 1878.	1st week of October 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bahaghatta	7,31,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100	3,28,700	2,76,000	3,20,600
Goltadanga	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500	32,500	33,750	20,600
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghat.	4,47,200	4,25,400	4,48,100	3,64,200	4,02,100	4,66,650	4,64,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700	8,950	13,600
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	90,500	1,05,900	97,700	79,000
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhudressur, and Chandernagore.	29,204	46,402	66,329	74,611	1,57,074	58,698	1,12,986
Total ...	19,26,294	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,28,974	14,30,748	15,09,786
On Railway premises both sides the river.	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)	3,716 (on 5th August.)	1,174 (on 2nd Sep.)	4,380 (on 1st Oct.)
On boats unloaded as by ...	65,149 (30th March to 1st April.)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	66,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)	27,328 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	18,220 (28th to 30th September.)
Port Commissioners' returns ...	19,538 (30th March to 1st April.)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,709 (1st to 3rd July.)	26,116 (2nd to 4th August.)	25,000 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	13,177 (28th to 30th September.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,462	15,98,990	15,91,083	14,85,150	15,45,563
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.	6 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Bardwan. Oct. 5 '78	1.47	Weather—bright and warm, with occasional showers. The rice crop throughout the district continues to promise very well.
	Culina ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	0.4	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.14	
	Rancegunge ...	0.61	
	2 Bankoora, " 5 "	0.30	During the early part of the week the sky was cloudy, but without rain; during the latter part the weather was warm and sunny. The state of the crops is good, and the prospects are still favourable. Epidemic fever has broken out a couple of miles west of Ajudhia.
PRESIDENTY DIV.	3 Beerbhoom, " 6* "	0.43	There has been a break in the rains, which is rather good than otherwise. The state and prospect of the crops continue very good.
	4 Midnapore, " 5 "	1.01	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	5 Hooghly, " 5 "	3.06	Weather—generally sultry; heavy rain on the 2nd instant. The <i>aus</i> crop is generally harvested. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice and other crops are good. Fever is very prevalent.
	Howrah, " 7† "	1.48	Showers rather more frequent than usual at this time of year. Prospects continue good over most of the district. In Doomjoor and Jugutbullubpore there has been some loss from flood. Prices are still very high.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	.....	Return not received.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	7 Nuddea, Oct. 5 '78	0.82	Weather—cooler in the morning and evening; hot and sunny during the day, with occasional rain. The <i>amun</i> crop is doing favourably. Jute is being steeped. Some of the high lands are being prepared for the winter crops.
	Meherpore ...	2.41	
	Choodadanga ...	2.40	
	Bongong ...	0.73	
	8 Jessore, " 5 "	0.86	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	Jhenida ...	1.33	Weather—fine, with the exception of a few heavy showers. The reports from Narnail and Khoolna have not been received. The prospect of the crops in the other sub-divisions is so far hopeful and good.
	Magoora ...	2.91	
	Bagirhat ...	1.75	
	9 Moorsheadabad " 5 "	0.45	
	Jalbagh ...	1.44	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	Rampore Hât ...	0.80	
	10 Dinagepore, " 4 "	0.64	Weather—hot and dry with slight rain. There was slight rain, but the succeeding dry weather has partly dried up the fifth flood in the station. No change in the prospect of the <i>haimanta</i> , jute, and sugarcane crops. Rice is selling from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahye, " 5 "	1.02	There has been heavy rain during the week throughout the district. The prospects of the <i>ghan</i> crop continue to be favourable, and have been much benefited by the rain. <i>Kalai</i> is being sown. Fever is reported from almost all parts of the district.
	12 Rangpore, " 4 "	0.47	Strong sun. Weather very favourable for the <i>amun</i> crop, the state and prospects of which are generally good. Public health is very good for the season of the year.
	Bagdogra ...	0.91	
	Kurigram ...	0.04	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	13 Bogra, " 5 "	1.59	Weather—good and seasonable. There was some rain during the early part of the week. <i>Aus</i> and jute have been harvested. <i>Amun</i> is doing well. The district is fairly healthy.
	14 Pubna, " 5 "	1.66	Weather—showery. The prospects of the crops continue good. Public health is good.
	15 Darjeeling, " 4 "	1.08	The rainfall has been greater this year than for many years past, but the rains seem to be pretty nearly over now. The <i>bhadai dhan</i> has been gathered in with fair results. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> (the principal crop) is in the ear and promises a good outturn.
	16 Julpigoree, " 5 "	0.53	The little rain which has fallen was very seasonable. Hot sun; cloudy towards evening, giving promise of more rain. No change to report in the prospects of the crops, which are very promising.
	Cooch Behar, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—fair, hot and close. The prospects of <i>haimanta dhan</i> continue satisfactory. The people are actively engaged in sowing tobacco seeds. The price of <i>bitri</i> rice has come down to Rs. 3-2. Public health is generally good.
	Meckligunge ...	12.7	
	Mathabhanga ...	0.55	
	Dinhatta ...	30.25	

* Report of 6th shows rainfall during week ending 5th.

† Report of 7th shows rainfall during week ending 5th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Div.	17 Dacca, Oct. 5 '78 Manickgunge Moonsheegunge (for week ending 2nd).	2.23 0.14 1.60	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 5 „ Goulundo Madaripore	2.58 1.95 0.61	Weather—showery, but of the rainfall noted in the Sudder, 2.10 inches fell on the 4th in about two hours. The <i>amun</i> crop promises exceedingly well.
	19 Backergunge, „ 3 „	1.39	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are excellent. The damage caused by insects in the south of the district appears to have been slight. There is a tendency to a fall in prices. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 4 „	1.51	Weather—seasonably hot, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop on the high lands are very fine, but the crops on the low lands have been much injured by inundation. The late floods have caused a panic in the bazars, and rice is not brought for sale. Rs. 8 per maund are demanded in places.
	21 Tipperah, „ 4 „ Brahmanbaria Chandpore	2.75 0.42 2.26	Rain on three days of the week; on the other days weather very sultry and oppressive. Owing to excessive inundation, the transplantation of rice has been interfered with in the north of the district. Generally speaking, however, the prospects of the <i>amun dhan</i> are good in most parts of the district.
Chittagong Div.	22 Chittagong, „ 3 „	1.61	Weather—warm, with seasonable showers. No change to report. The state and prospects of the crops are good.
	23 Noakholly „ 3 „	1.62	Weather—very hot. The reaping of the early rice crop has been completed and the transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. Prospects are good. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 1 „ Hill Tipperah, „ 2 „	3.58 1.48	Weather—rainy during the first part of the week and sunny during the latter part. The gathering of the <i>joom</i> paddy crop still continues. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good. Weather—very warm and steamy. The <i>amun</i> crop is getting on well. Two of three heavy falls of rain within the month will ensure a splendid outturn. Low fever is prevalent.
BEHAR.			
Patna Div.	25 Patna, Oct. 5 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good.
	26 Gya, „ 5 „ Nowada Aurangabad Jehanabad	Nil 0.10 0.98 Nil	The general appearance of the sky was partly cloudy and partly clear. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 91.6. The prospect of the <i>aghani</i> crop is favourable everywhere in the district. The ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> crop is going on. Public health is generally good. Health of the plough cattle is good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 5 „	0.11	Weather—hot in the day time; occasionally cloudy. The prospects of the crops are good, but in pergunnah Chowra some rain is wanted for the paddy. No reports from the sub-divisions of Sasseram and Bhubbanoah have been received.
	28 Durbhanga, „ 5 „	0.18	Weather—very hot and close. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. Prices are falling.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—hot. The rice crop is in good condition. The harvesting of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops is almost finished. The cultivation of <i>rubbee</i> lands has commenced.
	30 Sarun, „ 5 „ Sewan Gopalgunge	0.69 0.29 1.34	Weather—close and sultry. Slight rain fell at the beginning of the week. Fields are being prepared for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The winter rice requires more rain. Prices are rapidly falling. Fever is still prevalent.
Bhagulpore Division	31 Champaran, „ 5 „	0.02	Weather—hot and close during the day, but cool at night. The prospects of the crops are the same as reported before. The <i>bhadoi</i> has been commenced to be harvested, and the outturn is estimated at 14 annas.
	32 Monghyr, „ 5 „ Begusarai Jamui	0.08 0.63 0.50	Weather—hot, with little rain. The state and prospects of the crops are good, if there be rain.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ „	„ „	Return not received.
	34 Purneah, „ 5 „ Kisengunge Arrareah	0.06 0.11 0.45	Weather—fine and sultry. Clouds seem to promise more rain. The <i>bhadoi</i> has been nearly gathered in; the outturn is good. The winter crops promise well. Fever is prevalent.
	35 Maldah, „ 5 „	0.40	Intense heat during the week. Weather somewhat cooler on the 5th in consequence of a shower during the night. Paddy and <i>kalai</i> have been benefited by slight rain. Rivers continue falling. Fever is still prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Perghe, „ „	„ „	Return not received.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack,	...	Return not received.
	38 Pooree, Oct. 3 '78	4.36	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice is progressing well. Common rice sells at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers for the rupee. Exportation across the Chilka continues. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, .. 4 ..	1.85	Weather—calm and sultry; the showers are becoming fewer. The early sorts of rice are being harvested with fair outturn. The main crop is in good condition. Public health is normal. Cattle-pox and foot and mouth disease still prevail.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 4 '78	0.43	Weather—seasonable. There is little or no change to report. Everything so far is progressing favourably. Cholera has nearly disappeared.
41	Lohardugga, .. 5 ..	0.02	Dry weather—There has been little or no rain during the week. All the crops on the ground continue to look well, but rain is much wanted, as without a good shower the outturn of <i>dhan</i> is likely to be much less than 16 annas. Fever is still prevalent in Palamow.
	Palamow, ...	0.2	
42	Singbhoom, .. 4 ..	0.8	Weather—seasonable. Everything is most satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, .. 4 ..	0.55	Weather—hot. There was very little rain in the Sudder station. In the northern parts of the district the crops have been greatly benefited by a small shower which fell on the 4th instant. The crops are flourishing, but a little rain is urgently necessary. In the western parts of the district relief works are still kept up, and gratuitous relief given. The Deputy Commissioner, who has again visited Jargo, states that in that quarter the autumn harvest has been poor, and the low land prospects are not good, owing to insufficient rain and want of weeding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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1	Burdwan</

* Returns not received.

† Head-quarter prices not furnished. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, gram 8 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 17 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 13½ seers, common rice 11½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11½ to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 13 seers, best rice 10½ to 14 seers, common rice 11½ to 15½ seers, and gram 9½ to 13½ seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6½ to 7 seers, common rice 7½ to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	11 4	11 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	26 0	25 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	13 12	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	10 0	10 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Midnapore
...	Hooghly.*
...	Howrah.*
Central Districts.																		
...	...	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	66 0	61 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	10 0	10 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	24-Pergunnahs.
...	10 11	11 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 2	9 5	9 6	Nuddea.
...	10 4	10 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	12 0	12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 17 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 18 0 \end{array} \right\}$	120 0	100 0	120 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 8 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 8 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 0 \end{array} \right\}$	Moorshedabad.
...	9 9½	10 8	13 3	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Dinapore.
...	9 12	11 4	19 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 200 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 160 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 200 0 \end{array} \right\}$	240 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	8 9½	...	15 0	106 10	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	10 9	10 11	12 0	67 8	67 8	90 0	8 10	8 4	8 4	Bogra.
...	Pubna.*
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	Julpore.†
Eastern Districts.																		
...	10 8	10 0	14 8	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	8 11	9 0	Dacca.
...	13 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	9 0	8 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	Mymensingh.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20½ seers, best rice 6½ to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

G At Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 7 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9½ seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8½ to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 8 seers, common rice 6 to 9 seers, and gram 8½ to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
<i>Eastern Districts—(Contd.)</i>																									
21	Chittagong	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>BEHAR.</i>																									
25	Patna	16 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 8	8 0	8 12	13 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	12 0	11 4	17 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	12 8 to 13 0	12 4 to 13 1	16 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0	10 8 to 11 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	12 0	12 8	14 1	21 0	22 0	27 8	10 4	10 4	12 0	11 12	11 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sarun	13 0	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumpanu	11 0	11 8	17 0	...	19 0	25 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	12 6	13 1	12 6	21 0	13 6	21 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagnulpore	12 10	12 0	12 3	17 11	15 2	20 3	10 1	9 3	10 1	13 1	11 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	12 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	32 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>ORISSA.</i>																									
37	Cuttack	9 13	7 4	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 14	13 12†	13 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	7 14	7 4	11 13	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>																									
<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																									
40	Hazareebagh	9 8	9 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	12 0 to 17 0	0 8 to 11 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	9 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	30 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 18½ to 23½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, and common rice 12 to 15 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice 11½ to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8½ to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 8½ to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, murwa 22½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, best rice 8½ to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.						LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.						FIREWOOD.						SALT.						DISTRICTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.				Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

U In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 13½ seers, barley 15½ seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 11 seers, great millet 16½ seers, lesser millets 31½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 28½ seers, and gram 13½ seers.

V At Banka the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 11½ to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Y At Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 9½ seers, barley 13½ seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 10½ seers, mohwa 15½ seers, murwa 20½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 34½ seers, and gram 9½ seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 10 6	3 10 6	{ 3 12 6 to 4 0 0 }	2 8 6	3 0 6	1 10 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 4 0 }	4 0 0	4 0 0	{ 3 12 6 to 4 12 0 }	...	...	...
2	Serajunge*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 10 0	4 2 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	0 14 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 15 6	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	4 3 9	5 0 0	4 3 6	2 15 6	3 5 3	2 14 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 11 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 14 0	5 6 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	3 10 6	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th October 1878.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	1 10 8	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 0 6	1 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	$\left. \begin{matrix} 2\ 12\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 2\ 14\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	Serajungo*.
...	3 14 0	3 15 0	0 2 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	Dacca.
...	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 2 0	Nuraingungo.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 2 0	1 9 6	1 11 0	3 3 6	3 1 0	2 1 8	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	Balasore*.
...	Pooree.
...	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 15 3	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 15 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 4 3	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th Sept. to 5th Oct. 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 29th	10	29.862	29.84	84.5	79.8	80	E N E	2.5	...	K	c
		16	29.731	29.755	85.3	79.9	78	S	2.7	0.12	C, K	c
	30th	10	29.853	29.875	81.0	79.4	93	N N E	1.3	...	P	a, g, p, raining.
		16	29.704	29.725	88.4	81.0	71	S S W	4.2	0.17	C, K	c
	Oct. 1st	10	29.807	29.828	86.9	80.7	75	S W	4.3	...	CK, CS	c
		16	29.679	29.701	82.5	79.6	87	E	5.2	...	PC	c
	2nd	10	29.776	29.797	85.7	81.1	81	S W	2.2	...	K, PK	a, g
		16	29.655	29.677	83.1	79.0	83	N W by W	4.6	0.39	PC	c
	3rd	10	29.714	29.765	85.1	80.7	81	N W by N	1.8	...	K	c
		16	29.614	29.645	88.0	80.2	70	N E	3.7	...	K, C	c
	4th	10	29.751	29.774	86.9	80.2	77	S	2.0	...	K, C	c
		16	29.664	29.686	83.7	79.2	81	E	3.0	...	P, FK	a, g
	5th	10	29.719	29.771	85.4	80.3	79	N N E	6.0	0.32	K, FK	c
		16	29.619	29.671	81.4	77.6	84	E by N	9.0	0.34	PC, FK	a, t
SAUGOR ISLAND.	Sept. 29th	10	29.874	29.880	84.5	81.5	87	E N E	3	0.08	.....	passing showers during day.
		16	29.742	29.748	88	82	76	S S E	4	0.11	.....	ditto ditto.
	30th	10	29.859	29.865	88	82	76	S S E	5	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.734	29.714	88	81	73	S	8	0.10	.....	b, c
	Oct. 1st	10	29.846	29.822	88	81	80	W	5	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.692	29.698	87	81.5	78	E S E	8	...	.....	no remarks.
	2nd	10	29.750	29.746	88.5	83	78	W S W	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.619	29.655	90.5	83	72	W S W	8	...	.....
	3rd	10	29.751	29.757	88	83	88	N	1	...	.....	t, thunder and lightning.
		16	29.629	29.635	85.5	81	81	S	4	1.06	.....	threatening weather.
	4th	10	29.758	29.764	89	84	80	N N E	3	...	.....
		16	29.652	29.648	87	81.5	78	S S E	4	0.08	.....	t, l at distance.
	5th	10	29.770	29.776	88	81	73	N E	5	...	.....	dark, gloomy and threatening weather
		16	29.659	29.665	9.5	79.0	98	N E	8	0.36	.....	a, continuous rain.
CHITTAGONG.	Sept. 29th	10	29.816	29.908	86	81.5	89	C	2	...	.....	moist and muggy.
	30th	10	29.789	29.881	81	79	91	N N E	2	0.17	.....	a, moist and muggy.
	Oct. 1st	10	29.756	29.847	83	79.5	85	N	1	0.25	.....	g, ditto
	2nd	10	29.719	29.809	88	83	83	C	1	...	.....	sultry.
	3rd	10	29.679	29.770	85.6	80.5	84	W S W	1	...	.....	a, b, c
	4th	10	29.709	29.800	86	80.5	78	E S E	1	0.05	.....	moist and muggy.
	5th	10	29.712	29.803	84	79	79	E	3	1.24	.....	ditto
AKYAB.	Sept. 29th	10	29.871	29.865	86.5	83	86	N E	1	0.02	.....	t, l at distance.
	30th	10	29.851	29.842	86	81.5	82	N N E	1	0.17	.....	b, c
	Oct. 1st	10	29.693	29.715	84.5	81.5	87	N N E	2	0.62	.....	g, g
	2nd	10	29.777	29.798	86	82	84	E	2	0.09	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29.767	29.788	86.5	80	85	S E	2	0.16	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.749	29.821	84	80	91	S	3	0.62	.....	p
	5th	10	29.817	29.869	77	75	91	E	5	6.95	.....	c, continuous rain 12 hours.
PAISE POINT.	Sept. 29th	10	29.844	29.86	89	82	73	E N E	4	0.04	.....	no remarks.
	30th	10	29.846	29.861	89	81	77	E	4	0.15	.....	sultry
	Oct. 1st	10	29.832	29.847	85	80.5	81	C	3	...	.....	t, c
	2nd	10	29.799	29.814	87	80.5	74	W	3	...	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29.746	29.761	88.5	81.5	73	W	4	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.751	29.766	87	80	72	N W	7	...	.....	threatening weather.
	5th	10	29.748	29.763	83	81	31	N W	7	0.34	.....	dark gloomy weather.
VIZAGAPATAM.	Sept. 29th	10	29.782	29.813	85.5	80	78	N E	1	0.80	.....	t, l at distance
	30th	10	29.793	29.821	85	80	79	E S E	4	0.40	.....	d, t, l at distance
	Oct. 1st	10	29.804	29.845	84	80	83	S E	2	0.59	.....	d, passing showers during day.
	2nd	10	29.788	29.819	85.5	78.5	72	N W	1	0.10	.....	b, c
	3rd	10	29.752	29.783	86	79.5	74	W S W	2	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.740	29.780	86	80	76	W N W	3	1.0	.....	t, l at distance.
	5th	10	29.759	29.791	84	78.5	77	N W	3	1.10	.....	ditto
CUTTACK.	Sept. 29th	10	29.847	29.888	83.5	78.5	79	W S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	30th	10	29.806	29.847	83	79	81	S S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	Oct. 1st	10	29.748	29.789	81	79	79	S W	10	0.14	.....	b, c
	2nd	10	29.810	29.851	82.5	77.5	79	S W	11	1.68	.....	passing showers
	3rd	10	29.820	29.871	83.4	78	77	S S W	10	0.44	.....	ditto
	4th	10	29.800	29.841	81.5	79.0	77	S S W	15	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.906	29.947	82.5	78.5	83	S S W	9	0.05	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th September to 5th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.			Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Sept.	29th	153.5	29.812	81.0	86.8	5.0	77.8	79.4	0.979	78.6	91	Till 7-15 A.M. S, till 11 A.M. E N E through S E and E, till 2 P.M. E, till midnight S through S E.	48	0.12	Day cloudy, night clear, <i>w</i> and <i>p</i> .
"	30th	153.7	784	81.7	88.5	10.0	78.5	79.7	0.988	78.9	91	Till 3 A.M. S, till 11 A.M. N N E through E and N E, till 3 P.M. S through E and S E, till 6 P.M. W by N through S W, till midnight E S E through S W and S.	58	0.17	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , and <i>w</i> .
Oct.	1st	154.6	743	81.3	88.5	9.5	79.0	79.5	0.982	78.7	91	Till 8 A.M. E S E, till noon W by N through S and S W, till midnight E by S through S and S E.	76	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> , <i>t</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	2nd	107.0	711	81.5	85.7	6.7	79.0	79.5	0.982	78.7	91	Till 8 A.M. E by S, till 11 A.M. N through S and W, till 12-45 P.M. S W by S through N W and W, till midnight S E by E through W, N and E.	64	0.39	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>f</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	3rd	151.9	692	82.3	89.9	11.9	78.0	79.7	0.982	78.7	89	Till 8 A.M. S E by E, till noon N W by N through E and N, till midnight S S E through N, N E and E.	51	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	4th	154.4	708	81.0	89.7	10.8	78.9	79.2	0.972	78.4	91	Till 8-30 A.M. S S E, till 10-30 A.M. S, till 4 P.M. chiefly E and N E through S E, till midnight S E by E.	52	0.32	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>w</i> and ☐
"	5th	149.1	701	80.2	89.6	11.8	77.8	78.5	0.953	77.8	92	Till 8 A.M. S E by E, till 2 P.M. chiefly N through E and N E, till midnight E by N through N E.	95	0.34	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>p</i> and <i>w</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.737
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 29.753

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 81.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 83.2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 12.1
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 89.9

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 91
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 83

The total fall of rain from 29th September to 5th October 1878 ... 1.34
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 1.74
The total fall from 1st January to 5th October 1878 ... 55.89
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 60.27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast; *g* dark gloomy weather; *p*, passing temporary showers; *t* thunder; *w* wet, for dew; *f* fog; ☐ Lunar corona.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1878.

			Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.677		
The average pressure of 25 years	...	...	29.686		
The highest pressure during the month	...	...	29.865	29th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	...	...	29.451	22nd	46h.
The range of pressure during the month	...	...	0.414		
<hr/>					
The mean temperature of the month	...	...	81.9		
The average temperature of 25 years	...	...	83.2		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	93.3	20th	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	75.5	23rd	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	17.8		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	9.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	12.3	4th & 20th.	
			%		
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	90		
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	0.982		
The average humidity of 25 years	...	...	85		
The average vapour tension of 11 years	...	...	0.984		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	7.12		
<hr/>					
			Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	10.92		
The average fall of 50 years	...	...	10.66		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	6.20	22nd	
			Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	20		
The average number of rainy days of 25 years	...	...	21		
<hr/>					
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	...	...	113.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	55.0		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	158.5	13th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	69.8	13th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	76.0		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	3.0		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	4.5	3rd	
<hr/>					
			Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	118.4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	361.0	22nd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	38	22nd	11 to 12h.
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—					
N16, NE42, E156, SE92, S222, SW131, W36, NW17, Calm 8.					

The results of the observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th October 1878.

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of August 1878.

Increases.

Jute ... Mds. 10,188
The new jute is just beginning to find its way into the market. By far the largest proportion of the weight shown was despatched from one station, Darwani.

Seeds ... Mds. 579
The movement in this staple of traffic is fairly local, presumably for sowing purposes.

Sugar ... Mds. 943
There was a considerable demand in Calcutta for this article during the month for local consumption and the favorable rates ruling induced despatches.

Cotton ... Mds. 12
This weight represents the total traffic in this staple during the month, as nothing was carried under this head during July.

Tea ... Mds. 4,838
The total weight of this staple lifted during the month under review reached 8,560, being 3,024 maunds in excess of any previous month and as shown above 4,838 over last month's despatches.

Tobacco ... Mds. 2,167
This increase is almost entirely due to heavy despatches of the new crop from our Rungpore station for export to Burmah.

Decreases.

Ale ... Mds. 58
The upward despatch of Commissariat Beer still continues, but the total quantity sent forward this month fell somewhat short of last.

Food-grain ... Mds. 22,919
I regret to have again to record so large a falling off in this staple. The enquiries I have made on the subject tend to show that the total absence of demand either for export or local consumption has helped to throw what is being carried into the hands of the Manjees, (Boat owners). With no turn in the market to be taken advantage of, the cheapest and, for the time being, the most convenient mode of transit boat is selected, as the roads to most of our stations are still impassable.

Ginger ... Mds. 1,561
The total absence of demand in the Calcutta market for this article has, for the time being, checked despatches.

Gunny-bags ... Mds. 18
This falling off is trifling and only worthy of notice as tending to show that the movement in food-grains, although not being conveyed by rail, is still considerable.

Railway material ... Mds. 13,960
This falling off, as I have before explained, is the natural result of the construction of line nearing completion.

Salt ... Mds. 613
During the whole of the month the total weight carried under this head has only reached 146 maunds as against 759 maunds in the previous month. The decrease is caused by the boats carrying it at a very low rate as a return load.

Other goods ... Mds. 1,616
The decrease under this head is made up almost entirely by short despatches of through booked miscellaneous consignments from Eastern Bengal Railway.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1878.

STAPLES.	JULY 1878.		AUGUST 1878.		Total, July.	Total, August.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	511	.....	453	.....	511	453	.....	58
Cotton ... ..	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Food-grain	2,187	37,600	1,520	15,348	39,747	16,968	.....	22,919
Ginger ... ..	.....	3,281	.....	1,720	3,281	1,720	.....	1,561
Gunny-bags	213	131	47	270	344	326	.....	18
Hides ... ..	.....	214	9	94	214	103	.....	115
Jute ... ..	.....	3,537	.....	13,745	3,537	13,745	10,188	.....
Piece-goods	432	304	574	93	736	667	.....	69
Railway materials	37,657	1,977	21,474	4,200	30,634	25,674	.....	13,960
Salt	231	528	54	92	759	116	.....	613
Seeds	181	65	406	329	216	825	579	.....
Sugar	183	1	1,103	22	184	1,127	943	.....
Tea ... ..	.....	3,722	.....	8,560	3,722	8,560	4,838	.....
Tobacco	4	2,902	.....	5,073	2,906	5,073	2,167	.....
All other goods	3,840	8,554	3,714	2,064	7,394	5,778	.....	1,616
Total	45,439	57,940	29,458	51,610	1,03,279	81,077	.....	22,202

G. M. DRURY, Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SAIDPUR, the 23rd September 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 31.

Latest return received	Name of Railway	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878
			25th August 1878.	24th August 1878.	To 25th August 1877.	To 24th August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1878.								
7th September ..	Northern Bengal ..	219		11,665 0 0		4,90,690 0 0	4,90,690 0 0	.....
31st August	Tirhoot ..	78	6,550 0 0	6,633 0 0	1,76,284 0 0	2,43,529 0 0	1,07,245 0 0	...
7th September	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,351 0 0	2,607 0 0	71,652 0 0	85,143 0 0	13,491 0 0	....
24th August	Nallhati ...	27½	1,490 0 0	1,154 0 0	54,014 0 0	60,651 0 0	2,637 0 0	....
	Total ...	352½	10,391 0 0	21,459 0 0	3,05,950 0 0	9,20,013 0 0	6,14,063 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LIBERALITY OF BABOO JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.

No. 6209, dated Fort William, the 13th September 1878.

Memo. by A. W. CROFT, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with reference to his office No 2893, dated the 23rd August 1878, with a recommendation that the offer may be accepted and notified in the *Gazette*.

Dated Utterpara, the 7th September 1878.

From—BABOO JOYKRISTO MOOKERJEE,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN furtherance of the object contemplated by the resolution of the Government of Bengal published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th of June last, I have the honor to state that I wish to award, at present experimentally for two years, four prizes of Rs. 50 each to the students who shall stand first in the list of successful candidates in each of the four subjects embraced by the proposed examination, and that I also wish two of these prizes to be known as the "Juggo Mohun Mookerjee Prizes," and the other two as the "Parbutty Dabee Prizes." I shall send you the amount of the first year's prizes as soon as I am informed that the offer has been accepted.

Should these prizes be appreciated by those for whose benefit they are created, I shall be glad to take steps for perpetuating them.

No. 3569, dated Calcutta, the 14th October 1878.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 6209 of the 13th September 1878, regarding four prizes of Rs. 50 each offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee for the encouragement of private students of Sanskrit; and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee for this example of his public spirit and liberality.

2. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 12 '78	0.15	Weather—hot. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The crops would be benefited, however, by a little more rain.
	• Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	Nil	
	Bood-Bood ...	1.29	
	Rancegunge ...	0.32	
	Jehanabad ...	0.30	
	2 Bankoora, „ 12 „	Nil	Cold nights. Weather bright and clear by day. Midday heat in the shade about 87°. The <i>aus</i> crop has been reaped, and the outturn has been fair. The rest of the crops on the ground will suffer unless they get rain soon. Epidemic fever is still bad in the east of the district.
	3 Boerbhoom, „ 13* „	0.20	
	4 Midnapore, „ 12 „	0.23	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	5 Hooghly, „ 12 „	3.07	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The harvesting of <i>aus</i> is nearly completed; the outturn is fair. The <i>amun</i> crop continues to promise well. The prospects of the other crops are generally good. Ploughing and manuring for the potato crop has commenced. Fever is prevailing everywhere
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, „ 14† „	0.10	Days very sultry; mornings getting cooler. Enquiries made into the result of the recent floods show total loss of crops just round the Rajapur bheel, and slight loss in villages lying further back. The entire damages may be put at 5 to 6 annas in Doomjoor and 4 annas in Juggutbulbupore and Ampta. The loss elsewhere has been trifling. The <i>amun</i> which is growing is first-rate. The Rajapur villages had a good <i>boro dhan</i> crop.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs Oct. 12 '78	0.09	Weather—very hot during the day, but getting cooler at night. The state and prospects of the crops are still very good. Fever is common.
	7 Nuddea, „ 12 „	1.12	Weather—hot and sunshiny with occasional rain. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good everywhere. Some slight injury has been done to the winter crops by the late rains.
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	
	Meherpore ...	0.38	
	Chooadanga ...	2.20	The weather has been fine and seasonable with some rain. It has cleared up and denotes the coming in of the cold weather, yet it has been rather hot. The <i>amun</i> crop is doing well. The gathering of <i>aus</i> has been completed. The winter sowings have commenced in some places. Though some damage has been caused in Magoora and Bagirhat by insects, the prospects are good.
	8 Jessore, „ 12 „	0.59	
	Jhenida ...	1.66	
	Magoora ...	0.20	
	Narail ...	0.25	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	Bagirhat ...	0.50	
	9 Moorshedabad „ 12 „	0.58	A storm of rain and wind passed over the station on the night of the 10th instant; the remainder of the week was fine and bright. <i>Amun</i> bids fair to be a heavy crop with a few showers towards the end of the month. The land is being broken up for cold weather crops, and the general prospects are decidedly good.
	Lalbagh ...	0.98	
	Rampore Hât ...	0.48	
	Jungipore ...	Nil	Sharp showers. Weather cooler. <i>Aus</i> rice is harvested. It is an average crop. The prospects of <i>amun</i> rice are fair. Damage is caused in parts of the district from the heavy floods to the extent of four annas.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 11 „	1.13	
	11 Rajshahye, „ 12 „	0.38	Weather—now and then cloudy. The mornings and evenings are becoming cool. The cutting of <i>aus</i> is finished. The prospects of the standing <i>amun</i> crop are said to be promising. The price of common rice has risen to 13 kutchas seers per rupee at Nattore.
	12 Rungpore, „ 11 „	1.05	The weather is getting cool, though the afternoons are still hot. The state and prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are generally good. Public health is remarkably good for this season of the year.
	Bagdogra ...	1.77	
	Kurigram ...	0.56	
	13 Bogra, „ 12 „	0.10	Weather—hot and dry, with slight rain during the early part of the week. South-east wind is prevailing. The <i>amun dhan</i> is in good condition, and will, it is hoped, turn out well. <i>Mashkalai</i> is being sown. The health of the people generally keeps fair.
	14 Pubna, „ 12 „	1.26	Weather—fine, with some showers. The prospects of the crops are the same as before. Public health is good.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 12 „	2.05	The rainy weather still holds out, but it appears to be breaking up. The crops in the Hills and the Terai are progressing favourably.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 12 „	0.38	Weather—seasonable; the condition and prospects of the crops are everywhere reported to be very satisfactory.
	Cooch Behar, „ 10 „	1.20	Weather—fair and not so hot as in the previous week. The prospects of late rice continue favourable. Tobacco seeds have been sown. If there be no more rain for some time, the people will be able to prepare their fields for the cold-weather crops. The price of rice continues high.
	Meckligunge ...	1.8	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—(Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Oct. 12 '78 Moonsheegunge (for week ending 9th). Manickgunge for week ending 11th).	5.78 5.50 0.27	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 13* „ Gbalundo „ „ Madaripore „ „	1.79 0.63 3.58	Weather—fair. North wind has set in, but the weather is still hot. The rivers are rapidly falling. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are everywhere good. Some sorts of paddy are beginning to be reaped, especially in thana Bhanga.
	19 Backergunge, „ 10 „	8.85	Heavy rain on four days of the week. The weather has now brightened up. Prospects are good. The rainfall has been most favourable to the <i>amun</i> rice, which promises to be a crop of exceptional excellence. Betel-nut, cocoanut and sugarcane have turned out well, and are being largely bought up for exportation. There is a tendency to a fall in prices. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 11 „	5.40	Heavy rain, except in Attia. Weather close. The high lands are very favourable; the crops on the low lands have been damaged more or less. The river is falling fast.
	21 Tipperah, „ 11 „ Brahmunbaria „ „ Chandpore „ „	4.32 3.64 9.66	A violent storm, resembling a cyclone, passed over the district on the night of the 6th instant, but little damage has been done by it. It was accompanied by very heavy rain, especially in the south of the district. The weather has since been fair and hot. Slight injury has been done to sugarcane in the west of the district by the heavy storm of the 6th. The <i>amun dhan</i> crop everywhere is in good condition.
CHITTAGONG Divn.	22 Chittagong, „ 10 „	6.38	Weather—very rainy. The transplanting of <i>amun</i> is finished. The crops are promising very well in all places save Harbang outpost, where insects are reported. Prices are nevertheless high, and rice is being imported.
	23 Noakholly „ 10 „	5.35	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the early rice crop is completed. Transplantation of the <i>amun</i> crop is nearly at an end. Prospects are favourable. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 8 „	3.62	Weather—rainy throughout the week, with occasional sunshine. The cotton pods have been much damaged by the rain of the week, and a poor out turn is therefore anticipated. The harvesting of the joom paddy crop still continues. The plough cultivators' paddy crop is doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 10 „	4.03	Heavy rain and a gale of wind blowing from the north-west on the night of the 6th and the morning of the 7th until 10 A.M. No damage has been done. The weather has been calm since. The rainfall of the week will be of great benefit to the <i>amun</i> crop. Prospects are excellent everywhere.
BEHAR.			
PATNA Divn.	25 Patna, Oct. 12 '78	Nil	Weather—hot. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	26 Gaya, „ 12 „ Aurungabad „ „ Nowada „ „	Nil Nil Nil	Sky clear. No clouds. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 96.2° The prospects of the <i>aghani dhan</i> are favourable, but the sub-divisional officer of Aurungabad reports that more rain is wanted. The ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> crops is going on. A few cases of cholera are reported from Arwal; the public health otherwise is good. The condition of the plough cattle is good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—hot in the day, but cool in the night and morning. The reaping of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop is over, with very good outturn. Rain is urgently wanted to ensure the <i>aghani</i> crop. Fever is slightly on the increase.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 12 „	1.10	Weather—cool. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices are falling.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 12 „	0.92	Weather—very hot. The rice crop continues in very good condition. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings have commenced. No rain has fallen in the sub-divisions this week, but during the week ending 4th instant, 2.25 inches fell at Seetampurhee and 0.74 at Hajepore, which were not mentioned in last week's report.
	30 Saran, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; east and west wind. The prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice are favourable; but rain is wanted to accelerate a healthy growth. Sugarcane is doing well. Fields are being prepared for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices are stationary. Fever is still prevalent.
	31 Chumparan, „ 12 „	0.29	Weather—hot during the day; but cool at night. The prospects of the crops are excellent. Early rice is brought to market. The prices of food-grains are steadily falling.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BEHAR DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, Oct. 12 '87	Nil	Weather—hot, with heavy dew. All prospects are good. There was apparently no need of rain this week.
	Begusserai ...	0.92	
	Jamui ...	0.50	
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>bhadoi</i> is being harvested with excellent outturn. The prospects of the rice crop are unusually good. Fever is prevalent.
	34 Purneah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—still hot, but fair. The prospects of the crops are good.
	Kissengunge ...	0.61	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	
	35 Maldah, „ 12 „	0.35	The heat is still great during the day. The nights are getting cooler. Rain is wanted for the <i>aman</i> and <i>kalai</i> crops, though no particular injury has been done to them as yet. Fever is still prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 13* „	0.71	No rain at Deoghur and Godda during the week. A shower fell at Rajmehal on the 11th, and there was appearance of more rain at the time of report. Generally the winds were variable, inclining to the north and west, and there is a feel of the cold weather. During the day the sun is very hot. Everything at present promises well. A little rain would do good to the high land <i>dhan</i> and help ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> .
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 12 '78	0.72	Weather—hot and fair. Everything is progressing well at present, but it is hoped that more rain will fall in the course of the next ten days.
	38 Pooree, „ 10 „	3.19	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice is progressing well. Common rice sells at 11 ³ / ₁₀ to 18 ³ / ₁₀ seers for the rupee. Exportation continues. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, „ 11 „	0.65	The weather continues calm and sultry. The harvesting of the early sorts of rice progresses satisfactorily. The main crop is promising. Cattle disease still exists in some quarters.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazareebagh, Oct. 11 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The days are hot, but the mornings and evenings are cool. The prospects of the rice crop would be materially improved for the better if we could have a good heavy shower of rain or two immediately. Sun and wind combined are drying up the fields, and the <i>dhan</i> crop on the high grounds must suffer.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear. The nights are getting cold. All crops promise well. More rain would give a bumper harvest.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—beginning to get cool; seasonable. There has been no rain to talk of since the 20th September. A good shower is much wanted, but there is no sign of one coming. Unless rain falls and that, too, very shortly, much harm will be done to the crops which up to date are splendid. Sickness is disappearing.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 12 „	0.06	The cessation of rain has been somewhat sudden. The weather is bright and hot. The state and prospects of the crops are generally fair, but one more good fall of rain is required. The ryots in the neighbourhood of Purulia and in other parts of the district are irrigating their crops.

* Report of 13th shows rainfall during week ending 12th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th October 1878.RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan ...	0.69	5.22	1.06	58.92	5th Oct.	
		Culwa ...	0.25	7.20	0.21	61.92	ditto	
		Culna ...	2.83	5.70	Nil	60.11	ditto	
		Blood-Blood ...	1.29	6.23	1.43	53.02	ditto	
		Rancegunge ...	1.24	1.92	0.32	47.29	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.74	10.61	0.30	60.41	ditto	
	Baukoora ...	Baukoora ...	0.57	4.20	0.30	52.00	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Soorae ...	1.28	5.16	0.43	60.88	ditto	
		Hetampore ...	0.31	14.77	0.88	68.87	ditto	
		Roypore ...	0.31	10.30	0.24	68.26	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1.58	Not recd.	Not recd.	39.63	21st Sept.	
		Tumlook ...	2.49	ditto	ditto	46.11	ditto	
		Ghattal ...	0.61	ditto	ditto	41.31	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.12	ditto	ditto	37.82	ditto	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.74	4.41	1.41	41.85	5th Oct.	
		Hooghly ...	0.66	11.55	3.17	84.32	ditto	
Howrah ...	Serampore ...	1.10	15.69	1.64	73.66	ditto		
	Howrah ...	1.35	6.00	1.48	58.12	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Malleshiaka ...	1.48	9.71	Not recd.	40.08	28th Sept.	
		Saugor Island ...	1.93	3.54	1.79	53.58	5th Oct.	
		Alipore ... { Observatory	1.05	7.28	1.31	55.01	ditto	
		Dispensary	0.84	8.23	2.24	62.91	ditto	
		Jail	0.93	8.32	2.29	62.52	ditto	
		Busacerhat ...	0.35	4.30	0.86	63.02	ditto	
	24-Pergunnahs	Baraset ...	1.58	14.65	2.09	58.63	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.56	2.90	Not recd.	56.59	28th Sept.	
		Barripore ...	1.21	4.58	0.81	55.15	5th Oct.	
		Satkhina ...	0.60	4.71	0.61	60.82	ditto	
		Barriackpore ...	1.08	Not recd.	1.20	57.18	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	1.56	8.60	1.38	61.90	ditto	
		Kishnaghur ...	0.51	Not recd.	Not recd.	55.13	21st Sept.	
		Bongong ...	0.60	5.91	0.83	64.00	5th Oct.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	8.70	Not recd.	51.37	28th Sept.	
		Choodanga ...	0.20	7.03	1.45	76.37	5th Oct.	
Nuddea ...	Kooshita ...	0.42	Not recd.	1.00	61.85	ditto		
	Rannaghat ...	0.65	5.21	1.95	69.73	ditto		
	Jessore ...	2.96	6.21	0.70	66.95	ditto		
	Narail ...	1.09	3.20	Not recd.	48.16	28th Sept.		
	Khoolna ...	0.95	2.65	ditto	59.18	ditto		
	Jhenidah ...	0.83	8.80	0.75	60.19	5th Oct.		
	Bagirhat ...	2.10	2.35	1.10	65.94	ditto		
	Magoorah ...	0.34	10.03	1.75	68.12	ditto		
	Berhanpore ...	1.38	9.06	0.45	61.98	ditto		
	Rampore Haut ...	1.40	1.73	0.80	60.08	ditto		
Moorshedabad ...	Lallbaza ...	0.18	5.91	1.08	51.67	ditto		
	Jungypore ...	0.61	4.98	0.50	52.01	ditto		
	Azimungunge ...	0.25	6.16	0.20	54.93	ditto		
	Lalgolla ...	1.73	5.31	0.88	53.13	ditto		
	Kandee ...	0.87	6.61	0.47	60.56	ditto		
	Dinagopore ...	0.22	1.40	1.77	70.18	ditto		
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagopore ...	Raigunge ...	0.96	1.71	0.79	68.99	ditto	
		Maldah ...	Nil	1.52	0.10	52.13	ditto	
	Maldah ...	Chanchal ...	0.05	1.71	1.11	55.21	ditto	
		Bauleah ...	Nil	9.17	1.02	69.74	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Nattore ...	0.49	9.10	0.17	76.51	ditto	
		Rungpore ...	Nil	5.30	0.61	119.14	ditto	
	Rungpore ...	Bhabanigunge ...	ditto	3.81	Nil	90.70	ditto	
		Kurigram ...	ditto	14.30	0.04	128.39	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bagdogra ...	0.26	13.77	1.77	111.83	ditto	
		Bogra ...	Nil	3.75	1.59	76.68	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0.91	10.60	0.18	53.03	ditto	
		Nowkhilla ...	0.17	9.43	0.30	67.36	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Panchbibi ...	Nil	7.40	Nil	81.84	ditto	
		Pubna ...	0.80	6.64	1.01	73.08	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Serajgunge ...	Nil	4.30	0.80	55.58	ditto	
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	0.49	6.33	1.62	123.19	ditto
Hospital	0.49		6.39	1.62	115.33	ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	Nil	11.07	0.53	142.57	ditto	
		Boda ...	1.15	12.85	Nil	119.42	ditto	
		Buxa ...	0.56	10.67	4.30	207.46	ditto	
		Titalya ...	0.76	10.43	6.00	131.72	ditto	
Cooch Behar Tribu-	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	19.30	0.04	103.80	ditto		
tary States.								

Not received 22nd to 29th September.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.—continued.										
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		1878.			
		Dacca	{ Telegraph Office...	1.02	3.86	1.18	57.53	5th Oct.		
			{ Hospital	1.28	5.39	2.95	76.33	ditto		
		Moonsheegunge	...	2.40	2.70	0.60	82.18	ditto		
			Manickgunge	...	0.02	0.70	0.16	62.94	ditto	
		Furreedpore	Furreedpore	...	1.07	3.98	2.63	61.42	ditto	
			Goalundo	...	0.75	4.53	2.19	71.95	ditto	
			Madaripore	...	1.43	4.05	0.22	64.35	ditto	
		Backergunge	Burrial	...	1.58	Not recd.	Not recd.	57.17	21st Sept.	
			Perozepore	...	2.08	ditto	ditto	68.81	ditto	
			Patoakhalley	...	1.11	ditto	ditto	68.20	ditto	
			Bhola	...	1.09	ditto	ditto	71.12	ditto	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	...	0.92	13.13	0.41	95.93	5th Oct.	
			Jamalporo	...	Nil	7.86	0.67	94.76	ditto	
			Atia	...	0.29	13.68	0.27	64.01	ditto	
			Kishoregunge	...	0.02	9.18	0.38	80.12	ditto	
		Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	...	0.73	9.88	1.71	97.92	ditto	
			{ Jail	...	0.86	8.69	2.78	93.23	ditto	
			Cox's Bazar	...	0.79	11.31	1.50	103.75	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Noakholly	Noakholly	...	40.2	Not recd.	1.66	85.93	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.	
		Fenny	...	3.90	ditto	1.61	91.56	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	...	0.01	4.74	0.28	70.41	ditto		
		Brahmunbariah	...	0.40	1.58	0.33	66.55	ditto		
	Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Rungamtee Hill...	...	4.34	5.95	3.55	86.50	ditto	From 17th February.	
	Ruma	...	2.85	9.20	Not recd.	75.97	ditto			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	...	2.20	3.02	2.63	71.39	ditto			
BEHAR.										
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	...	0.72	0.91	Nil	39.85	ditto		
		Behar	...	0.34	1.38	0.73	37.98	ditto		
		Bach	...	1.43	1.94	0.17	43.00	ditto		
		Dinapore	...	0.14	2.71	Nil	37.68	ditto		
	Gya	Gya	...	1.01	4.60	ditto	40.80	ditto		
		Nowadah	...	1.25	0.30	ditto	39.42	ditto		
		Aurangabad	...	1.97	0.54	0.98	32.16	ditto		
		Jehanabad	...	0.72	Nil	Not recd.	39.95	28th Sept.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	...	0.79	4.35	0.11	37.46	5th Oct.		
		Sasaram	...	0.86	0.92	0.15	34.30	ditto		
		Buxar	...	Nil	2.35	Not recd.	24.76	28th Sept.		
		Blubooah	...	0.74	0.60	Nil	32.05	5th Oct.		
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	...	0.07	1.77	ditto	34.19	ditto		
		Hajepore	...	0.40	1.29	ditto	29.83	ditto		
		Seotamurhee	...	0.34	3.89	ditto	43.03	ditto		
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	...	0.10	1.30	0.18	34.19	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee	...	0.25	2.83	0.73	42.95	ditto		
		Tajpore	...	0.70	4.26	Nil	46.61	ditto		
	Saran	Chupra	...	0.21	3.13	0.69	28.79	ditto		
		Sewan	...	0.54	3.04	0.29	32.81	ditto		
	Chumpanun	Motiharee	...	Nil	2.32	Not recd.	39.92	28th Sept.		
		Bettiah	...	0.21	3.89	ditto	35.14	ditto		
		Segowlee	...	0.08	3.80	ditto	43.75	ditto		
	Monghyr	Monghyr	...	0.08	3.12	ditto	41.52	ditto		
		Begoesera	...	0.09	1.80	ditto	36.76	ditto		
		Jamsoore	...	1.89	2.95	ditto	42.00	ditto		
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	0.88	1.49	Nil	45.97	5th Oct.		
		Soo-pool	...	0.50	Not recd.	0.70	49.35	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September.	
		Mandehpoora	...	Nil	7.80	0.80	60.94	ditto		
		Banka	...	0.65	3.17	Nil	60.34	ditto		
		Sonbursa	...	0.19	3.72	1.45	59.38	ditto		
	Purneah	Purneah	...	0.10	1.55	Not recd.	63.42	28th Sept.		
		Kissengunge	...	Nil	4.84	ditto	83.99	ditto		
Arsarah		...	ditto	3.10	ditto	89.12	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	...	0.60	Not recd.	ditto	47.13	21st Sept.			
	Rajmehal	...	Nil	ditto	ditto	94.97	ditto			
	Droghar	...	0.37	ditto	ditto	51.77	ditto			
	Jamtara	...	2.50	ditto	ditto	34.04	ditto	From 30th June not recd. 11th to 17th August.		
	Pakour	...	0.18	ditto	ditto	35.25	ditto	From 8th July.		
Godna	...	3.66	ditto	ditto	58.83	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 21st Sept. in-ber 1878.	Rain from 22nd to 25th September 1878.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
						Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	1.28	0.63	Not recd.	40.13	28th Sept.	Not recorded 28th July.	
		Jajpore	Not recorded.	ditto	ditto	20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	1.90	3.30	ditto	38.70	28th Sept.		
		Jagatsingapore	1.70	4.60	ditto	50.83	ditto		
		False Point	3.65	2.74	0.55	39.43	5th Oct.		
	Pooree	Pooree	4.70	2.15	Not recd.	32.59	28th Sept.		
		Khurdah	2.61	Not recd.	ditto	37.15	21st Sept.		
	Balasore	Balasore	2.27	ditto	ditto	45.37	ditto		
		Bhadrack	3.76	ditto	ditto	53.98	ditto		
		Jollasore	2.33	ditto	ditto	40.69	ditto		
		Sorah	1.88	ditto	ditto	51.70	ditto		
		Chandbally	1.97	ditto	ditto	45.33	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	1.93	0.49	ditto	38.43	28th Sept.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	1.77	0.65	0.88	41.23	5th Oct.	From 4th August. From 5th August.
			{ Dispensary	0.82	1.37	0.22	41.20	ditto	
		Sitagnurrah		0.87	1.13	1.38	22.63	ditto	
		Pachamba		1.50	1.62	0.20	49.32	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill		0.85	0.68	Not recd.	3.74	28th Sept.	
		Ranchee		3.33	Not recd.	ditto	39.38	21st Sept.	
	Singbhoom	Palamow		0.59	ditto	ditto	28.54	ditto	
		Chyebassa		1.47	0.24	0.18	47.26	5th Oct.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia		4.30	Not recd.	0.61	55.45	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th September. Ditto ditto.
		Govindpore		0.65	ditto	0.85	48.67	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	Sylhet		Nil	4.04	5.03	153.95	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar		2.06	2.58	Not recd.	80.31	28th Sept.	Not recorded 16th to 29th June.
		Golghat		0.12	1.15	ditto	76.85	ditto	
		Jorhat		Nil	0.13	ditto	66.22	ditto	
		Akyao		2.93	4.21	8.93	107.96	5th Oct.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar		Nil	Nil.	Nil	24.98	ditto	
		Jaipur		0.80	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
Sambhar			Nil	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto		

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th Oct. 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velo- city.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 6th	10	29.737	29.759	80.7	78.0	88	N	5.5	...	P, FK	<i>o, g, d</i>
	16	10	29.698	29.629	85.1	79.4	77	N W by W	7.0	0.03	C, CK	<i>c</i>
	7th	10	29.759	29.780	86.0	81.8	82	S S W	3.8	...	C	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.681	29.682	87.0	81.2	77	S by W	6.0	...	C	<i>c</i>
	8th	10	29.791	29.812	87.3	82.2	80	S	5.5	...	CS, K	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.699	29.720	89.6	82.3	72	S	8.3	...	K, CS	<i>c</i>
	9th	10	29.811	29.832	87.3	82.0	79	S S W	3.3	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.704	29.725	90.3	77.0	52	W	5.5	...	CS	<i>c</i>
	10th	10	29.824	29.845	86.3	79.0	75	W S W	4.0	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.684	29.706	87.8	78.0	63	W by N	3.2	...	PK, K	<i>c</i>
	11th	10	29.827	29.849	84.7	78.0	73	N W	1.5	0.13	K, FK	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.701	29.722	88.0	80.0	69	W	2.2	...	K	<i>c</i>
SINGOR ISLAND.	12th	10	29.854	29.875	85.9	78.0	69	N	5.3	...	K	<i>c</i>
	16	10	29.743	29.764	84.5	77.7	66	E by N	7.0	...	K	<i>c</i>
	Sept. 6th	10	29.744	29.751	83.5	81.0	89	N N W	4.0	0.10	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	16	10	29.628	29.634	86	81	80	N	8.0	...	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	7th	10	29.776	29.782	88	83	80	S W	10.7	0.06	.....	<i>p</i>
	16	10	29.672	29.678	89	83	77	S S W	8.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	8th	10	29.808	29.814	88.0	84.0	84	S S W	9.3	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	16	10	29.714	29.720	89	83.5	78	S S W	12.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	9th	10	29.816	29.822	87.5	82.0	78	S W	7	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	16	10	29.714	29.724	89	83	77	S S N	8	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	10th	10	29.832	29.838	88	83	80	N W	5.3	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	16	10	29.691	29.709	88.5	81.0	71	W S W	8.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
CHITTAGONG.	11th	10	29.832	29.834	88	80	69	N W	2.7	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	16	10	29.710	29.716	90	81	66	N N W	8	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	12th	10	29.849	29.855	87	80	72	E N E	4	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	16	10	29.743	29.749	88.5	80.0	68	E N E	8	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	Sept. 6th	10	Not	recd.								
	7th	10	29.722	29.814	80	78	91	Calm	8.0	3.84	.....	<i>o, continuous rain 12 hours.</i>
AKYAB.	8th	10	29.774	29.865	86.0	81	80	E S E	2	...	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	9th	10	29.767	29.858	86	80	76	N E	2	...	.....
	10th	10	29.790	29.882	78.5	77.5	95	Calm	2.0	0.56	.....	<i>b, c, p</i>
	11th	10	29.778	29.870	82.5	79	85	E	4	0.01	.....	<i>o, threatening weather.</i>
	12th	10	Observations erroneous									
	16	10										
FAIR POINT.	Sept. 6th	10	29.813	29.865	81.5	79.0	89	S	4.0	2.40	.....	<i>g, p</i>
	7th	10	29.848	29.870	78	77	95	N E	4.0	3.26	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	8th	10	29.851	29.872	85	81.5	85	E	2.0	0.64	.....	<i>p</i>
	9th	10	29.821	29.845	85	80.5	81	E	2.0	0.01	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	10th	10	29.813	29.864	85.5	82.0	85	E	3.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	11th	10	29.840	29.861	86	82.5	86	E	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
VIZAGAPATAN.	12th	10	29.833	29.854	87	83.5	86	E N E	2	...	.....	<i>b</i>
	Sept. 6th	10	29.785	29.890	78	77	95	S W	8.0	1.18	.....	<i>o, g</i>
	7th	10	29.770	29.795	87	80	72	W	5.0	...	.....	<i>g.</i>
	8th	10	29.821	29.836	90	83	73	Calm	3	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	9th	10	29.810	29.825	90	83	73	W	4	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	10th	10	29.822	29.837	89	81	69	W N W	2.0	0.08	.....	<i>b, c</i>
COLOMBO.	11th	10	29.841	29.850	88	79	66	N	3	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	12th	10	29.854	29.869	88	78	62	N E	5	...	.....	<i>b</i>
	Sept. 6th	10	29.791	29.823	83.5	81.5	91	W N W	1	0.10	.....	<i>moist and f.</i>
	7th	10	29.783	29.815	84.0	78.0	75	S W	...	...	.....
	8th	10	29.831	29.862	84	79	79	Calm	...	...	.....	<i>f</i>
	9th	10	29.813	29.849	86	79	72	N W	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
CALCUTTA.	10th	10	29.829	29.860	85.5	78.0	70	.....	1	0.40	.....	<i>t, l at distance.</i>
	11th	10	29.819	29.850	86	74	55	N N E	...	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	12th	10	29.836	29.867	85.5	72.5	51	S S E	1	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	Sept. 6th	10	29.912	29.983	84	79.5	81	S W	8.0	0.78	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	7th	10	29.945	29.986	84.5	79.5	77	W S W	7.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	8th	10	29.953	29.994	84	78.5	77	W S W	7.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
THE 13th OCTOBER 1878.	9th	10	29.935	29.976	80.5	77.0	85	W S W	11	0.19	.....	<i>o, b, c</i>
	10th	10	29.934	29.975	81.5	77.5	83	S W	9.0	...	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	11th	10	29.900	29.941	82	78	83	S W	10	0.23	.....	<i>b, c</i>
	12th	10	29.876	29.917	82.5	78.5	83	S W	7	0.13	.....	<i>o, b, c</i>

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1878.		⊖	Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%				Inches	
Oct.	6th	109.4	29.081	79.5	89.4	11.0	77.5	78.0	.940	77.4	93	Till 4.30 A.M. E by N, till midnight N W by W through N E and N.	99	0.02	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>w</i> , <i>f</i> . ☽	
"	7th	156.1	.709	82.2	88.8	11.5	77.3	80.4	1.012	79.6	91	Till 9 A.M. N W by W, till midnight S by W through W and S W.	84	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, <i>w</i> .	
"	8th	151.5	.741	83.7	90.2	13.0	77.2	81.3	1.037	80.4	89	S	111		Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>w</i> .	
"	9th	151.7	.758	83.5	91.0	11.4	79.6	79.1	.935	77.2	81	Till 10 A.M. S, till 4 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight W N W through W.	82	...	Day chiefly clear, night clear, <i>w</i> .	
"	10th	148.8	.760	81.8	89.0	11.3	77.7	78.2	.919	76.7	85	Till 9.15 A.M. W by N, till 3 P.M. S through S W, till midnight N W by N through S W and W.	75	...	Chiefly clear, <i>w</i> and <i>p</i> .	
"	11th	148.0	.773	81.7	88.4	11.2	77.2	78.1	.916	76.6	85	Till 10 A.M. N W by W, till 6 A.M. W, till 8 A.M. N E by E, through S W and N; till midnight N W by N through N.	51	0.13	Chiefly clear, <i>f</i> , <i>w</i> and <i>d</i> .	
"	12th	153.1	.806	81.3	89.3	12.2	77.1	77.6	.898	76.0	84	Till 7.30 A.M. N W by N, till midnight E N E through N and N E.	60	Nil	Day chiefly clear, night clear and <i>w</i> .	

* Fell at 7-20 P.M. of the 10th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	29.747
			29.804

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	82.0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	82.6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	13.9
	91.0

	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	87
	81

	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th October 1878	...
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	0.15
The total fall from 1st January to 12th October 1878	1.29
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	56.04
	61.65

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast; *g* gloomy; *d* drizzling rain; *t* thunder; *w* dew; *f* foggy; ☽ Lunar corona; *p* passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 14th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Rs. A. P.	Coach- ing.		Merchan- dise.	Tot	
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.						
Total traffic for the week ..	129,247½	1,63,463 3 3	15,167 12 10	9,92,568 30	1,43,541 10 0	40,657 19 8	6,09,000 13 3	47,020	80,120½	127.		
Or per mile of railway ..	129 4 9	129 4 9	11 17 0	1,03,26,274 0	1,03,26,274 0	346 9 4	31 15 5	475 14 1	553,952½	791,525½		
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,508,816	17,28,309 13 0	158,428 8 0	1,03,26,274 0	1,03,26,274 0	375,584 2 10	58,25,591 5 9	600,972½	871,645½	1,315.		
Total for 13 weeks	1,637,063½	18,93,775 0 3	173,596 0 10	1,15,18,842 30	1,15,18,842 30	416,242 2 6	64,34,598 3 0	600,972½	871,645½	1,472.		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	135,357	1,75,388 0 3	16,077 4 8	13,14,134 30	1,26,960 9 0	39,128 17 9	6,02,248 9 3	44,903	86,387	131.		
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..	...	137 0 9	12 11 3	...	333 8 10	30 31 6	470 9 7	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,656,252½	19,68,899 6 1	180,482 8 10	1,07,62,289 10	1,07,62,289 10	607,584 11 4	85,07,094 10 6	576,556	1,350,103	1,926.		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ..	110,861½	2,17,450 6 0	19,352 19 0	8,24,905 30	3,57,427 3 0	32,764 3 2	5,74,877 9 0	45,747½	74,808½	120.	
Or per mile of railway ..	...	169 14 8	15 11 6	...	279 4 8	25 12 1	449 3 4	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,637,063½	18,93,775 0 3	173,596 0 10	1,15,18,842 30	1,15,18,842 30	416,242 2 6	64,34,598 3 0	600,972½	871,645½	1,472.	
Total for 13 weeks	1,777,925	21,11,225 6 3	195,578 19 10	1,23,44,718 20	48,98,250 5 9	4,13,006 5 8	70,09,475 12 0	646,719½	946,454	1,593.	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	129,227½	1,86,089 2 11	17,058 1 8	12,98,180 30	3,96,794 2 6	36,372 15 11	5,82,882 5 5	45,630	84,786	130.	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..	...	145 6 6	13 6 7	...	310 0 11	28 8 5	455 7 5	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,785,480	21,54,987 9 0	197,510 10 6	1,80,60,470 0	70,24,989 6 11	6,43,957 7 3	91,70,976 15 11	622,186	1,434,889	2,057.	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ..	4,853	15,579 13 3	1,428 3 0	1,24,124 10	33,144 15 0	3,065 15 9	49,044 12 3	4,778½	7,841	12.6	
Or per mile of railway ..	...	69 10 1	6 7 8	...	149 7 7	13 14 0	219 1 8	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	56,871½	1,50,868 10 0	13,829 12 6	7,36,388 10	2,27,559 10 9	20,539 12 9	3,78,478 4 9	52,559½	56,683½	109.2	
Total for 13 weeks	61,724½	1,66,448 7 3	15,257 15 6	8,60,512 20	2,61,004 9 9	23,925 8 6	4,97,453 1 0	57,337½	64,524½	121.8	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	6,332	19,686 13 9	1,804 12 7	2,26,976 20	59,720 10 0	5,474 7 10	70,407 7 9	4,980	9,189	14.1	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..	...	87 15 10	8 1 4	...	266 14 6	24 9 4	314 14 4	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	76,009	1,81,984 15 1	16,681 19 0	20,03,596 0	7,19,841 0 6	65,893 15 3	9,00,825 15 7	59,441	136,534	255.9	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ..	5,090½	14,798 12 3	1,356 11 1	1,66,059 0	45,546 14 0	4,175 2 7	60,315 10 3	4,440½	11,847½	16.	
Or per mile of railway ..	...	66 2 3	6 1 3	...	203 9 0	18 13 2	269 11 3	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	61,724½	1,66,448 7 3	15,257 15 6	8,60,512 20	2,61,004 9 9	23,925 8 6	4,97,453 1 0	57,337½	64,524½	121.	
Total for 14 weeks	66,815	1,81,247 3 6	16,614 6 7	10,26,571 20	3,06,551 7 9	28,100 11 1	4,97,798 11 3	61,787½	70,372½	138.	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	5,420½	18,413 2 0	1,687 17 5	2,64,367 10	64,093 7 6	5,921 19 8	83,016 9 6	4,662	11,608	16.	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..	...	82 4 9	7 10 11	...	288 11 8	26 9 4	371 0 5	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,129½	2,00,398 1 1	18,369 16 5	31,66,963 10	7,83,444 8 0	71,815 14 11	9,83,842 9 1	64,103	203,142	272.	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 35.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			1st September 1877.	31st August 1878.	To 1st September 1877.	To 31st August 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
31st August	Northern Bengal	219	290 0 0	12,169 0 0	290 0 0	5,02,859 0 0	5,02,859 0 0	...
31st August	Tirhoot	78	6,238 0 0	6,684 0 0	1,82,522 0 0	2,89,213 0 0	1,06,691 0 0	...
14th September	Calcutta and South-Eastern	24	1,653 0 0	2,324 0 0	73,304 0 0	87,468 0 0	14,164 0 0	...
	Nalhati	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...
	Total	325	8,180 0 0	21,177 0 0	2,56,116 0 0	8,70,540 0 0	6,23,424 0 0	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.— FORESTS.

Darjeeling, the 21st October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for the year 1877-78.

The report is again late in submission, owing, it is explained, to the adjustments in the annual accounts rendered necessary by orders of the Comptroller-General. It is, however, both full and interesting, Dr. Schlich having endeavoured, in view of his approaching transfer from Bengal, to place on record all the information regarding the reserves and their treatment that could be of use to his successor and to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of expressing his regret at the prospect of losing Dr. Schlich's services, and his high appreciation of the progress that forest conservancy has made in Bengal under that officer's able and conscientious supervision.

2. The only new forest area inspected during the year was that of the Koderma reserve, in the north of Hazarcebagh, which was notified as a reserve

forest in July 1876, without having been subjected to detailed examination. The result of the Conservator's inspection in February 1878 went to show that the forest is in a very poor and reduced condition, and that it is desirable to release from the reserved area some 24 square miles of country in order to provide a supply of wood for the neighbouring villagers, who could then be excluded without hardship from the remaining area.

3. Only 40 square miles of forest were added to the Government reserves during the year, bringing the total area up to 3,430 square miles. It is in contemplation, however, to take up an extensive tract in the Chittagong Hills, and to increase the area considerably in Darjeeling and Julpigoree; while, on the other hand, the forests in the Damin-i-Koh have been made over to the care of the local officers. At the close of 1878-79 it is expected that there will be 4,406 square miles of forest under this Government, of which 823 square miles lie in the lower Himalayas and the adjoining Terai and Dooars, and the rest in Chittagong, the Sunderbuns, Chota Nagpore, and Shahabad. The open Sunderbun forests, which are Government waste, are also to be declared a protected forest and to be managed by the Forest Department. In view of this extension of forest conservancy in Bengal, the propriety of dividing the province into two Conservators' charges has been mooted and is advocated by Dr. Schlich. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to have one Conservator only, who should be at the head-quarters of Government, and to strengthen the staff of trained Deputy Conservators, but it may not be possible for the Government of India to arrange this.

4. The reserved forests as they now stand may be thus classified:—

	Square miles.
1. Sâl forest, with savannah, mixed forest, and lower hill forest containing sâl	1,090½
2. Khair and sissu forest	113½
3. Upper hill forest	75
4. Sundri forest	1,581
5. Chittagong mixed forest	570
Total	3,430

5. Demarcation was extended over 323 square miles during the year, and there are now only eight square miles in Darjeeling, 18 in Julpigoree, and 460 in Chota Nagpore remaining to be demarcated out of the 3,430 miles already taken up.

6. The policy of the Conservator has been to divide the forest charges into small manageable areas such as one executive officer can properly administer. He considers that there should be ten such charges in Bengal, to manage which two Conservators and 13 other superior officers are required. The present sanctioned scale gives nine officers of the rank of Assistant Conservator and upwards, and (say) two Sub-Assistant Conservators. Even if there be only one Conservator allowed, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Dr. Schlich in thinking that some increase of the forest staff will very soon be required.

7. For subordinate establishments of all kinds a lump sum of Rs. 3,500 per mensem is at present sanctioned, but this must be raised to Rs. 4,000 to enable the department to manage the areas now being added.

8. It is satisfactory to observe that there were during the year only 112 prosecutions for breach of forest rules as against 233 in 1876-77. The Conservator reports that the decrease is owing to forest protection having become more effective, and he considers that the few attempts made to violate the rules prove that forest conservancy does not press too hardly upon the people. The great majority of the cases occur in the Sunderbuns, where, however, conviction is difficult owing to the immense area under forest and the existence of private grants in the neighbourhood of the Government reserves. In 95 Sunderbun cases, conviction followed in only 26. In 17 cases instituted elsewhere, conviction followed in 11.

9. The forest officers cut during the year 55½ miles of new fair-weather roads in Kurseong, Buxa and Chittagong, besides repairing 63 miles of old road in Buxa and Kurseong and clearing 250 miles of boundary paths. The Conservator again refers to the advisability of opening out the old Teesta Valley road.

A survey of this route has already been ordered, and a good bridle-path will be constructed on general grounds.

10. During the year 111 acres were added to the plantations, making the total area 524 acres. The chief plantations are those of oak, chestnut, magnolia, and walnut (144 acres) in Darjeeling; of teak, toon, sâl, and sissu (406 acres) at Bamunpokri (in Kurseong) and Sitapahar (in Chittagong); and of sâl (36 acres) in Buxa. Systematic planting for the maintenance of the firewood supply of Darjeeling will now be undertaken, and 30 acres have already been planted in June and July 1878.

11. Dr. Schlich reproduces, in paragraph 29 of his report, a communication from Dr. King, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, showing the result of the continued experiments carried on with certain economic plants and trees. There can be no doubt that neither the encalypti nor the carob tree are at all likely to thrive in the Gangetic delta. The prospects of Para and Ceara rubber plants are more promising. But neither the baobab nor the bamboo can be cultivated so as to yield a cheap paper stock. Some information should have been given by Dr. King as to the character of the plants grown from the seed supplied by Dr. Forbes Watson in October 1876. Though the seed was received without name, it is presumed that the plants, which have germinated to the number of 2,354, can be identified. The seedlings of *Prosopis pallida* would seem to be fairly thriving.

12. The year under review was particularly unfortunate as regards fires owing to continued dry and windy weather. Arrangements were made to protect 122,728 acres, but failed as regards 43,894 acres. The sum spent on fire protection during the season was Rs. 1,983. This is a most important part of the duty of the Forest Department, and it will be better to spend even more money if it will secure success in keeping out fires.

13. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in Bengal for the last seven years are given in the following table—

YEARS.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1871-72	87,260	67,506	19,754	106
1872-73	1,16,090	63,554	54,136	106
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,407
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,545
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,430

Upon this Dr. Schlich remarks—"These figures show that the revenue has been nearly doubled during the year under review, and the cash surplus has risen from Rs. 10,712 to Rs. 1,71,251. The value of stock on hand has fallen by Rs. 14,913: hence the value of the year's transactions amounts to Rs. 1,56,338, as compared with Rs. 87,468 in 1876-77, so that a great improvement has taken place in every respect. The Conservator feels confident that the surplus in future years will be still greater, and that the Government forest estates in Bengal may now be said to have become a source of permanent and increasing returns to the State."

14. Arranging the receipts and charges of 1877-78 according to the main budget heads, they show as follow:—

Receipts.		Rs.	Charges.		Rs.
Departmental timber operations.	From wood brought to dépôt by departmental agency; from confiscated, drift and waif wood	1,70,621	Cost of timber operations by the department and in recovering drift; half the total cost of departmental cattle, plant and tools, and one-quarter the total cost of the establishment		1,24,366
Other revenue	From wood removed by private purchasers, &c.; from minor produce and miscellaneous	2,61,742	Cost in connection with removal by private purchasers; collection of dues on minor produce; miscellaneous charges; one-quarter of total cost of cattle, plant and tools, and half the cost of establishment		74,068
Formation, protection, and improvement of forests			Cost of forest organization; treatment and creation of forests; works for development of forests; one-quarter of total cost of cattle, plant, and tools, and one-quarter cost of establishment		62,678
Total		4,32,363	Total		2,61,112

Upon these results the Conservator remarks—

“ From these figures it follows —

“ 1st.—That the departmental timber operations have yielded a surplus of Rs. 46,255, equal to 27 per cent. of the receipts on account of timber sold from depôts, although the expenditure charged against these operations includes a portion of the pay of establishments, &c., of the Palamow, Sunderbuns, and Chittagong divisions, where no departmental timber operations have been conducted.

“ 2nd.—In spite of our having spent Rs. 62,678 on the formation, protection, and improvement of the forests, we have still a cash surplus of Rs. 1,71,251, which is equal to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts.”

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that forest conservancy in Bengal may now be reckoned an assured success from a financial point of view, and, as it is elsewhere stated that with proper management the Government reserves will suffice to meet the wants of by far the greater portion of the province, there is every reason to be satisfied with both the present position and future prospects of the department.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to note that so many officers of the department, including the Conservator himself, suffered in health during the year, and that one very promising officer, Mr. Bonham Carter, died of dysentery contracted upon duty.

16. In the foregoing paragraphs the working of the department has been treated as a whole. The leading facts in connection with each of the forest divisions may now be briefly noticed.

I. The Darjeeling Division.—The division known in former years by this name has now been sub-divided into three forest charges, styled the Darjeeling, Teesta, and Kurseong divisions. In the division of *Darjeeling* proper there are at present 26 square miles of gazetted reserves, but the area will by the end of the current year be 38 square miles, stocked with oaks, chestnuts, magnolias, laurels, maples, and a great variety of other trees. The maple is assuming a very important place in the forests near Darjeeling, yielding as it does a very fair firewood, and being raised with the least amount of trouble. It will in future form the main standby in reproductive measures, the more valuable trees being planted here and there among the maple woods. There are now five acres under Spanish chestnut at Rungaroon, but the results are not satisfactory, and it is not intended to send more seed of this kind to Bengal.

17. The large and growing demand for firewood and charcoal for the cantonment and station of Darjeeling, and the tea gardens near, made it necessary to bring the working of the forests entirely under departmental control, and to exclude private purchasers from the forests entirely. The Conservator is thus able to clear and thin the blocks systematically, and to plant them up again. During the year 1,67,173 maunds of firewood and 5,872 maunds of charcoal were sold at an average cost of Rs. 24-2-3 per 100 maunds, giving a profit of about Rs. 8 per 100 maunds.

18. The receipts of this division were altogether Rs. 49,790, and the charges Rs. 36,692; the result being a surplus of Rs. 13,098.

19. *II. The Teesta Division.*—This division has not yet been fully formed. A large area in the Daling sub-division is about to be added to it, which will raise the area from the present figure of 61 square miles to 255 square miles. It will then be sub-divided into two charges—(1) the Teesta division, with 132 square miles, and (2) the Daling division, with 154 square miles. These areas contain all the various classes of forest found in the Darjeeling district at all elevations, and the lower ranges at any rate are certain to prove very valuable. This is not, however, as yet a paying division, its receipts being only Rs. 1,946, against an outlay of Rs. 10,188. But it is expected that the demand for timber, firewood and charcoal, likely to arise from the opening out of tea gardens in the Daling sub-division, will very soon bring the balance to the right side of the account.

20. *III. The Kurseong Division.*—This division comprises the reserves lying on the outer hills from Kurseong downwards, and in the adjoining

Terai. The total area, after adjustments with the Teesta division, and including certain blocks purchased from private parties since the close of the year, will amount to 75 square miles. There is no oak or rhododendron in this division, but with that exception most of the characteristic trees of the district are found. In the Terai, sâl is the prevailing wood, and there is also a good deal of khair and sissu on the river banks. The management of this division is peculiarly difficult, owing to the unhealthiness of the Terai and lower hills. It includes the Bamunpokri plantation already noticed, which now covers an area of 215 acres. In this originally only teak was planted, which so far was not done badly, but toon, sâl, and sissu have since been added. A few plants of mahogany were tried, but only three are now alive. The total outlay on planting up to date has been Rs. 28,118, and by 1880 it will probably amount to Rs. 35,000, after which the plantation will, it is hoped, be self-supporting. The expenditure will have been about Rs. 160 per acre, and, considering that the locality is one where the rank grasses have to be cleared five or six times each season, the Conservator thinks it not excessive, especially as every stick from the plantation will command a ready sale. A small plantation of India-rubber trees is also thriving. Fortunately, although the division suffered severely from fires, Bamunpokri escaped; but the average cost of this protection for the last two years has been 12 annas 6 pie per acre.

21. This division has supplied during the year large quantities of timber for the Northern Bengal State Railway and for the construction of bridges on the Ganges-Darjeeling road. Indeed, the Conservator is of opinion that these forests have now been overworked, and that the cutting of sâl should, if possible, be reduced for a year or two, until the extra cuttings of 1877-78 have been made up. The receipts of the division were Rs. 98,451, and the charges Rs. 45,930; showing a net surplus of Rs. 52,520, or Rs. 543 per square mile of the area actually worked.

22. *IV. The Julpigorce Division.*—This division consists of the forests between the rivers Teesta and Tursa in the Western Dooars. The area will at the close of this year amount to 169 square miles. It stood at 140 square miles on the 1st April 1877, and 12 miles were added in 1877-78. The forests suffered severely from fires during the year, no less than 5,900 acres having been burnt. These forests were much exhausted when taken up, and it was intended not to work them for large timber for at least 25 or 30 years. But the demand for sleepers for the Northern Bengal State Railway compelled the cutting of sâl both in 1876-77 and 1877-78. The receipts of the division were Rs. 12,580, and the charges Rs. 16,546. It is hoped to make it pay its expenses in future by the sale of firewood, charcoal, &c., to the tea gardens in the neighbourhood.

23. *V. The Buxa Division.*—The Buxa reserves cover an area of 250 square miles between the Tursa and Sunkos rivers in the Western Dooars. In this division an attempt is being made to protect the reserves from fire by planting a thick belt of sâl, 100 feet broad, along the boundary. Good progress is being made with this, but meantime the injury done by fires is very great, no less than 36,440 acres having been burnt in the year out of an area of 103,900 acres sought to be protected. The Conservator observes, however, that the people in the neighbourhood of the forests are beginning to understand better the necessity of caution in setting fire to grass and to co-operate better with the department. He is sanguine of success eventually.

24. This division also has felt the demand for sleepers and timber for the Northern Bengal State Railway, and 2,776 green trees and 1,932 dry trees and pieces were cut during the year. The actual receipts were, however, only Rs. 37,153, against charges amounting to Rs. 50,658. This deficit is, however, owing to the fact that Rs. 12,095 were disbursed during the year on account of former years, and that a large stock of sleepers cut and carted during the year were only made over and paid for in April. The division is now really a surplus division.

25. *VI. The Palamow Division.*—The blocks of forest to be reserved in this division were re-arranged during the year so as to secure greater compactness. It now comprises 216 square miles—179 in Palamow and 37 in Shahabad. There are difficulties in connection with the boundaries of the Rhotas block in Shahabad, which the revenue authorities are now investigating.

Nothing has yet been done in this division beyond demarcation. The forests need rest, and only minor produce and a small quantity of timber to meet local requirements can be sold. The receipts of the year were Rs. 1,006, and the charges Rs. 16,088.

26. *VII. The Sunderbuns Division.*—The area of the reserves is here unchanged, amounting to 1,581 square miles. The area outside the reserves, used chiefly for fuel forest, is to be shortly placed under departmental management as a protected forest, and the establishment will have to be reorganised accordingly. But, meantime, great progress has been made in checking the removal of wood without payment. Thus, in 1876-77, the department had cognizance of the removal of only 43,18,157 maunds, but in 1877-78 it collected dues on 91,03,250 maunds. The receipts were Rs. 1,73,999, and the charges only Rs. 33,453; giving a surplus of Rs. 1,40,546, or Rs. 89 per square mile. The actual charges made are extremely low—one anna per maund for sundri timber, and one pice per maund for any other timber and firewood.

27. *VIII. The Chittagong Division.*—The present area of the reserves in Chittagong is 570 square miles, but it is in contemplation to increase the reserves to 1,350 square miles; and it has been decided in any case to give over all the rest of the district forests to the management of the Deputy Commissioner, reducing the rate of river tolls on produce from these open tracts to a small *ad valorem* fee. The Sitapahar plantation in this division has now 185 acres under teak. With this it is proposed to mix toon, and it is intended to plant jarul in the lower parts of the reserve where teak does not flourish. The reserves have not yet been worked for timber, and the income from river tolls during the year showed a still further falling off as compared with 1876-77, the receipts being Rs. 57,378 and charges Rs. 27,132; giving a surplus of Rs. 30,246, against Rs. 39,445 in the previous year, Rs. 64,953 in 1875-76, and Rs. 98,608 in 1874-75. The people have been suffering from bad seasons, and there is an import of cheaper timber from Arrakan.

28. *IX. Koderma and Saranda Pir.*—The Koderma reserve in Hazareebagh is to be reduced to 36 square miles. Nothing has yet been done in it or in the Saranda Pir reserve of 400 square miles in Singbhoom.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT UPON THE LAND REVENUE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE
YEAR 1877-78.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—.

The Board's report upon the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces
for the year 1877-78.

The Board again complain of the delay in the submission of the divisional reports. These delays are almost invariably caused by the want of proper arrangements in the district and sub-divisional offices. Until district officers insist on their sub-divisional officers submitting their reports strictly up to time, they cannot hope to get the district reports out upon due date, the divisional and departmental reports are delayed, and Government finds itself annually reviewing facts that are stale, and giving orders that only take effect a year after the event that called them forth. The Lieutenant-Governor is determined to enforce greater punctuality in future, so far as it may be possible for Government to enforce this, and orders will shortly issue to that end.

2. The chief features in the land revenue administration of the year have been the operations under the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, and the introduction of the Public Works Cess Act II (B.C.) of 1877. It was only in April 1877, towards the close of the six months' term of grace allowed by the notifications under the first of these Acts, that proprietors of estates came forward generally to comply with its provisions. The work thrown thereby upon Collectors and their establishments has been extremely heavy and will be noticed in detail below.

3. The total number of estates on the revenue roll in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77, is shown in the following table :—

Class of estates.	1877-78.	1876-77.
I.—Permanently settled estates	... 136,228	132,571
II.—Temporarily ditto	... 7,560	7,498
III.—Government estates	... 2,569	2,432
IV.—Ryotwari tracts	... 23	27
	146,380	142,528

The increase in Class I is said to be mainly due to partitions of estates in the Behar division. Of the total increase of 3,657 estates, 3,284 would seem to be accounted for in this way. Of the remainder, 332 are explained by the separate enrolment in Dacca and Backergunge of blocks hitherto lumped up with other estates, while 41 estates were added in Mymensingh, which had been omitted by mistake. No explanation is given of the fluctuations in the number of estates under Classes II, III and IV.

4. The Board remark that the increasing number of estates, and the increasing number of shareholders who make separate payments, have caused serious embarrassment in the treasury and account departments of many districts. A committee is now sitting to consider whether it may not be possible to simplify the system of land revenue accounts, and strengthen at the same time the treasury establishments. Something has also been done to prevent further increase of work by amalgamating the accounts of the road cess and Public Works cess to a certain extent.

5. The current land revenue demand for the year, including malikana, revenue of police lands, and quit-rents of tributary mehals, stood thus, as compared with 1876-77, for each class of estates :—

				1877-78.	1876-77.
				Rs.	Rs.
Class	I	...	...	3,23,37,283	3,24,05,915
"	II	...	...	24,01,457	23,00,897
"	III	...	...	16,38,545	15,39,444
"	IV	...	...	5,18,682	4,81,085
Total				3,68,95,967	3,67,27,341

The demand shows fluctuations in nearly every district, but these are for the most part nominal, caused by transfers and adjustments of account. The report should have stated clearly the amount of the actual increase, but the only fact noted is that in Midnapore an increase of Rs. 60,000 is due to the settlement officers' proceedings, and that some further unspecified sum is due to the settlement of Tooshkhally and other estates. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know what department was to blame for the failure to inform the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh of the increased rental of the Kurhurbaree mines, referred to in paragraph 13.

				Rs.	6. The arrear demand was Rs. 20,73,191,*
* Class	I	...	...	9,18,606	against Rs. 17,87,823 of the year preceding.
"	II	...	...	3,92,458	The total demand of the year was thus
"	III	...	...	6,48,651	Rs. 3,89,69,158.
"	IV	...	...	1,13,473	
Total				20,73,191	

7. The current collections in each class of estate compare thus—

				1877-78.	1876-77.
				Rs.	Rs.
Class	I	...	...	3,16,24,007	3,15,40,506
"	II	...	...	21,63,506	21,06,082
"	III	...	...	10,63,036	10,80,301
"	IV	...	...	4,20,244	3,94,153
				3,52,70,793	3,51,21,042

The percentage on current demand was 95·59, against 95·85, or slightly in favour of 1877-78. The arrear collections were in—

				Rs.
Class	I	...	...	8,16,078
"	II	...	...	2,20,909
"	III	...	...	3,66,225
"	IV	...	...	91,661
				14,94,873

or 72·10 per cent., against 78·23 in 1876-77. Current and arrear collections together were Rs. 3,67,65,666, or 94·34 per cent. of the total demand, against 94·81 in 1876-77. The general result was slightly less favourable than in 1876-77.

8. The remissions granted during the year aggregated Rs. 84,056 thus—

				Rs.
In class	I	...	...	8,598
"	II	...	...	3,888
"	III	...	...	58,363
"	IV	...	...	13,206

Dividing according to the character of the remission, the tables show—

		Rs.	Rs.
Nominal remissions	...	17,888	48,818 in 1876-77.
Remissions of right	...	44,306	18,236 "
Ditto of grace	...	21,862	9,063 "
		84,056	76,117

Remissions of right and of grace show a large increase. They are due to diluvion, sale of B class railway lands revenue free, taking up of lands for public purposes, redemptions, unoccupied holdings, and the like. They were heaviest in the 24-Pergunnahs, where they amounted to Rs. 15,507, and were swelled by the transfer of an estate to the Suburban Municipality. Remissions of grace were largest in Pooree—Rs. 15,067—where lands lay waste owing to the temporary falling off in the salt manufacture.

9. The unrealised balances at the close of the year were as follow :—

			Rs.			
In class	I	...	8,07,206	or	2.42	per cent. of the gross demand,
"	II	...	4,05,612	or	14.51	" "
"	III	...	7,99,575	or	32.96	" "
"	IV	...	1,07,043	or	16.93	" "
			21,19,436	or	5.43	" "

against Rs. 19,19,294 at the close of 1876-77.

Of the total balance, Rs. 20,26,039 were in course of realization, and much has been collected since the year closed. About Rs. 93,397 will ultimately have to be remitted.

10. Under the heading of *permanently settled estates*, Class I, the heaviest balances were due in the following districts :—

					Rs.
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	1,92,644
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	1,59,177
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	94,731
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	40,632

The first three districts were the only ones in which the percentage of collection to total demand fell short of 95 per cent. Of the gross arrears, Rs. 1,00,433 represent revenue, the payment of which was suspended in Chittagong in consideration of damages done by the cyclone of 31st October 1876. Rs. 1,44,428 were being realised under the sale laws, Rs. 18,640 of this being in Backergunge, which also suffered from the cyclone. Of the remaining balance (Rs. 5,62,345), Rs. 2,49,290 have been realised since the year closed, and Rs. 3,12,929 represent sums due from Wards' estates.

11. The Board draw special attention to the very heavy arrears due from Wards' estates, of which Rs. 1,83,695 are due in the district of Moorshedabad alone. Under the law, the Government revenue is the first charge on each estate after the necessary maintenance allowances and charges for management. It would seem, however, that Collectors have been in the habit of postponing the payment of Government revenue to the claims of private creditors, acting under a desire to save, if possible, the estates in their hands from ruin and sale. The Board have, however, very rightly pointed out the illegality and impropriety of such a procedure. It is not the business of Government ordinarily to save the families of improvident landlords from the natural consequences of their own extravagance. In some few backward districts political considerations may point to the necessity of preserving old families and tribal leaders even in their own despite, but in the greater part of Bengal the Court of Wards exists, as the Board remark, mainly for the protection of the Government revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will see that these heavy arrears are liquidated as soon as possible, and a correct practice followed in future.

12. Of the balance of Rs. 4,05,612 due from *temporarily settled estates*, Rs. 21,170 have been realised, and Rs. 44,104 are said to be irrecoverable. The remainder was under recovery by various processes ; Rs. 1,60,692 under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868. In Midnapore Rs. 89,912 were due from Majnamutha, a temporarily settled estate, but at present under direct Government management. The bulk of the arrears in other districts seems also to be due from estates either farmed or under the management of Government officers, and the Board refer to their remarks upon the balances in Government estates as applying under this head also.

13. The Board's contention appears to be that the standard of 90 per cent. collections required by Government in its own estates is altogether an impracticable one, if intended as a percentage on the arrear and current demand

combined ; and they urge that, if the collections, current and arrear, amount to 90 per cent. on the current demand alone, they are really satisfactory. "The true test of efficiency is" (the Board submit) "the year's collections weighed against current demand, and separating the account of arrears and its percentage on the annual demand. If the collections fall short of 90 per cent. of the current demand, or the arrears exceed 50 per cent. of a year's demand, some good reasons ought to be adducible." The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept the Board's proposition in the form in which it is put. If every year 10 per cent. of the current demand is to be added to the arrears of previous years, which seems to be the effect of the suggestion, he cannot certainly admit that the management is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, willing to allow that undue importance may have sometimes been attached to the bare percentage of collections, looked at with reference to the total arrear and current demand of a single year, and he is aware that it is impossible in zemindari management to avoid at times allowing a considerable proportion of the current year's demand falling over into the year following. What has really to be looked at is whether the arrear demand in each estate is inordinate in amount, and whether it is increasing or lessening. When an estate is in a healthy state, the collections, taken one year with another, should be equal to the full current rental of the property. That a part of such collections is nominally on account of arrear rents makes no real difference. The management is so far entirely satisfactory. When, owing to bad seasons or other calamity, the collections of one year have been bad, it is obviously the duty of the management to recover the short collections as soon as practicable from the harvests of future years together with the current rental; and in that case the results cannot be considered satisfactory, unless the collections exceed the gross annual rental of the property by an amount proportionate to the short collections of the past. It is, however, in all cases better to write off rents really irrecoverable than to keep them for years on the books of an estate as an arrear demand against the ryots. Nothing disheartens a ryot so much as the knowledge that his payments of to-day are being credited to the rents of three years ago. Current collections would, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be in many estates materially improved by a final, and even liberal, clearance of arrear accounts, and he would wish the Board to direct their special attention to this matter.

14. Adopting the test proposed by the Board, and applying it to the current year, it appears that the actual collections in the *Government estates* during the year were, as shown above, Rs. 14,29,261, or only 88 per cent. of the current demand, and the balances Rs. 7,99,575, or about 49 per cent. of that demand. At the close of 1876-77 the balances were only 41 per cent. There has therefore been a falling off in results, but this is mainly attributable to short collections in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, due partly to the cyclone and partly to bad administration in Noakhally. Omitting those divisions, the collections of the year were only Rs. 17,943 short of the current demand, and the balances were less than 25 per cent. of that demand. It is hoped that the results of the current year may show a general improvement.

There are still great differences between the results obtained in different districts, to which the attention of the Board should continue to be directed.

15. The *ryotwarce tracts* are practically Government estates, and here the collections were nearly 99 per cent. of the current demand, and the gross balance at the close of the year was about 20 per cent. of a year's demand, most of it being realizable. The results are on the whole satisfactory.

16. During the year 56 Government estates, with an area of 2,113 acres, and a Government demand of Rs. 1,541, were sold for Rs. 35,225; 52 plots of railway B lands, with an area of 201 acres, were sold revenue free for Rs. 9,677; and seven plots of C lands (area 23 acres) for Rs. 549. The price originally paid for these railway lands was Rs. 294. Eight plots of A land were given up and sold for Rs. 4,523, the area being 52 acres.

17. In paragraphs 62 to 74 of their report, the Board discuss the general features of the direct management of Government estates, especially with reference to the working of the tehsildari system. There were 8,380 estates under direct management during the year, or 139 more than in 1876-77. The collections were Rs. 8,29,042, against Rs. 7,65,063, and the charges amounted to

7 per cent. on the collections, slightly in excess of those of the preceding year. In Chota Nagpore direct management does not answer. The ryots there are accustomed to look up to the village head man, who generally acts as petty farmer of the village, and it has been admitted that a farming system of this kind is not open to the same objections as the *ticcadari* farms of Behar. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling the tehsildari establishments work satisfactorily, though the revenue systems of those districts are not in all respects satisfactory at present. In the Chittagong Division the results are extremely unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish the Board to report specially on the results in Chittagong and Noakhally, and to submit any suggestions for improving or modifying the system as now applied there. In the Dacca Division also the results are unfavourable, and it seems very doubtful whether the scattered churs of Backergunge can ever be brought under cultivation, and be settled and properly managed by any such Government agency. There is no object in perpetuating a system which is found to be entirely unsuited to the circumstances of a tract, merely because it is of recent introduction. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Peacock that "in large, well-cultivated, compact-lying groups of estates there should be no difficulty, if the tehsildari establishment is properly supervised, in making this kind of management a success." But where ryots have to be brought in and settled, reclamation effected, and advances made, or where the Government estates are small and widely scattered, there is no avoiding the necessity of introducing middlemen, such as the *howladars* of Backergunge, making it their interest to do what the machinery of Government is too inelastic to undertake with efficiency. In Behar, on the other hand, the direct system has worked well and benefits both the ryots and the revenue, and in the Presidency Division also, where the condition of the estates is more settled, and the people more advanced, the results are also satisfactory as a rule. The Board must re-consider carefully the whole subject of direct management in the light of the foregoing remarks. Where it can be worked with any reasonable prospect of success, it should be maintained. Where it is clearly unsuited to the circumstances of the tract or estates, it should be modified or abandoned. Where it is continued, the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see young Assistant Collectors put more frequently in charge of that department in the Collector's office. They should be sent out to visit and report upon the Government estates, to look after the tehsildars, to enquire into the state of the ryots, and in this way be allowed to gain a more intimate knowledge of the country and its land system than they are likely to gain from trying cases of assault and petty theft in court. The Sub-Deputy Collectors might also be more fully utilised in the inspection and supervision of tehsildari establishments and in the management of Government estates.

18. The *miscellaneous revenue* of the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,277, against Rs. 1,38,551 in 1876-77. The outstanding balance at the close was Rs. 83,768, but of this the greater part was nominal, and should be written off.

19. There were 200 original settlements effected during the year, giving a revenue of Rs. 19,090. There were 316 re-settlements, involving a revenue of Rs. 76,483, and 217 summary settlements with a revenue of Rs. 1,41,246. The net increase of revenue from all these settlements was Rs. 43,224. The work actually finished was thus of comparatively small importance. But there were 1,187 settlements pending at the close of the year involving a revenue of Rs. 9,77,083.

20. In Chittagong the noabad settlement is progressing, and the following table shows the outturn of the last two years :—

					Area measured.	Number of separate plots.	Cost of measurement.	Cost per 100 acres.
					Acres.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1877-78	...	...	...	...	137,983	166,674	24,683	17 14 2
1876-77	...	...	...	...	107,406	138,973	20,288	18 14 3

It has now been decided to make a survey of the whole thana of Chukerea in the ensuing field season in the hope that the result may serve as a guide to the further noabad operations, and as a test of the results likely to be gained by a

thorough re-survey of the district. Meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor has, in communication with Mr. Dampier, the Senior Member of the Board, settled many important questions in connection with the settlement of the noabad talooks themselves.

21. Of the other pending settlements, the most important are those of Khoorda, the Western Dooars, the Darjeeling Terai jotes, and the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore. In Khoorda the settlement is being preceded by a cadastral survey ordered some years ago which has hitherto been worked on a plan costing far more than the results are practically worth. The question of altering the system is under consideration, meantime but little progress has been made with the settlement. In the Dooars, out of 242,819 acres, 187,554 had been measured. The rates have recently been referred to Government for orders, and the work is going steadily on. In the Terai, out of 125,000 acres under settlement, there were only 22,000 acres remaining to be measured in April 1878. There is much work still to do in settling the rates and other matters, and the operations are not likely to close before December 1879. The settlement of the temporarily settled estates of Majnamutha and Jellamutha in Midnapore has now practically been completed, and is expected to give an increase to the Government revenue of Rs. 1,36,514, or 63½ per cent. over the former revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that, notwithstanding the large increase, the rates are really extremely moderate, and the enhancement is nothing like proportionate to the rise in the value of the produce since the estate was last settled thirty years ago.

22. In connection with the Midnapore settlements, the Board sum up the result of the labours of the special settlement officer, Mr. Price, who has now left the district after working there since December 1871. Notwithstanding the fact that for two years of that time he was chiefly occupied in supervising the cadastral survey of the irrigable area of Midnapore, besides having charge of the office of Senior Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Price has settled about 80 estates in all, including the large properties of Majnamutha and Jellamutha, comprising 21 pergunnahs in themselves; pergunnah Palaspur with its 18 estates, and pergunnahs Kalianpore and Balorampore, both of considerable size. A large number of the estates settled consisted of relinquished salt lands, difficult to trace, and now settled for the first time. The aggregate proposed increase of revenue is Rs. 1,82,750, or 68·4 per cent. over the former jumma, and of this it may safely be assumed that at least Rs. 1,60,000 will eventually be obtained. The total expenditure has been Rs. 4,70,074, on which the increase of revenue may be taken to represent interest at about 34 per cent. per annum. The results are satisfactory, though, as the Board point out, it must not be forgotten that much of the increase is really secured by the embankment works in Hidgellee, the outlay on which is not taken into account here.

23. The work of settlement in Bengal has been much facilitated by the passing of Act III (B.C.) of 1878, which lays down a procedure to be followed for bringing the under-tenants and ryots to an early decision with respect to the settlement officers' rates, and giving *a priori* validity to these until they are set aside by a decree of court.

24. The Estates Improvement Fund showed receipts of Rs. 1,10,702 and disbursements of Rs. 1,06,950 during the year. Some account should have been given of its administration.

25. The paragraphs of the report which deal with irrigation, drainage, and embankments, will be considered in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

26. The Subordinate Executive Establishments of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes have continued to render excellent service. There is some difference of opinion as to whether they are most usefully employed in out-door work or in assisting the regular staff, sub-divisional officers and others, with their office work, so as to enable these last to go more frequently into the interior. The Board hold that, though the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be employed on out-door work, and should be systematically sent out once or twice a month on special enquiries, they can do most good by relieving sub-divisional officers of routine, and enabling them to give more time to more important work. It is also urged that the pay of second class canoongoes should be increased.

The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the primary duties of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes should be in the interior amongst the people, and they should be made to supply a link in the communication between the sub-divisional officers and the villagers, which is very much required, though of course it is open to a sub-divisional officer to place them temporarily in charge of office duties when he is himself in the interior of his district. They must not be allowed to become mere office assistants, but should be two thirds of the year at least travelling about their circles.

27. The following table shows the statistics of land registration work for each division :—

DIVISION.	Applications received to 31st March 1878.	Disposed of up to 31st March 1877.	Disposed of in 1877-78.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Expenditure during 1877-78.
					Rs.
Burdwan	60,885	825	30,991	34,069	10,729
Presidency	53,761	184	18,116	35,461	7,229
Rajahmundry and Cooch Behar	28,102	88	10,825	17,189	4,547
Dacca	76,619	214	29,102	50,303	15,441
Chittagong	55,687	297	9,188	46,202	12,286
Patna	234,904	2,917	97,313	131,764	28,159
Bhagulpore	52,563	2,263	16,852	33,448	5,833
Orissa	130,364	945	12,245	123,174	26,362
Chota Nagpore	3,952	9	3,381	562	756
Total	7,11,927	7,742	2,28,013	4,79,172	10,172

Both in Dacca and Chittagong the work to be done is much greater than appears in the table, owing to the numerous cases in which applications regarding different shares, and even different properties, have been filed in one and the same petition. Notwithstanding the minute sub-division of properties in Behar, as clearly marked in the figures of the table, the work has made better progress in that division than in any other, there being less doubt as to the actual shares, owing probably to their having generally been split off by formal partition. In Orissa the number of rent free tenures is very large, and as these were treated by the settlement officers as revenue free properties, the work of registration will be very heavy, unless it is decided to exempt petty estates of this class. The matter is under consideration. On the whole, in most districts satisfactory progress has been made in disposing of applications under the Act, and recognizing the importance of completing the work as soon as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself willing to sanction extra agency wherever the Board think this to be really required.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Board's proposal that Commissioners and the Board should in future, in their Annual Land Revenue Reports, notice the main facts in connection with the working of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts as regards valuations, assessments, and collections. But it is unnecessary to go into minute detail in this report, as the returns of the road cess must still, owing to the difference between the financial and the road cess years, be separately compiled and reviewed long before the land revenue report is due. The Public Works cess came into force in June 1877, and three quarters' cess became due within the financial year 1877-78. The demand for the three quarters was Rs. 25,91,062, and the collections were Rs. 20,47,680. For convenience of collection, however, the Public Works Cess year has now been made coincident with the Road Cess year, which runs from 1st October to 30th September. The demand of Public Works cess for the cess year 1877-78 is Rs. 34,99,334, while the demand for road cess is Rs. 30,63,845. In connection with the road cess, it is interesting to observe the manner in which districts group themselves as regards income from the cess on lands. Taking this at maximum rates, the districts with incomes of over a lakh of rupees would stand thus—

	Rs.		Rs.
1. Gya	1,96,736	9. Shahabad	1,48,115
2. Backergunge	1,93,455	10. Mozufferpore	1,44,084
3. Burdwan	1,60,045	11. Rungpore	1,22,057
4. Patna	1,59,944	12. Bhagulpore	1,12,883
5. Durbhunga	1,57,958	13. Monghyr	1,09,387
6. Sarun	1,54,070	14. 24-Pergunnahs	1,07,698
7. Midnapore	1,52,150	15. Hooghly	1,06,346
8. Mymensing	1,49,057	16. Jessore	1,02,287

with which may be compared the results in the temporarily settled districts—

						Rs.
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	40,729
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	29,323
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	27,348

The current road cess demand on lands and mines for 1876-77, the last cess year for which the statistics are complete, was Rs. 28,65,506, of which Rs. 25,04,911, or 87·4 per cent. were collected during the year. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 1,36,623, and of this Rs. 1,26,312, or 93 per cent. were collected. The arrear balance at the commencement of 1877-78 was Rs. 3,68,515, but this is accounted for by the fact that there had been a material increase in the number of districts paying cess. The house cess collections compare unfavourably with the land cess. Out of Rs. 49,812 in arrear at the beginning of the year, Rs. 8,225 remained unrealised at the end. Out of a current demand of Rs. 1,94,104, only Rs. 1,40,677, or 74·7 per cent. were collected. The expediency of abolishing the house cess altogether, now that the License Tax Act is in operation, is under consideration.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor is awaiting a report from the Board on the amendments which experience has shown to be necessary in the Road Cess Act. In many districts the time for re-valuation is coming round, and although the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that a general re-valuation of all estates is unnecessary, and that the rolls need only to be corrected where this is desired by the landholders, or where manifest error has crept in, the Board might consider in connection with those operations whether the road cess statistics compiled by the Deputy Collectors employed in the assessment might not be made more complete in form than they are at present. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that they just fall short of being a very useful index to the economical condition of each district. He would wish to have a special report on this at an early date.

30. The table of operations under the sale laws shows a very large increase both in the number of estates and shares liable to sale (8,077, against 4,825 in 1876-77), and in the number actually sold (907 as against 496). The Board remark that in neither year are the numbers of estates liable to sale accurately given, as in some districts an erroneous practice has been followed of showing under this heading only the numbers actually sold. This should have been detected before in the Board's or Commissioners' offices. It is, however, easy, by an examination of the tables, to see in what districts the practice has prevailed, and they only number some five or six at the outside. Comparing then the returns for the other districts for the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe evidence of very considerable pressure upon the petty landlord class during the past year. The following table shows clearly where this was most felt—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ESTATES DEFAULT- ING IN		NUMBER OF ESTATES SOLD IN	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Burdwan	121	242	12	80
24-Pergunnahs	42	128	5	20
Jessore	79	151	3	9
Moorsshedabad	48	210	15	40
Dacca	11	71	9	28
Furreehpore	50	116	5	12
Chittagong	1,25	4,032	286	373
Noakhully	67	213	4	15
Durbhunga	175	305	15	8
Bhagulpore	50	121		11
Purneah	118	211	6	12
Hooghly				24
Nuddea			10	24
Shahabad			8	48

Looking to the great number of defaults, it is satisfactory to observe that in most districts the sales actually made were comparatively speaking so few. Of the total number of sales (907), 851 consisted of whole estates, 50 of shares, and six of rights and interests. The revenue demand on them was Rs. 1,57,188, and their average revenue Rs. 173. The amount due was

Rs. 37,807, and the purchase money realised was Rs. 13,30,826, or a little less than nine times the Government revenue,—a result slightly less favourable than last year. Government had to buy in 84 estates with a demand of Rs. 16,416, as against 59 estates with a demand of Rs. 1,348 last year. Appeals against sales were preferred in 42 cases, and in 19 cases the sales were annulled: in 10 other cases the sales were set aside on the ground of hardship. The number of sales in Shahabad was swelled by the disposal in this way of the Solano estates, 30 in number, of which 10 were bought by the ryots for Rs. 2,19,320. It appears that the number of sales in the Patna Division has been increased, and is likely to be still further affected by a ruling of the Privy Council which is calculated to disturb the rights of purchasers under civil court decrees in cases where the judgment debtor was under Mitakshara law. To avoid this, estates are, it is said, allowed to default.

31. The Board consider that, on the whole, the sale laws have worked well, and that, if under-tenure-holders occasionally suffer, it is through their own laches in not registering and protecting themselves. It is suggested that it would prevent many temporary defaults from carelessness or intention if the Collector were required to impose a small penalty before exempting from sale. It may be possible to meet this by imposing a higher stamp on such applications under the stamp law, and the Board should submit definite proposals without delay, as that law is now under amendment. It is satisfactory to learn that there is no trace of any serious decline in the value of property on account of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts, and that the results of sales under the cognizance of the Board goes to show that land is still the most coveted investment in the country, and capitalists are willing to take less than half the interest they would demand for loans on good security as an adequate return for an investment in land.

32. The total number of partition cases disposed of was 584, against 638 in 1876-77. In the Patna Division, where most of these cases arise, the number of institutions was only 89, against 331 in the preceding year, and the number pending on 1st April 1878 was only 688, against 1,056. A check would seem to have been imposed on institutions for the present chiefly by the new law, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, which forbids applications from those who are not recorded proprietors, while making the preliminary proceedings in partition cases more strict and formal. Proprietors have therefore in many cases to await the result of the land registration operations before they can proceed with the partition of their estates. The actual working of the new partition law cannot yet be reported on, as all the cases that have come up to the Board on appeal up to date have been under the old law.

33. There were only 40 cases of redemption of land revenue, all in petty holdings in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The total amount of revenue redeemed was Rs. 113, and the price paid Rs. 2,816. The total number of petty estates on which the revenue has been redeemed with their revenue, the price realised up to the end of 1877-78, and the number remaining to be redeemed, stand thus—

IN					Number of estates.	Revenue redeemed.	Price realised.	Estates remaining to be redeemed.	Revenue to be redeemed.	Price expected.
						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	803	2,014	32,533	10,687	20,216	5,05,400
Panchanogram	...	...	...	...	438	2,030	40,061	16,067	50,702	12,67,559
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	14,227	5,583	55,040	13,530	5,310	1,33,494
Chinsurah	...	...	...	...	21	67	1,300	2,050	4,061	1,01,525
Other districts	...	...	...	...	774	438	4,359	.....	.....	.....
					16,263	10,130	1,34,253	42,343	80,319	20,07,976

34. The total area of the lands acquired for public purposes during the year was 3,636 acres at a total cost of Rs. 8,43,794 plus abatements of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 240. The total area acquired under the old law (VI of 1857) up to the close of 1877-78 was 32,447 acres at a cost of Rs. 57,06,624; while 38,117 acres have been acquired under Act X of 1870 at a cost of Rs. 59,30,451. The average cost of all the land taken has been Rs. 167 an acre, but this includes all the lands taken up in and about Calcutta

for the Port Commissioners and Municipality, as well as for Government, lands which sometimes averaged over Rs. 70,000 an acre. The Board report that the Act of 1870 works fairly and well in most respects, and that the chief drawback is the necessity which exists under it for referring even the most petty cases to the civil courts when any single person interested fails to appear before the Collector. The rules under the Act have recently been revised and improved.

• 35. There were no sales of waste lands during the year, but in Julpigoree 118 leases, covering 6,744 acres, were given. Revised tea lease rules for Julpigoree and Darjeeling have just been published, and rules for the Sunderbuns, Chittagong, and other parts of the Lower Provinces are under consideration.

36. The working of the canoongoes and putwaries in Orissa is unfavourably spoken of by the Collectors of Cuttack and Balasore. The Board are to call on the Commissioner for special report, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of this with such suggestions as may be necessary for modifying the system. In Behar the reorganization of the putwari system is going on *pari passu* with land registration operations, and it is hoped that good will result from the measure, and that the rules laid down will prove to be efficacious. But in Bengal proper there seems great reason to fear that the practice introduced a few years back of appointing putwaries in every estate under settlement is, as the Board say, "vexatious and irritating to the landlords, absolutely useless for all practical purposes, and a waste of valuable Government money." The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have a careful report on this point from the Board, after they have consulted the district officers and Commissioners. It should be specially stated what efforts have been made to render the institution practically useful; what rules, if any, have been laid down for the guidance of putwaries in these scattered estates; and how the rules have worked.

37. The following table shows the number of notices of enhancement and relinquishment under the rent law in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	ENHANCEMENT.		RELINQUISHMENT.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Bardwan	471	556	2,650	2,945
Presidency	1,719	1,374	1,302	1,237
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	582	963	1,610	2,901
Dacca	1,674	1,501	485	388
Chittagong	478	909	200	362
Patna	1,779	497	483	365
Bhagulpore	1,089	665	2,250	1,451
Orissa	103	163	10	2
Chota Nagpore	323	188	25	24
Total	8,216	6,826	9,061	9,665

No general inferences can be founded upon these figures. The great decrease in the notices of enhancement in the Patna Division is accounted for by the figures of Durbhunga alone, which fell from 1,042 to 7. As has been repeatedly observed, the total number of notices is so small that the action of a single zemindar may materially affect the tables. In connection, however, with this subject, the Board re-produce quotations from district and divisional reports regarding the relation of landlords and tenants. Most of these have already been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the annual general reports of the Commissioners. The Board, however, express a strong opinion that the whole subject of the rent law, and of the relation between landlord and tenant, will ere long have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. They say—

"The Board are of opinion that the whole subject of the rent law and of the relation between the landlord and tenant, will ere long force itself before the Government, and require to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. It is an enormous subject to face, and so beset with difficulties, that there is great danger of its raising such a controversy as may destroy the possibility of any useful measure being passed; but such a measure is urgently called for. Whether the old condition of status, which is now rapidly receding, was inferior to the present relations of mere contract, which are year by year supplanting

it, may be an open question, but that the one system must disappear, and the other replace it, is now inevitable. That being so, it is the more necessary to be prepared with a code of law which may admit of being applied with equity and constructive effect, and the Board cannot say that the present code fulfils these conditions. Act X of 1859, replaced by Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, have no doubt their merits, but the last 18 years' experience has shown many defects and mistakes in them which are continually sapping the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that the more effectually as the law is the more resorted to. The important subject of occupancy rights for instance, a most beneficial provision in its original conception, has now been reduced to a state of chaos by conflicting decisions, and it is uncertain whether more than one person can have an occupancy right in the same land, and if not, who of the many grades of under-tenants can successfully claim it. Again, the zemindar's right of suit for every kist the day after it is due, the ryot's right of depositing anything he likes and calling it his rent, all require to be carefully re-considered and kept within safer limits. Still more, the need of a simpler machinery for recovering arrears of rent, including cesses, is urgently called for. The difficulties of legislation may be postponed perhaps for another year or two, but the Board are disposed to think that the sooner the subject is grappled with the better."

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very possible that the revision of the Rent Law, desired by the Board, may have eventually to be taken in hand, though there is at present apparently no very marked demand for this, and he will be very glad to receive from the Board a draft of such a law. It is, however, of urgent importance to give the zemindar the means of realising more readily his undisputed rents, and at the same time to place the tenant-right of the ryot on a firmer basis, and these two ends the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to secure at no very distant date. He could not hope for any such result were the necessary measures made a part of a general codification of the Rent Law, which it might take years to settle.

38. In the districts in which rent suits are still tried by Collectors (Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling), there was an increase of suits in all districts save Julpigoree, Singbloom, and Manbloom, the total number of institutions being 19,364, against 17,601 in 1876-77. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 2,838, of which only 211 were of more than six months' standing.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Board will impress upon district officers very strongly the great importance of their making a careful inspection of their offices in *all* departments at least once every six months. Officers of very junior standing are now-a-days of necessity frequently put in charge of districts before they have been able to gain a thorough knowledge of collectorate routine. They are thus entirely at the mercy of their clerks and amlah, and it would be a useful guide to them, and indeed to officers of all ranks, if the Board would prepare an inspection manual (on the model of the detailed queries already drawn up for the inspection of treasuries and sub-divisional offices), pointing out item by item the matters to which attention should be directed in the course of such an inspection. The Board might distribute the duty of drafting the *interrogatories* on the various departments among the most experienced and careful district officers, and after revision print and circulate them to all districts.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that the great number of pending cases in the Collector's business statement No. XX is explained by the number of undisposed of applications under the Land Registration Act. The Board might usefully examine this table a little more closely, and satisfy themselves that arrears of other work are not allowed to accumulate under cover of this registration work.

41. The receipts and disbursements of sub-divisional treasuries again show a falling off thus—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,30,89,157	... 1,24,90,857	1,16,18,939	... 1,06,55,544

In some instances this is due to special causes, such as the completion of large public works for which disbursements were made through sub-divisions. In many districts the cause assigned is the diminishing number of recoveries of the famine advances, which would of course affect receipts only. But the general cause which operates throughout Bengal on both receipts and disbursements is said by the Commissioner of Dacca, in the Board's letter No. 340, dated 16th May last, to be the short supply of currency notes and the restrictions placed on their use for purposes of remittance.

42. The paragraphs of the Board's report (206-7) making favourable mention of the services of particular officers will be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July 1878 was as follows:—

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 acres of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Ten, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Un- refined.
Country boats	Mds. 8,28,155	Mds. 55,233	Mds. 2,05,145	Mds. 1,75,876	Mds. 25,549	Mds. 1,17,244	No. 1,633,284	Mds. 4,20,023	Mds. 1,71,351	Mds.	Mds. 2,705	Mds. 548	Mds. 15,315	Mds. 49,740
Steamers ... ..	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	50,559	.....	.....	2,887	23,792	17	1	.....	.....
East Indian	2,22,467	.....	41,634	94,455	21,103	.....	.....	2,20,033	1,72,624	5,800	9,555	810	4,051	.....
Eastern Bengal	1,28,752	.....	3,187	33,009	2,085	87,189	246,225	41,500	6,604	6,472	.....	1,227	240	5,104
.....	81,846	3,917	343	10	6	2,790	7,195	193	.....	.....	118	.....	2,047	9,740
.....	20,197	1,046	1	5	.....	.....	94,330	.....	.....	1,486	15,809	211	163	.....
Total of imports { 1878... ..	12,81,451	60,196	2,50,350	3,03,755	48,802	2,66,821	1,980,034*	6,81,809	3,53,506	37,559	28,277	2,797	23,616	65,104
July { 1877... ..	28,37,814	1,14,026	16,37,717	8,91,206	91,918	1,10,404	Not available.	10,35,900	4,33,808	Not available.	35,743	3,071	Not available.	Not available.

The following Statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece- goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece- goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-b-
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Wan	1,30,418	1,34	34,077	86,306	Hazareebagh	12,320	13	1,772	1,4
Bhoom	41,800	710	9,724	45,936	Manbhoom	38,320	216	4,830	1,5
Apore	56,601	1,094	2,300	6,926	Total of Chota Nagpore	50,640	229	6,602	2,9
Dhly	1,00,418	2,003	4,121	78,285	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieuten- ant-Governor of Bengal. }	36,42,691	19,093	4,91,149	730,5
Pergunnahs	1,45,937	485	11,251	8,069	OTHER PROVINCES.				
lea	2,91,547	2,083	17,622	7,636	Assam	1,63,255	143	15,686	.....
re	1,200	4	25,065	.....	N.-W. Provinces	14,68,240	3,334	8,940	205,7
Shedbad	1,36,085	151	17,963	56,040	Punjab	13,90,000	1,734	.....	126,7
repore	23,490	25	8,145	3,400	Central Provinces	47,520	245	.....	7
Dhlye	1,32,640	164	9,163	.....	Rajputana States	76,560	34	.....	.....
spore	52,820	1	1,600	450	Nizam's Territory	800	.....	.....	.....
a	8,400	20	1,650	.....	Bombay	64,753	7	.....	442,7
a	2,61,160	502	62,965	100	Madras	56,332	456	766	7,2
agoree	71,120	51	100	.....	British Burmah	3,60,903	329	.....	110,3
a	4,88,760	1,888	39,615	2,600	Other places	25,312	32	508	4,721,8
eedpore	1,69,120	1,551	34,888	2,600	Grand total of ex- { 1878	72,06,436	25,461	5,17,040	6,345,5
orgunee	25,920	1,339	32,499	.....	ports in July { 1877	60,46,988	19,657	9,48,410	Not avail.
ensingh	1,760	.....	8,850	.....				
ernh ... ..	.....	.....	3,100	.....				
mgong	42,310	82	.....	.....			
holly	200	260	7,081	150					
Total of Bengal	22,37,736	14,760	3,32,100	298,398					
BEHAR.									
a	5,05,800	497	66,454	230,822					
mbad	1,45,360	106	15,170	6,732					
fferpore	67,120	.....	1,016	4,836					
hanga	78,800	321	7,242	35,378					
u ... ..	.....	.....	6,850	5,825					
chyr	48,720	260	10,418	51,010					
ulpore	1,32,800	534	23,443	51,233					
enh	1,16,720	379	7,763	5,001					
h ... ..	.....	.....	3,478	800					
hal Pergunnahs	1,62,160	514	9,953	28,870					
Total of Behar	12,77,570	2,613	1,52,198	420,507					
ORISSA.									
ack	70,167	953	60	2,675					
ore	6,548	538	189	5,667					
Total of Orissa	76,715	1,491	249	8,342					

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.†	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	60,13,957	14,062	5,76,112	.....
Other foreign ports	47,311	478	89,808	60,6
Total of foreign trade	60,61,268	15,440	6,65,920	60,6
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	2,592	.....	48,954	5,6
Madras	4,000	.....	.....	23,1
Other ports in Madras ... ..	.....	.....	8,800	.....
British Burmah	1,800	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,3
Total of interportal trade	8,392	.....	57,754	32,2
Grand total in July { 1878	60,69,660	15,440	7,23,674	93,5
{ 1877	84,40,837	15,339	8,91,605	77,1

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.					Cotton piece- goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags
					Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,16,104	4,004	2,96,990	165,544
Steamers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,675	242	6,093	.....
East Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,11,040	10,517	1,64,574	884,086
Eastern Bengal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,40,570	5,127	44,724	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,84,962	2,929	2,840	7,344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,05,785	2,343	935	5,285,556
Grand total of exports in July { 1878 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,06,436	25,461	5,17,040	6,345,536
{ 1877 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,46,988	19,657	9,48,410	Not available.

* Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
† As per tariff declaration value.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 19 '78	1.26	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are generally very good; but a little more rain would do great good.
	Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	0.89	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	
	Rancegunge ...	0.50	
	Jehanabad ...	0.82	Hot sun by day. Nights getting colder with fog over low ground. The rain that fell during the week was just sufficient to save further damage; but the <i>haimanta</i> and <i>mun</i> crops, as the ear is forming, are in a somewhat critical state. Epidemic fever grows worse in the east.
	2 Bankoora, „ 19 „	0.58	
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 19 „	0.42	
	4 Midnapore, „ 19 „	0.27	
	5 Hooghly, „ 19 „	0.05	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 21 „	0.97	Weather—seasonable. The <i>mun</i> crop is making good progress. Jute is still being cut. Sugarcane has suffered a little from flood in the north.
	Mohesrakha ...	0.87	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		Weather—hot, with showers that do good. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, with the exception of a few water-logged patches. Ordinary fever continues.
	6 24-Pergunnahs Oct. 19 '78	0.35	
	7 Nuddea, „ 19 „	0.74	Weather—fine, and somewhat cooler. The <i>mun</i> crop is favourable everywhere. The sowing of winter crops is going on.
	Kooshtea ...	0.12	
	Meherpore ...	0.92	
	Choodanga ...	1.44	
	Ranaghat ...	0.21	
	Bongong ...	1.04	Weather—clear; growing cooler. The state and prospects of the crops are good; but damage is said to have been done to the <i>mun</i> crop by <i>majia</i> insects in the sub-divisions of Narail, Khoolna and Bagirhat.
	8 Jessore, „ 19 „	0.10	
	Jhenida ...	1.93	
	Magoora ...	0.3	
	Narail ...	0.66	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	Khoolna ...	1.85	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops continue to be good, and prices are slightly falling, although still high. Public health is generally good, except in thana Suti, where a severe outbreak of fever has occurred.
	Bagirhat ...	0.15	
	9 Moorsheadabad „ 19 „	0.31	
	Lalbagh ...	0.17	
	Rampore Hat ...	1.39	
	Jungipore ...	2.38	Rain fell on the 15th instant. The weather is favourable for the winter rice. The ground is being prepared for the cold-weather crops. New rice is selling at 15 to 22 seers per rupee.
	10 Dinapore, „ 18 „	0.25	
	11 Rajshahye, „ 19 „	1.19	
	12 Rangpore, „ 18 „	0.10	The weather has been dry and hot during the week, with the exception of the 15th, when there was a shower of rain followed by a foggy morning. The state and prospects of the <i>mun</i> crop are satisfactory. Public health is good.
	Gaibanda ...	0.8	
	Bagdogra ...	Nil	
	Kurigram ...	1.60	Weather—clear and bright, with south-east wind blowing. The standing crops are doing well. Fever, as is usual at this time of year, is prevalent in the district, especially in Khetlal, Panchbibi and Badalgachi. One case of cholera and one case of small-pox were reported from Gohail; the former ended in death, and the latter in recovery.
	13 Bogra, „ 19 „	1.02	
	14 Pubna, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable; northerly air. The <i>mun</i> is flourishing. Some lands are being prepared for the winter crops. Health is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Central Districts —(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	15 Darjeeling, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Clear sunshine during the week. The condition and prospects of the crops are reported to be satisfactory.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. It is becoming cool and pleasant in the early mornings and evenings, but the midday sun is still very powerful. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> crop is reported as forward, and <i>kalai</i> , jute and sugarcane doing well. The ground is being prepared for the tobacco crop. It is reported from the east of the Doours that prices range high in consequence of large quantities of rice having been exported. These high prices are likely to prevail till the <i>haimanta dhan</i> comes into the market.
	Cooch Behar, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—fair. The sun is still powerful. Though the prospects of the late rice continue good, the price of rice in the town varies from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4; in some parts in the interior the rate is Rs. 4-8. There is some pressure among the poor people in pergunnah Lal Bazar. Rice is being exported in large quantities to other districts. The outturn of jute is reported to be satisfactory. People are busy in preparing fields for the cold-weather crops. Public health is good.
	Dinhatta „ „	0-27	
	Mathbhanga „ „	0-23	
	Meckligunge „ „	Nil	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca, Oct. 19 '78	0-67	Weather—seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 18th).	0-78	
	Moonsheegunge for week ending 16th.)	0-80	
	18 Furreedpore, „ 20 „	0-95	Fair rain in the beginning of the week; weather latterly very hot. The crops are excellent. Reaping has commenced in some places. Public health is good for the time of year, though cholera has appeared in the Gonlundo and Gopal-gunge thanas.
	Gonlundo „ „	1-54	
	Madaripore „ „	1-14	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	19 Backergunge, „ 17 „	0-75	Weather—sultry, with occasional showers. The prospects of the rice crop are very good. Prices are stationary. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 18 „	0-23	Weather—fine and hot, with occasional showers. The rice crop on all except the low lands is favourable. No cold season crops are sown yet.
	21 Tipperah, „ 18 „	1-15	Weather—fair. Rain fell on the 15th instant. <i>Amun dhan</i> is in a thriving condition.
	Brahmunbaria „ „	0-60	
	Chandpore „ „	0-90	
	22 Chittagong, „ 17 „	0-88	Weather—showery. <i>Amun</i> promises very well. 1,200 maunds of rice and 200 maunds of paddy have been imported.
	23 Nonkholly „ 17 „	1-28	The weather has been very warm, unusually so for this time of the year. The crops are doing well, but there are some complaints of injury from insects. Public health continues good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 15 „	1-45	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine throughout the week. The gathering of the joom paddy crop is nearly over. The prospects of the late rice crop of the plough cultivators are good. The land is being ploughed for the mustard crop.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 16 „	2-60	There has been less rain than in the previous week. The weather was cloudy and threatening at the time of report. The outturn of joom rice is good, but in many places the cotton crop has been seriously injured by insects.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Weather—hot. Good rain is now required for <i>rubbee</i> sowings.
	Barrh „ „	0-25	
	26 Gaya, „ 19 „	0-22	Weather—hot, and a little cool in the morning. Maximum reading in the shade 94-5°. The prospects of the <i>aghani dhan</i> are favourable, but more rain is required. A few cases of cholera and fever have been reported. The health of the plough cattle is good.
	Nowada „ „	Nil	
	Aurngabad „ „	Nil	
	Jehanabad „ „	Nil	
	27 Shahabad, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—hot; occasionally cloudy. Misty in the morning of the 16th. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings have commenced, but the ground is very dry. The late rice crop is suffering from want of rain. Prospects are doubtful, unless there is immediate rainfall. Flights of locusts causing some local injury have been reported from the Bhuboah sub-division. Fever is on the increase.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 19 „	Nil	The weather has become warmer. The crops should be fair in every case, but a further fall of rain would be a great advantage.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. The condition of the rice crop continues generally good, but rain is wanted on the high lands. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are progressing favourably.
	Hajepore „ „	Nil	
	Seetamurhee „ „	0-91	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Sarun, Oct. 19 '78	Nil	Weather—hot during the day, but mornings and evenings are cool. Heavy dew at night; sky clear; no signs of rain; east and west wind. <i>Rahar</i> and sugarcane are looking well and promise a large yield. Paddy in the high lands is being scorched for want of rain. <i>Rubbee</i> is being put in the ground. Prices of all grains are rising in consequence of the failure of <i>haleya</i> rains. Fever is still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	Nil	
	Gopalgango ...	Nil	
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	31 Chumpanan, „ 19 „	Nil	Hot days. The prospects so far are good, but more rain is required for the <i>dhan</i> . The sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops has commenced. Prices have slightly risen.
	32 Monghyr, „ 19 „	1.07	Hot weather, with a little rain. All round the prospects of the crops are excellent. Cholera has broken out.
	Begusserai ...	0.02	
	Jamui „ ...	0.99	
	33 Bhagulpoore, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—sultry, with ever varying winds. Seasonable good weather for the growing crops. The <i>dhadoi</i> is harvested; the outturn is excellent. Prices are falling. Fever is very prevalent.
	34 Purneah, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—still very hot. The mornings are pleasant. The crops still promise well.
	Kissengunge ...	Nil	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	
35 Maldah, „ 19 „	1.02	Excellent rain fell on the 15th instant. Since then the weather has been fine and fairly cool and frequently cloudy. The crops have been greatly benefited by the rain of the 15th. Excellent reports of prospects have been received from all parts of the district. Fever is still very rife, but is rarely attended with fatal results.	
36 Sonthal Pergha, „ 20 „	1.77	Alternate clouds and hot sun. The light rain during the week, which has been pretty general, has secured the <i>Kartick dhan</i> , which promises everywhere to be a very good crop. In the Sudder sub-division, on a line of country 50 miles long, which may be taken as a sample of about a quarter of the district, the early <i>dhan</i> , which ripens during Kartick, is both far beyond the average in extent sown, and extraordinarily good in quality. It is a bumper among bumper crops. The prospects of the late rice are excellent.	
	Deoghur ...		0.56
	Goida ...		1.72
	Rajmehal ...		0.68
	Pakour ...		2.65
	Jamtara ...		0.66
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 19 '87	0.55	Weather—fair and hot. The reaping of the <i>beali</i> crop is now almost finished, and the average outturn is 14 annas. The <i>laghu</i> or early <i>sarad</i> is in ear in some places, and the late <i>sarad</i> is progressing well, but it requires more rain. Cholera and much fever still prevail.
	38 Pooree, „ 17 „	2.84	Weather—seasonable. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice is progressing well. Prospects are fair. Common rice sells at 11½ to 21 seers for the rupee. Exportation continues.
	Khoorda ...	0.49	
39 Balasore, „ 18 „	2.40	The rainfall of the week has been highly beneficial; the early harvest proceeds; the winter crop is in good condition; cattle disease is still destructive.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40 Hazareebagh, Oct. 18 '78	1.98	Weather—generally cloudy, with breaks of sunshine. Heavy showers on the 15th and 17th instants. The state and prospects of the crops have improved by the late rain. Ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> is proceeding. A few more showers will increase the outturn of the ripening <i>dhan</i> and the area of the cold-weather sowings.	
41 Lohardugga, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled, with clouds hanging about. Rain is much wanted. The bright hot weather of the past three weeks has dried up the higher lands, and unless there be a heavy shower or two, the crops will be short, particularly in the Palamow sub-division. Rain is also urgently needed for the <i>rubbee</i> crops, and unless some fall immediately, there will be no <i>rubbee</i> to speak of.	
42 Singbhoom, „ 18 „	0.70	Weather—warm and cloudy, but seasonable. The rain has done great good, but more is wanted. Prices have fallen a good deal. Sickness is again rife, especially fever and dysentery.	
43 Manbhoom, „ 19 „	1.04	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole, but rain is still wanted for some of the higher transplanted lands. The fall of rain has been local, <i>e. g.</i> it rained hard at Purulia one day, doing a great deal of good where the rain fell, and a few miles off there was no rain. Ryots complain of ravages by insects in some of the higher transplanted lands.	

Published for general information.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

DISTRICTS.				QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
<i>Western Districts.</i>																					
				S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	...	...	A	11 8	12 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	11 12	14 4	12 12	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	...	...	B	12 0	11 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 12	15 0	17 8	15 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
3	Reerbhoom	...	...	C	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	14 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...		10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	...	D	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	...	...		11 0	11 2	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																					
	Calcutta	...	...	E	11 4	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	5 14	5 11	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 4	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	...	...		11 7	11 7	12 13	14 8	13 5½	27 14	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 0	10 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	...	...	G	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	H	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	{ 11 8 to 12 0 }	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	...	...	I	10 13	10 11	10 0	11 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	10 3	16 12	14 6½	12 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	...	...	J	7 8	6 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	41 4	{ 8 4 to 9 12 }	{ 8 8 to 9 12 }	{ 9 12 to 12 0 }	{ 10 8 to 12 12 }	{ 10 8 to 13 2 }	{ 17 4 to 18 12 }	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	...	...		10 0	9 1½	15 0	...	...	...	10 11	9 7	12 1½	11 15½	11 15	{ 20 4 to 22 8 }	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra*	...	...	K	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna	...	...	L	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
16	Julpigore†	...	...		8 8	8 8	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0†	10 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																					
17	Dacca	...	...	M	12 0	11 4	10 12	...	16 0	32 0	8 0	8 8	11 7	11 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
18	Furteedpore	...	...	N	14 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	30 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	...	...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	...	...	P	9 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	12 0	7 8	8 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, barley 16½ to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 13½ seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 31 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 9½ to 12 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 13½ to 13½ seers, best rice 6½ to 6½ seers, common rice 8½ to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 14 seers, barley 20 to 20½ seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
31	Chittagong	Q 9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
32	Noakholly	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
33	Tipperah	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 14	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	8 5	8 0	9 5	...	...	7 5	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
35	Patna	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	25 0	16 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	13 8	13 0		
36	Gya	S 12 4	12 0	17 8	18 8	18 0	26 0	9 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...
37	Shahabad	T 12 0 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 8	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0 to 10 8	10 8 to 11 0	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 12 8	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...
38	Durbhunga	U 12 8	12 0	13 0	19 12	21 0	24 0	11 0	10 4	10 4	13 8	11 12	13 12	...	...	...
39	Mozufferpore	V 12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	W 12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	X 11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	Y 14 7	12 6	13 6	15 7	21 0	24 1	10 5	8 4	9 4	11 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Z 13 4	12 10	13 10	16 6	17 11	22 11	10 11	10 1	11 15	13 4	13 4	13 14	...	...	...
34	Purneah	12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	13 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	Zi 12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	28 0
36	Southal Pergunnahs	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	...	11 13	9 13	13 2	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 7	14 7	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 4	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hasareebagh	Z3 10 8	9 8	16 0	12 0	...	24 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z3 9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0 to 17 0	12 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 21 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	
43	Maubhoom	Z4 9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 17½ to 23½ seers.
and salt 6 to 8 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, and common rice 10 to 13 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

S In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 13 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8½ to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

U In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 11 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 37½ seers, and gram 11 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 23 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31 to 35 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 14 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 13½ seers, common rice 15 to 26½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 50 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
<i>Eastern Districts—(Contd.)</i>																		
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	6 8	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.
...	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	32 0	35 0	27 8	14 0	12 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	27 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
{ 9 0 to 14 0 }	13 0	...	26 0	...	22 0	{ 24 0 to 25 0 }	30 0	28 0	{ 11 0 to 11 8 }	{ 11 8 to 12 0 }	{ 18 0 to 19 0 }	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	Shahabad.
...	27 8	26 0	26 4	32 0	33 0	27 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	121 0	121 0	176 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	30 0	30 0	27 8	12 0	11 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mozufferpore.
...	27 0	28 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	36 0	32 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	28 8	29 4	24 1	12 6	12 6	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	30 5	27 12	23 15	12 10	12 10	17 11	126 4	26 4	126 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	10 0	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Maldah.
...	40 0	50 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
ORISSA.																		
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	Pooree.*
...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 0	7 0	7 10	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE. <i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
...	36 0	32 0	36 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	32 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	Lohardugga.
...	11 0	12 0	26 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	28 0	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 13¾ seers, barley 16½ to 16¾ seers, best rice 8½ to 13¾ seers, common rice 12½ to 14¾ seers, great millet 16½ to 10½ seers, lesser millets 23½ to 31½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 31½ to 31½ seers, and gram 12½ to 13¾ seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 1½ seers, common rice 15 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 12½ to 16 seers, best rice 12½ seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 11½ seers, barley 12½ seers, best rice 10½ to 16 seers, common rice 14½ to 28 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 18½ seers, murwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 30½ seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8½ seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

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WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
Sorajungge ...	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	...	2 4 0	0 13 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
Narsingunge	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
Patna ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	1 9 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 3 9	4 3 6	2 8 0	2 15 6	2 14 0	...	...	...
Balasore ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
Pooree*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 3 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1878.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL																		Western Districts.
3. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	10 12	11 4	15 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 4	9 4	Burdwan.
...	25 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	320 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	9 8	10 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	11 0	11 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	10 8	10 8	12 13	130 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		Central Districts.
...	18 12	16 0	20 0	10 14	11 0	15 0	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Calcutta.
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 7	24-Pergunnahs.
...	10 0	10 11	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	Nuddea.
...	10 0	10 4	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	{ 7 0 to 9 0 }	{ 8 0 to 9 8 }	{ 7 0 to 9 0 }	Moorshedabad.
...	9 9½	9 9½	8 9	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinapore.
...	9 12	9 12	19 12	{ 200 0 to 240 0 }	{ 160 0 to 200 0 }	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	9 0	8 9½	9 0	107 0	106 10	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.
...	Bogra *
...	7 8	9 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	8 4	8 8	8 8	54 0	64 0	80 0	7 2	6 4	7 4	Julpigoree.†
Eastern Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
...	9 6	10 8	12 4	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		Dacca.
...	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	9 0	9 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Backergunge.
...	9 4	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 12	Mymensingh.

- G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12½ seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 11½ seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
I In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 11 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
K In Serajunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 8½ seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8½ to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 6 to 9 seers, and gram 8½ to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																				
21	Chittagong	Q	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah		10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 14	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah		8 5	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 5	8 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																				
25	Patna		16 0	16 0	16 8	25 0	16 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	S	12 4	12 0	17 8	18 8	18 0	26 0	9 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	T	{ 12 0 to 13 8	{ 12 8 to 13 0	{ 14 0 to 15 8	{ 19 0 to 20 0	{ 20 0 to 22 0	{ 10 0 to 10 8	{ 10 8 to 11 0	{ 10 0 to 12 0	{ 11 0 to 14 0	{ 11 8 to 12 8	{ 12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	
28	Durbhunga	U	12 8	12 0	13 0	19 12	21 0	24 0	11 0	10 4	10 4	12 8	11 12	13 12	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	V	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	W	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
31	Chumpanun	X	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	Y	14 7	12 6	13 6	15 7	21 0	24 1	10 5	8 4	9 4	11 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Z	13 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	17 11	22 11	10 11	10 1	11 15	13 4	13 4	13 14	...	...	...
34	Purneah		{ 12 0 to 14 0	{ 11 0 to 13 0	{ 13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	10 0	{ 9 0 to 10 0	13 0	{ 14 0 to 18 0	{ 13 0 to 14 0	{ 16 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	Z1	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	28 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs		10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
37	Cuttack		11 13	9 13	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 7	14 7†	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
38	Pooree*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore		8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 4	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-Western Frontier Agency.																				
40	Hazareebagh	Z3	10 8	9 8	16 0	12 0	...	24 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga		Z3 9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	{ 12 0 to 17 0	{ 12 0 to 17 0	{ 16 0 to 21 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom		8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z4	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 17½ to 23½ seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, and common rice 10 to 13 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

S In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 12 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8½ to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

U In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 11 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 37½ seers, and gram 11 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 23 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 14 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 15 to 26½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 46 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 50 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FERNWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
<i>Eastern Districts—(Contd.)</i>																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong.
...	6 8	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.
...	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6½	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	9 5	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
<i>BEHAR.</i>																		
...	32 0	35 0	27 8	14 0	12 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	27 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
{ 9 0 to 14 0 }	12 0	...	26 0	...	22 0	{ 24 0 to 25 0 }	30 0	28 0	{ 11 0 to 11 8 }	{ 11 8 to 13 0 }	{ 18 0 to 19 0 }	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	Shahabad.
...	27 8	26 0	26 4	32 0	33 0	27 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	121 0	121 0	176 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	30 0	30 0	27 8	12 0	11 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mozufferpore.
...	27 0	28 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	36 0	32 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	28 3	29 4	24 1	12 6	12 6	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	30 5	27 12	23 15	12 10	12 10	17 11	126 4	26 4	126 9	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagalpore.
...	10 0	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Maldah.
...	40 0	50 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergas.
<i>ORISSA.</i>																		
...	13 2	13 2	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	Pooree.*
...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 0	7 0	7 10	Balasore.
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>																		
<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
...	36 0	32 0	36 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	32 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	Lohardugga.
...	11 0	12 0	26 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	28 0	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 13'80 seers, barley 15'75 to 16½ seers, best rice 8½ to 13'80 seers, common rice 12½ to 14'70 seers, great millet 16½ to 16'80 seers, lesser millets 23½ to 31'50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31'50 to 31½ seers, and gram 12½ to 13'80 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 14½ seers, common rice 15 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 12½ to 16 seers, best rice 12½ seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 11'35 seers, barley 12'18 seers, best rice 10'12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 63 to 28 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 18'50 seers, murwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 30'18 seers, and gram 11'25 to 13 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9½ seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
2	Serajunge ...	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	...	2 4 0	0 13 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
4	Narsaingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	1 9 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	2 8 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 3 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1878.

undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1878.

SEERS.

HEAT MILLET— JOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHIKNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.		
...	2 2 6	2 8 0	1 12 6	3 11 0	3 10	6 2 10	0 9	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 4	8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	Calcutta.
...	4 2 0	4 1	0 4 4	...	...	...	4 6	0 4	1 0 4	12 0	Serajgunge.
...	4 2 0	3 14	0 3 2	0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	4 2	0 1	6 0 1	2 0	Dacca.
...	3 14	0 1 2	0 3 7	0 10	0 0 9	0 0 6	4 3	0 1	4 0 4	2 0	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	2 13 9	3 3	6 2 1	8 0	4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0	0 5 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	5 0	0 ...	0 5	4 0	5 4	...	5 0	0 4 14	0	Balasore.
...	Pooree.*
...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10	0 3 0	0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	4 3	4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	STATIONS	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th October 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS	
			Inches.	inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	inches.		1878.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.06	0.15	58.07	12th Oct.		
		Cutwa	0.24	0.05	61.97	ditto		
		Culina	Nil	Nil	60.11	ditto		
		Blood-Blood	1.13	ditto	53.02	ditto		
		Rancegunge	0.32	ditto	47.29	ditto		
	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	0.30	ditto	69.11	ditto		
		Bankoora	Bankoora	0.30	ditto	52.00	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.43	0.20	61.51	ditto		
		Hetampore	0.88	Nil	60.75	ditto		
Roy pore		0.24	0.25	68.75	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Midnapore	1.01	0.22	45.36	ditto		
		Tumlook	0.35	Nil	51.36	ditto		
		Ghattal	0.90	0.88	60.15	ditto		
		Contai...	Not recd.	Not recd.	43.51	28th Sept.		
		Hooghly	Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.14	2.01	46.86	12th Oct.	
			Hooghly	3.17	3.07	87.39	ditto	
		Serampore	1.64	1.59	75.55	ditto		
		Howrah	Howrah	1.48	0.10	58.22	ditto	
			Malleshnaka	Not recd.	Nil	61.08	ditto	Not received 29th September to 5th October.
		RAJSHAHYE.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.79	1.16	53.74	ditto
Alipore	Observatory			1.31	0.15	55.19	ditto	
	Dispensary			2.24	0.49	63.03	ditto	
	Jail			2.29	0.14	62.66	ditto	
Busseerhat	0.86			0.78	63.90	ditto		
Baraset	2.09			0.22	73.50	ditto		
Diamond Harbour	1.06			0.81	58.16	ditto		
Barripore	0.81			1.80	61.53	ditto		
Satkhira	0.61			1.56	71.38	ditto		
Barrackpore	1.20			1.80	71.90	ditto		
Dum-Dum	1.38			0.20	65.10	ditto		
Kishnaghur	1.52			1.12	61.61	ditto		
Bongong	0.83			0.80	61.80	ditto		
Meherpore	1.25			0.38	53.00	ditto		
Nuddea	Chooandanga			1.45	1.00	77.37	ditto	
	Kooshita			1.00	Nil	71.19	ditto	
	Ranaghat			1.95	0.10	75.04	ditto	
	Jessore			0.70	0.59	67.51	ditto	
	Narail			0.26	0.10	48.52	ditto	
Jessore	Khoolna			1.21	0.40	60.82	ditto	
	Jhemdah			0.75	1.66	61.85	ditto	
	Bagurhat			1.10	0.30	66.24	ditto	
	Magoorah			1.75	0.20	68.32	ditto	
	Behampore			0.45	0.58	65.56	ditto	
Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut			0.80	0.48	60.56	ditto	
	Lalibagh			1.08	0.98	62.65	ditto	
	Jungypore			0.50	0.30	52.31	ditto	
	Azimungo			0.20	2.23	5.16	ditto	
	Lalgolla			0.88	1.00	51.13	ditto	
Dinagapore	Kandee			0.47	0.27	60.83	ditto	
	Dinagapore	1.77	Nil	70.48	ditto			
Maldah	Raigunge	0.79	0.27	69.26	ditto			
	Maldah	0.40	0.35	52.78	ditto			
Rajshahye	Chanchal	1.11	1.14	56.35	ditto			
	Bauleah	1.02	0.36	70.10	ditto			
Rungpore	Nattore	0.17	0.50	77.04	ditto			
	Rungpore	0.61	0.58	120.02	ditto			
Bogra	Bhubanigunge	Nil	Nil	90.70	ditto			
	Kurigram	0.01	2.16	130.55	ditto			
Cooch Behar.	Bagdogra	1.77	0.16	141.99	ditto			
	Bogra	Bogra	1.59	0.10	78.18	ditto		
Pubna	Sherpur	0.16	2.17	85.20	ditto			
	Nowkhilla	0.30	0.64	68.00	ditto			
Darjeeling	Panchbibi	Nil	Nil	81.84	ditto			
	Pubna	Pubna	1.01	1.26	74.34	ditto		
Cooch Behar.	Seragunge	0.80	Not recd.	55.58	5th Oct.			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling...	1.62	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	Telegraph Office	1.62	0.65	116.18	ditto			
	Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.53	0.38	142.95	ditto			
	Boda	Nil	Nil	119.42	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribu-	Buxa	4.30	1.15	208.61	ditto			
	Titalya	6.00	0.23	131.95	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribu-	Cooch Behar	0.04	1.16	194.96	ditto			
	tary States.							

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th Octo-ber 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DIS-TRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
		Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital	1.18 2.95	..... 1.73	..... 78.06	..... 5th Oct.	
	Dacca	Moonsheegunge ..	0.60	5.50	87.68	ditto		
		Manickgunge ..	0.16	0.27	63.21	ditto		
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ..	2.63	1.79	63.21	ditto		
		Goalmudo ..	2.19	0.59	72.54	ditto		
		Madairpore ..	0.22	3.42	67.77	ditto		
	Backergunge	Burrisal ..	1.40	7.69	70.12	ditto		
		Pefozepore ..	3.21	8.02	82.26	ditto		
		Patoonkhally ..	0.18	4.64	73.70	ditto		
Bhola ..		1.38	4.72	78.05	ditto			
Mymensingh	Mymensingh ..	0.41	5.16	101.09	ditto			
	Jamulpore ..	0.67	2.52	97.57	ditto			
	Atia ..	0.27	0.43	64.15	ditto			
	Kishoregunge ..	0.38	4.49	84.61	ditto			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	1.71 2.78	4.41 4.57	102.33 97.80	12th Oct. ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ..	1.50	6.13	109.88	ditto		
	Noakholly	Noakholly ..	1.66	5.25	91.18	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Sep-tember.	
		Fenny ..	1.61	8.39	99.95	ditto	Doitto ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ..	0.28	4.32	83.73	ditto		
		Brahmunbariah ..	0.33	3.47	70.02	ditto		
	Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Bungamater Hill... Runa ..	3.55 3.56	2.75 8.57	89.25 88.10	ditto ditto	From 17th February.	
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ..	2.63	3.18	74.61	
	BEHAR.							
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ..	Nil	Nil	39.85	ditto	
Behar ..			0.73	ditto	37.98	ditto		
Gya		Barh ..	0.17	ditto	43.00	ditto		
		Dinapore ..	Nil	ditto	37.68	ditto		
Shahabad		Gya ..	ditto	ditto	40.80	ditto		
		Nowadah ..	ditto	ditto	39.12	ditto		
		Aurangabad ..	0.98	ditto	32.16	ditto		
		Jehanabad ..	Not recd.	ditto	30.95	ditto	Not received 29th September to 5th October.	
Muzafferpore		Arrah ..	0.11	ditto	37.46	ditto		
		Saccaram ..	0.15	ditto	31.36	ditto		
	Buxar ..	0.05	ditto	24.81	ditto			
BHAGULPORE.	Bhuboonah	Bhuboonah ..	Nil	ditto	32.05	ditto		
		Mozafferpore ..	ditto	0.92	35.11	ditto		
		Hajeeport ..	ditto	Nil	29.83	ditto		
	Durbhunga	Seetamurhee ..	ditto	0.93	44.86	ditto		
		Durbhunga ..	0.18	0.10	34.29	ditto		
		Mudhoobunnee ..	0.73	Not recd.	42.95	5th Oct.		
	Sarun	Tajpore ..	Nil	Nil	46.61	12th Oct.		
		Chupra ..	0.69	ditto	28.70	ditto		
		Sewan ..	0.29	ditto	32.81	ditto		
	Chumparun	Motiharee ..	0.02	Not recd.	39.94	5th Oct.		
Bettiah ..		Not recd.	ditto	35.14	28th Sept.			
Segowlee ..		Nil	ditto	43.75	5th Oct.			
Monghyr	Monghyr ..	0.08	ditto	45.60	ditto			
	Begouserat ..	0.76	ditto	37.52	ditto			
	Jamooce ..	0.50	ditto	42.50	ditto			
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ..	Nil	0.07	46.04	ditto			
	Sooool ..	0.70	Nil	54.10	ditto			
	Muddehpooora ..	0.80	0.60	61.54	ditto			
	Banka ..	Nil	Nil	60.34	ditto			
	Soubursa ..	1.45	ditto	56.38	ditto			
Purneah	Purneah ..	0.06	ditto	63.48	ditto			
	Kisengunge ..	0.61	ditto	84.60	ditto			
	Arrareah ..	0.45	ditto	89.57	ditto			
Southal Pergunnabs	Nya Doomka ..	0.49	0.17	65.89	ditto			
	Rajmehal ..	Nil	0.32	97.87	ditto			
	Deoghur ..	0.59	Nil	61.71	ditto			
	Jamtara ..	Not recd.	Not recd.	31.04	21st Sept.	From 30th June and not received 11th to 17th August.		
	Pakour	Pakour ..	0.18	ditto	40.58	5th Oct.	From 8th July.	
Goddas	Goddas ..	Nil	Nil	61.60	12th Oct.			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.		Rain from 29th September to 5th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th October 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
						Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	2.21	0.69	40.03	12th Oct.	Not recorded from 28th July.	
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.		20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	...	2.30	0.60	41.60	12th Oct.		
		Jagatsingapore	...	6.00	Nil	56.83	ditto		
		False Point	...	0.55	0.01	40.44	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	...	Not recd.	Not recd.	32.59	28th Sept.		
		Khurda	...	ditto	ditto	37.15	21st Sept.		
	Balasore	Balasore	...	0.13	0.62	49.83	12th Oct.		
		Bhadrack	...	0.60	Nil	56.40	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	Nil	ditto	50.11	ditto		
		Sorah	...	0.04	ditto	53.24	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	0.85	1.10	50.03	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpor	...	2.27	Nil	40.70	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh...	Jail	...	0.88	ditto	41.23	ditto	From 4th August.
			Dispensary	...	0.22	ditto	41.20	ditto	
		Sitagurrah	...	1.78	ditto	22.63	ditto		
		Pachamba	...	0.20	ditto	50.94	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	...	Not recd.	ditto	3.71	ditto	From 8th August.	
		Ranchee	...	0.02	ditto	45.73	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	...	0.07	ditto	34.63	ditto		
		Chyebassa	...	0.18	ditto	47.26	ditto		
	Maubhoom	Purulia	...	0.01	ditto	58.60	ditto		
		Govindpore	...	0.85	ditto	49.49	ditto		
	ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5.03	4.23	158.18	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0.17	Not recd.	80.51	ditto	Not recorded 16th to 29th June.
		Golaghat	...	...	0.10	ditto	76.95	ditto
		Jorhat	...	...	Nil	ditto	66.22	ditto
	Rajpootana	Akyab	...	...	8.93	6.31	114.27	ditto
		Alwar	...	...	Nil.	Nil	24.98	ditto
		Jaipur	...	...	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto
		Sambhar	...	...	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th October 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIBOR.	Oct. 13th	10	29.849	29.870	86.6	78.4	68	N E by E	7.0	...	C	c
		16	29.753	29.774	87.6	78.5	66	E by N	8.5	...	K, CK	c
	14th	10	29.859	29.911	82.3	78.0	82	S E	10.3	0.02	PK, FK	c
		16	29.793	29.815	81.9	77.6	82	S E by E	9.1	...	PC	c, g
	15th	10	29.870	29.901	81.0	78.0	87	S	2.5	0.18	P	c, g
		16	29.736	29.753	84.4	77.5	72	S W	4.5	...	C	c
	16th	10	29.846	29.868	83.0	79.0	83	S E	2.3	...	K	c
		16	29.721	29.742	87.0	79.8	71	W by N	2.5	...	K, C	c
	17th	10	29.863	29.885	84.8	78.0	73	N	2.3	...	K, FK	c
		16	29.749	29.770	86.5	79.8	73	W by N	4.3	...	K	c
SAGOR ISLAND.	18th	10	29.873	29.894	85.0	79.2	76	N	3.8	...	K	c
		16	29.751	29.772	88.5	79.3	65	N	3.3	...	K	c
	19th	10	29.857	29.879	81.7	79.5	91	W N W	1.8	...	K	c
		16	29.729	29.751	83.6	78.2	77	W by N	5.5	0.09	CS, PC	c
	Oct. 13th	10	29.811	29.850	88.5	80.0	68	E \ E	5	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.775	29.781	82	80	91	N	12	0.10	.....	t, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
	14th	10	29.872	29.878	78.5	78	98	E N E	5	0.88	.....	c, threatening.
		16	29.792	29.798	79.5	78.5	96	E	8	1.90	.....	c, continuous rain.
	15th	10	29.834	29.890	82	74	97	S S W	4	1.56	.....	Moist and muggy.
		16	29.745	29.751	85	80	79	S S E	4	...	.....	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	16th	10	29.811	29.817	86	81.5	82	W S W	5	0.15	.....	p
		16	29.742	29.748	87.5	81.5	76	S S W	4	...	.....	b, c
	17th	10	29.882	29.888	85	80	79	N W	4	...	.....	d, b, c
		16	29.769	29.775	86	79.5	74	S E	4	0.14	.....	p
	18th	10	29.875	29.881	86.5	81	78	W N W	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.775	29.781	89	81.5	71	W S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.872	29.878	88.5	83	78	W	7	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.741	29.747	89	82	73	S S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	Oct. 13th	10	29.781	29.872	85	82	87	S S W	3	...	.....	c, sultry.
	14th	10	29.838	29.929	88	80	69	S E	3	...	.....	b
AKYAB.	15th	10	29.844	29.937	83	79	87	Calm	2	1.66	.....	c, p
	16th	10	29.783	29.874	85.0	79.0	70	E	2	0.38	.....	g
	17th	10	29.783	29.874	85	80	79	Calm	2	...	.....	no remarks.
	18th	10	29.783	29.874	84	80.5	85	S S E	1	...	.....	c, sultry.
	19th	10	29.776	29.867	86	80	76	Calm	3	...	.....	sultry.
	Oct. 13th	10	29.814	29.865	88.5	80.0	90	E	1	0.30	.....	b, c
FALSE POINT.	14th	10	29.925	29.917	80	79	96	S S W	2	0.14	.....	c, dark gloomy weather.
	15th	10	29.896	29.917	85	82	87	S S W	2	4.01	.....	g
	16th	10	29.914	29.935	85	82	87	N E	1	0.34	.....	g
	17th	10	29.855	29.877	82	80	91	N W	2	...	.....	b, c
	18th	10	29.862	29.883	86	83	88	E	2	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.852	29.874	81	80	96	...	2	0.18	.....	d, moist and muggy.
VIZAGAPATAM.	Oct. 13th	10	29.785	29.816	85	71	47	N	1	...	.....	b, c
	14th	10	29.712	29.744	82.5	78.5	83	N E	3	0.30	.....	c, threatening weather.
	15th	10	29.771	29.803	84.5	78.5	76	S E	5	0.90	.....	g
	16th	10	29.780	29.812	82.5	78.5	83	N	2	0.70	.....	c, g
	17th	10	29.827	29.859	83.5	79.5	83	W N W	...	1.4	.....	g
	18th	10	29.809	29.931	81	77	83	S S W	...	0.20	.....	d, p
	19th	10	29.887	29.919	84.5	78.5	76	N W	...	...	.....	b, c
COLONBO.	Oct. 13th	10	29.862	29.903	81.5	80.5	83	W N W	7	0.88	.....	p
	14th	10	29.894	29.935	81	80	83	S W	6	0.28	.....	b, c
	15th	10	29.901	29.942	84.5	75.9	79	S S W	10	...	.....	b, c
	16th	10	29.868	29.909	84.5	79.5	79	S W	8	0.21	.....	b, c
	17th	10	29.800	29.911	84	79	79	S S W	9	...	.....	b, c
	18th	10	29.890	29.931	83	79	83	S W	6	...	.....	b, c
	19th	10	29.902	29.943	83.5	79	81	S S W	6	...	.....	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th October 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%			Inches.	
Oct.	13th	153.7	29.814	81.7	89.3	12.5	70.8	77.3	0.877	75.3	81	Till 7 P.M. chiefly E by N, till midnight S E by S.	116	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, <i>w</i> .
"	14th	132.8	832	80.0	84.8	0.8	78.0	77.4	0.908	76.3	80	Chiefly E S E.	157	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	15th	128.0	805	80.1	85.1	0.9	78.2	77.4	0.905	76.2	88	Till 9 A.M. E S E, till midnight S W by W through S E and S.	73	0.18	Day cloudy, night clear <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , and <i>w</i> .
"	16th	151.5	783	81.4	87.0	0.9	77.1	78.0	0.939	77.3	87	Till 9 A.M. S W, till 2 P.M. chiefly S, till midnight W by N through S W.	50	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, <i>w</i> .
"	17th	141.2	800	81.3	88.0	10.6	77.4	77.9	0.910	76.4	85	Till 2-30 A.M. W by N, till 8-15 A.M. S S W through S W, till 6 P.M. chiefly N through W and N W, till midnight E S E through N E and E.	0	...	Chiefly cloudy, <i>f</i> , <i>w</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>lr</i> .
"	18th	152.7	809	82.7	89.4	12.8	76.0	79.0	0.942	77.4	84	Till 8-30 A.M. E S E, till 1-30 P.M. chiefly N through E and N E, till midnight chiefly N W by N.	49	...	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	19th	154.5	795	80.2	90.5	11.3	70.2	78.4	0.940	77.6	91	Till 10 A.M. N W by N, till 3-30 P.M. chiefly N W, till midnight S W by W through W.	60	0.09	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear <i>w</i> and <i>p</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.807
				29.855

				☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	81.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	82.1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	13.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	90.5

				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	79

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th October 1878	...	...	...	0.29
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	0.77
The total fall from 1st January to 19th October 1878	...	...	...	56.33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	62.46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew; *o* overcast; *g* gloomy; *d* drizzling; *f* fog; *t* thunder; *l* lightning; *lr*. lightning reflection; *p* passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 21st October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.				
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.		
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs.	A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	133,366	2,05,903	12 6	18,874 10 4	8,83,727	20	3,68,379	3 3	53,768 1 10	5,74,292	15 9	46,081½	70,623	122,704½
er mile of railway ...		180	14 3	14 14 11			287	13 8	26 7 9		448 11 11	.....	.....	1,598,173½
previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,777,925	21,11,225	6 3	193,528 19 10	1,23,43,748	20	48,98,250	5 9	449,006 5 8	70,09,475	12 0	646,719½	946,454	.....
Total for 15 weeks	1,011,291	23,17,129	2 9	212,403 10 2	1,32,27,476	0	52,66,629	9 0	482,774 7 6	75,83,758	11 9	692,801	1,023,077	1,715,878
COMPARISON.														
al for corresponding week of previous year	141,504½	1,90,171	11 8	17,432 8 2	12,84,463	10	4,19,553	3 9	38,459 0 11	6,09,724	15 5	45,544	95,630	141,183
er mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	148	9 8	13 12 5	.....		327	13 5	30 1 1	476	7 1	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year	1,026,984½	23,45,159	4 8	214,972 18 8	1,93,44,033	10	74,45,542	10 8	682,416 8 2	97,89,701	15 4	667,730	1,530,528	2,108,258

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	5,754	14,839 12 3	1,360 6 3	1,59,177 0	40,058 7 0	3,671 16 9	54,896 3 3	4,437½	10,840	15,286½
er mile of railway	.....	66 5 2	6 1 7	.....	179 0 4	16 8 3	245 5 6	.....	.....	.....
previous 14 weeks of half-year	66,415	1,81,217 3 6	16,614 6 7	10,26,571 20	3,06,551 7 9	28,100 11 1	4,87,798 11 3	61,787½	76,572½	138,159½
Total for 15 weeks	72,569	1,96,086 15 0	17,974 12 10	11,95,748 20	3,46,607 14 9	31,772 7 10	5,42,604 14 6	66,225	87,221½	153,446½
COMPARISON.										
al for corresponding week of previous year	5,105½	13,223 10 3	1,212 3 4	2,95,660 10	63,476 9 9	5,818 13 9	70,700 4 0	4,706	16,596	21,302
er mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	59 1 7	5 8 4	.....	283 11 2	26 0 1	312 13 9	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year	86,835	2,13,621 11 4	19,581 19 9	34,92,629 20	8,46,921 1 9	77,634 8 8	10,60,542 13 1	68,809	224,738	293,547

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
al traffic for the week	44,860½	28,489 5 9	2,611 10 6	2,03,476 14	85,841 11 2	7,868 16 5	10,480 6 11
per mile of railway	283	179 7 4	16 9 0	1,281 30	540 11 9	49 11 4	666 0 4
previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	4,47,841	2,96,242 2 9	27,155 10 8	24,67,644 17	7,88,470 9 5	72,276 9 4	99,432 0 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	4,92,701½	3,24,731 8 6	29,767 1 2	26,71,120 31	8,74,312 4 7	80,145 5 9	1,09,912 6 11
COMPARISON.							
al for corresponding week of previous year	35,198½	24,399 13 2	2,236 13 0	3,51,181 1	97,162 0 9	8,006 10 5	11,143 3 5
mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	222	153 11 2	14 1 9	2,212 7	612 0 9	56 2 1	70 3 10
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,59,776	2,84,571 7 0	26,113 6 2	41,71,174 24	10,48,761 6 7	90,136 9 3	1,22,340 15 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th October 1878 on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
al traffic for the week ...	43,198	32,199 6 0	2,951 12 2	2,03,296 24	93,381 15 10	8,560 0 4	11,511 13 6
er mile of railway	272	202 13 3	18 11 10	1,293 8	588 3 9	53 18 5	72 10 3
r previous 13 weeks of half-year	4,92,701½	3,24,731 8 6	29,767 1 2	26,71,120 31	8,74,312 4 7	80,145 5 9	1,09,912 6 11
Total for 14 weeks	5,33,899½	3,56,930 14 6	32,718 13 4	28,76,417 15	9,67,694 4 5	88,705 6 1	1,21,423 19 5
COMPARISON.							
al for corresponding week of previous year	35,710½	25,494 8 11	2,337 0 1	3,60,244 3	1,04,031 6 5	9,536 4 2	11,873 4 3
er mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	226	160 9 6	14 14 5	2,325 38	655 5 1	60 1 5	74 15 10
al to corresponding date of previous year	4,95,486½	3,10,305 13 11	28,450 6 3	45,40,418 27	11,52,792 13 0	1,05,072 13 5	1,34,122 19 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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AMENDMENT OF THE LAW REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

THE necessity of amending the law regulating the administration of native religious and charitable endowments has been frequently of late years pressed upon the consideration of this Government and the Government of Madras, and has been fully admitted by the Government of India. The only doubt has been as to the precise direction which such fresh legislation should take. In order to the better understanding of the issues involved, and with a view to elicit a more general expression of opinion from the native public of Bengal, it is proposed in the following paragraphs to review in some detail the past history of the question.

2. The preamble of Regulation XIX of 1810 set forth that—"Whereas considerable endowments have been granted in land by the preceding Governments of this country and by individuals for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, colleges, and for other pious and beneficial purposes; and whereas there are grounds to suppose that the produce of such lands is in many instances

appropriated contrary to the intentions of the donors to the personal use of the individuals in immediate charge and possession of such endowments; and whereas it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all such endowments should be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor; . . . the following rules have been enacted . . .” The Regulation then went on to provide that the general superintendence of all lands granted for the foregoing purposes should be vested in the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively. It was declared to be their duty to take care that all endowments of the kind described should be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they were destined, and to prevent any such lands from being converted to private uses or misappropriated. To enable the Boards to carry into effect their duties, local agents were appointed in each zillah and made subject to their control. The Collector was always to be *ex-officio* a local agent, and with him were associated such officers in the civil, military, or medical branches of the service as the Governor-General in Council judged expedient. (By Act XXXVIII of 1837, the restriction of appointments to these branches of the service was removed.) It was made the duty of the local agents to obtain full information regarding *all* endowments of the kind described in the preamble, and to report to the Boards instances of misappropriation; also to ascertain and report the names, together with other particulars, of the (then) *present* trustees, managers, or superintendents of the various institutions; also to report all vacancies and casualties among such persons, with full information of all circumstances, to enable the Boards to judge of the pretensions of the person or persons claiming the trust, particularly information regarding the character of the succession up to date. Where the nomination vested in, or devolved upon Government, the local agents were to propose a fit person to the Board, who would either appoint him, or make other suitable arrangements. Any individual aggrieved by any orders passed by the Boards or local agents with respect to the appropriation of any lands, might sue for redress in the civil courts.

3. Such were the provisions of the first law on the subject of religious and charitable endowments in Bengal. It will be observed that the regulation only provided for the due administration of *lands* granted for pious uses before the passing of the regulation. It took no cognizance of endowments other than land, or of grants made after the date of its passing. But as regards landed endowments existing in 1810, the intention was that *all* of them should be brought under the control of the local agents and the Board. As a fact, however, in the great majority of districts in Bengal, the provisions of the regulation were never put in force. Outside the province of *Orissa*, where the religious endowments were too prominent a feature in the district economy to be altogether overlooked, the regulation seems to have been applied in less than twenty cases. In *Orissa* itself there were hundreds of endowments that were never brought under the regulation. Indeed a special committee appointed to enquire into the *Orissa* endowments reported, in respect of the mass of the endowments in that province, that ‘the local agents appear to have taken action only where their interference was called for, by the succession to the trust being in dispute between conflicting claimants.’

4. Then, as to the powers which the authorities possessed under Regulation XIX of 1810, it will be observed that they were really in many respects extremely vague. It was not stated how the Board were to act in order to prevent misappropriation, or how their orders on the pretensions of claimants, in cases where the right of appointment did not lie with Government, were to be carried into effect. The official position of the Boards and of the local agents enabled them doubtless to give effect to their decisions.

5. After 1840, under instructions from the Home Government, the connection of the officers of Government with religious endowments began to be more or less completely severed, and the institutions with their revenues were generally made over to unofficial trustees and managers, Government divesting itself entirely of such powers of nomination as it may have possessed. This executive action was, however, admittedly in contravention of the spirit, if not also of the letter, of the law; but it was not until the passing of Act XX of 1863 that the policy involved in it was formally recognized by the Legislature.

6. Act XX of 1863 set forth that it was "expedient to relieve the Board of Revenue and the local agents from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX of 1810, so far as those duties embraced the superintendence of land granted for the support of mosques or Hindoo temples, and for other religious uses; the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments; the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof; or involved any connection with the management of such religious establishments." The Act then proceeded to divide religious endowments into two classes—first, those in which, at the time of the passing of the Act, the nomination or appointment of the trustee, manager, or superintendent rested in any way with Government or any public officer; and second, those in which, at the time of the passing of the Act, such nomination or appointment did not in any way vest in Government or any public officer. In the case of endowments of the first class, the Act provided for the appointment, once for all, of one or more committees in every division or district to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue and local agents. The committee was to be appointed from among persons professing the religion with which the endowment was connected, and in accordance with the general wishes of *those interested in the maintenance* of such mosque, temple, or religious establishment. The members were appointed for life and removeable only for misconduct or unfitness under the orders of the civil court. Vacancies among the members were to be filled up by election by the "persons interested," the election being managed by the remaining members of the committee. If the committee failed to take action, *any person whatever* might apply to the civil court, which was empowered to appoint to the vacancy, or to order the committee to fill it up. On the appointment of a committee, the Board or local agents were to hand over to them the property of the endowment.

In the case of endowments of the second class, the Local Government was to hand over to the trustee, manager, or superintendent all the property, and the powers of the Board and local agents then ceased and determined. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of trustee, if any dispute arose as to succession, *any person interested* might apply to the civil court to appoint a manager to act until some other person established a better claim by suit.

Trustees, managers, and superintendents, in both classes of endowments, were bound to keep regular accounts, and committees of endowments of the first class were empowered to call for these at least once a year, and bound to keep accounts themselves. *Any person interested* might sue any trustee or member of committee for breach of trust, misfeasance, or neglect of duty, and the civil court might on such suit direct specific performance of any act, award damages and costs, and direct the removal of any trustee, superintendent, manager, or member of committee. The only restriction upon the conveyance of endowments to the trustees and committees, as the case might be, was contained in section 21 of the Act, which provided that, where endowments were partly for secular and partly for religious uses, the Board of Revenue might retain a portion of the property for application to such secular uses, or make over the lands burdened with a suitable charge on this account payable to the Board and local agents.

7. The Act nowhere defined what were to be treated as religious and what as secular uses, and very diverse opinions have been put forward and acted upon in giving effect to it. The Commissioner of Orissa, for instance, held in 1864 that there were no endowments in the province that could be said to have been made for *secular* purposes; even those in which charity to the poor was the predominant feature being intimately connected with religious observances, places, or establishments. The whole of the endowments in Cuttack were therefore made over absolutely either to trustees or committees, and a similar course was commonly followed elsewhere. There can, however, be no doubt that in by far the greater number of endowments the original intention of the donor was to benefit the poor and helpless, though the very nature of the Hindoo's creed, under which morals and religion and law are one, compelled him to consecrate his charity by vowing it in the name of some god. It has therefore, on the other hand, been very strongly argued that in abandoning the control of such charitable endowments Government

went quite beyond the necessities of the case. It is also worthy of notice that, for years before Act XX was actually passed, the policy of Government having been to make over to independent trustees and managers as many endowments as possible, the great majority of existing endowments were on the passing of the Act found in the possession of trustees not nominated by Government, who became at once absolutely invested with the control of the property. In the great majority of districts no committees were appointed; indeed they were, outside Orissa, appointed in only the five districts of Dacca, Patna, Jessore, Burdwan and Moorsshedabad, and in Orissa it would seem that no district committee was appointed, though small separate committees were appointed to supervise some of the more important endowments.

8. In so far as regards the procedure to be followed after the endowments were made over by the Government, Act XX of 1863 proved from the very outset to be practically inoperative. Its defects were thus described by the late Governor of Madras :—

- (i.)—Want of effectual legal provision for compelling trustees to perform their duty. The “person interested,” deterred partly by the expense and delay of litigation, partly by want of sufficient interest, partly (as it would seem) by dislike to try religious questions in a Christian court, probably also in part by ignorance and misapprehension, never appears, and committees and trustees appropriate the funds absolutely at their own pleasure.
- (ii.)—The powers and duties of committees are insufficiently defined. The Act describes them vaguely as those which formerly belonged to the Board of Revenue.
- (iii.)—No effectual provision for supplying vacancies. As regards committees, these are to be supplied by election, and in default by the civil court. But no election ever takes place, and no notice of a vacancy is ever given to the court.
- (iv.)—Committees are unpaid and without any strong interest in the creditable performance of their duties.
- (v.)—The Act makes over one large class of institutions to trustees uncontrolled by any supervising agency whatever.

To these might be added—

- (vi.)—The committees had no power to raise out of the property belonging to the endowments the expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, though they were liable to be sued for neglect of such duties.

9. The Commissioner of Orissa reported in 1867 that “in that province committees of management appeared to be apathetic and indifferent, and had taken no action whatever; and the result of the act had been to leave the entire management of religious endowments, formerly supervised under Regulation XIX of 1810, in the hands of the hereditary or officiating priests and pundahs. The revenues of the endowments were squandered or appropriated to private uses, while the services of the temples and charitable distribution of food or alms had been entirely neglected and abused. Generally throughout Orissa the management of temples, muths, and other religious endowments was a scandal, and appeared likely to remain so until there was a stronger and more efficient system of management and supervision than that exercised by the local committees.”

10. When Sir Cecil Beadon visited Cuttack in 1866, a deputation of Hindoo gentlemen pressed upon him the necessity of amending the Act, so as to give committees more power over trustees and managers; and in 1867 they submitted formal memorials to Government, praying that the orders of the committees might have given them the effect of decrees of court or awards of arbitration and be enforced as such; and that the control of committees should be extended to those endowments which had been made over to trustees, and indeed to all endowments in which the public were in any way interested. In forwarding these memorials, the Commissioner remarked that had the revenues of the charitable endowments of the province been applied in accordance with the intentions of the grantors, the whole starving population of Orissa might have

received the relief and assistance which had then lately been administered at the cost of the State.

11. Under the orders of the Government of India a commission of three native gentlemen was appointed in February 1868 to enquire into the general condition of religious and charitable endowments in Orissa, and invited to submit proposals for the amendment of the Act. The report of this commission was received through the Board of Revenue in August 1869. It left no doubt as to the existence of gross and general misappropriation of the property of the endowments, but the proposals made to remedy these abuses were by no means very clear or complete. They are contained in the following paragraphs of the report:—

29. 'To this end we would suggest the following alterations in the present law. In the first place, we would recommend that all institutions and endowments to which Act XX of 1863 apply should be placed under the control of the committee appointed under section 7 of the law, instead of only those specified in section 3, as at present. The committee possesses under the law, as it now stands, the same powers as the Board and local agents had under Regulation XIX of 1810—powers which enabled the Board, as above stated, to dispossess trustees of the estates, and put other persons in their stead. We only consider it desirable that the committee's powers should be distinctly laid down, instead of being left to be inferred, as they have to be done at present: we would not make their decisions final and unappealable, but would place them exactly in the position of the Board of Revenue in Regulation XIX of 1810, in respect to both powers and responsibilities; that is to say, give them complete jurisdiction over the administration of the institutions, extending to the removal of the trustees, their powers in the matter of appointment being limited to institutions of the kind mentioned in section 3, rendering them at the same time liable to be sued in the civil court, the costs being paid out of the endowment funds; except in those cases in which the Court may, for particular reasons traceable to improper motives on the part of the committee, direct otherwise. Our reasons for so limiting the committee's powers, speaking with reference to the suggestions on the point as contained in the petitions made by the residents, are that it may not always be possible to get men to act on the committee sufficiently intelligent and upright to warrant such large powers being conferred upon it as those proposed by the petitioners. Their proceedings might be conducted on the same plan as that upon which those of arbitrators under Act VIII of 1859 are carried on; the Civil Court giving them, when necessary, such aid as they may stand in need of in the matter of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of accounts, and their decisions might be enforced by the Civil Court like the Court's own decrees.

30. The provision of the law as to the appointment of a separate committee for each endowment is, in our opinion, calculated to secure better supervision than what could be exercised by a single divisional or district committee. But the plan is open to the objection that it is not likely that persons will be found in all the localities sufficiently qualified to be trusted even with such limited powers as those proposed to be given to such committees. To provide against this, we would recommend the appointment of a central divisional committee, to direct and check the proceedings of local committees. The latter, we are inclined to think, might with advantage be made to supply the place of the local agents, and the former that of the Board in Regulation XIX of 1810.

31. We have to offer no suggestions in regard to the mode of appointment and constitution of committees. The law on these points as well as that bearing on the removal of members, filling up vacancies, &c., might unobjectionably be allowed to stand unaltered.

32. We are unwilling to recommend that the members of committees should be paid, being persuaded that none worth having on such committees would think of accepting any remuneration for trouble taken in the cause of charity and religion.

12. In forwarding this report, the Board of Revenue remarked as follows:—

2. The subject is one of much difficulty. It appears to the Board that the only really efficient and practical supervision possible at present is that which would be conducted by Government officials. As this, however, is, they presume, out of the question, the remaining alternative is to trust to committees, to whom should be delegated power sufficient to enable them to act, and who should be guaranteed from all risk of loss from any acts done in good faith.

3. The recommendations made in the report now submitted are not very clear. In paragraph 29 the Committee say—"We would place them (committees) exactly in the position of the Board of Revenue in Regulation XIX of 1810;" but this is exactly the position these committees do occupy with regard to one class of endowments, as is admitted in the report. The language of paragraph 7 of Act XX of 1863 is as precise and definite as it can be on this point. The real difficulty as regards the powers of local committees under the present law is that Regulation XIX of 1810 did not specify what the powers of the Board were. The Board agree with the opinion expressed by the committee that the extent and nature of the powers exercised should be for the future unmistakably laid down.

4. Again, it is proposed in the report that committees should be "liable to be sued in the civil court, the costs being paid out of the endowment funds." There seem to the Board to be two difficulties in the way of any such plan: first, that the endowment funds are

charitable funds, which should not be diverted to litigation; secondly, that the endowment in dispute may possess no funds out of which costs could be paid. For example, a mohunt may have been turned out by a committee, and another man put into his place, the funds of the endowment being just sufficient to carry out the purposes of the endowment and support the necessary establishment. Where, in such a case, would be the funds out of which costs should be paid?

5. The plan which commends itself most to the judgment of the Board is that in each division or district, as may be thought most expedient, there should be a central committee, composed of persons whose decisions would carry weight with the public; that under them there should be as many sub-committees as might be required; that to the sub-committees should be entrusted the duty of enquiring into the management of all endowments within a defined circle, with power to call for accounts and to take evidence; that the sub-committees should report their proceedings to the central committee; that with this latter should rest the power to dismiss the mohunt, to appoint in cases of vacancy according to the custom of the endowment, and generally to exercise all powers of punishment, which, it may be inferred, Regulation XIX of 1810 gave to the Board of Revenue, including the power of fining within a certain limit when accounts are withheld; that any suit in the civil court brought against the central committee should only be entertained on the plaintiff supplying funds for the defence as well as the prosecution, and that costs should only be awarded against the members of such committee when, in the opinion of the court, they had acted in bad faith.

6. It is a question for consideration whether the Secretary of the Central Committee should not be paid a monthly salary, to be levied proportionately from the proceeds of each religious endowment.

7. The Board are aware that many objections may be urged to this proposal, but, in the absence of all Government supervision, they see no alternative between some such plan as now recommended, and the practical freedom, as at present, from all checks over the trustees of religious endowments.

13. The report with the Board's letter was laid before the Government of India by Sir W. Grey with the following remarks:—

2. The investigations of the Committee seem conclusively to show that, in the great majority instances, the funds of the religious and charitable endowments of the province are squandered or misappropriated by the Managers or Trustees who directly administer them. Where the endowments were formerly under the charge of the Agents of the Revenue Board, the Local Committees are, as the law stands, powerless to exercise efficient control, even in the few cases where they are really anxious to interfere: and where the endowments were originally exempt from Government supervision, the Trustees are now only the more reckless in their profligacy, as they find themselves no longer singular in their indulgence of it.

3. Accepting the policy of Act XX of 1863 as one from which it is not now open to recede, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it clear that the Act has failed to give sufficient legal power to the Committees in whose hands the control of religious endowments are vested. Under Regulation XIX of 1810, the Board of Revenue had, it is true, no more definite power than is now held by the Local Committees, but as pointed out in paragraph 27 of the Report now forwarded, the Board were, by their official position, and the influence of the Collectors, as their local agents, able to exercise a real authority to which the Local Committees can show no claim. This would appear to have been overlooked when Act XX of 1863 was passed.

4. What seems to be required now, is to strengthen the hands of Local Committees and to bring under their control endowments of all kinds, whether originally supervised by Government or not, and to create a Central Committee in each district with very full and absolute powers of control over the Local Committees, and over the Managers of the various endowments. The proposals made by the Board of Revenue in paragraph 5 of their covering letter have the Lieutenant-Governor's general approval. The necessary expenditure incurred by the Central Committees and Sub-Committees should be provided rateably from the endowment funds, and the post of Secretary to each Central Committee should have a salary attached to it sufficient to secure the services of a competent and trustworthy man.

5. An examination of the tables attached to the Committee's Report has led the Lieutenant-Governor to doubt whether in divesting itself of the Orissa endowments, the Board of Revenue has sufficiently attended to the provisions of Section 21 of Act XX of 1863. That section empowered the Board to reserve under its control all endowments or parts of endowments designed for secular uses. It may be inferred from the tables annexed to the Report, however, that the transfers of the endowments therein mentioned, have been made absolutely and without sufficient inquiry as to the different purposes for which the funds are intended. On this point a reference will be made to the Board of Revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that if the fact should prove to be as above surmised, any amending Act might provide for the rectification of the oversight, and that it should at the same time define what are to be considered "secular uses" for the purposes of the Act. On this point paragraphs 14 and 20 of the Committee's Report deserve consideration.

6. It will be observed, that the Report deals only with the Hindoo endowments of the province of Orissa which are by far the most numerous and important of all the endowments in Bengal. Some further inquiry will be made as to the state of things elsewhere, and also as to Mahomedan Institutions, but early legislation for the purpose of giving a better protection to the numerous Hindoo endowments in Orissa seems very desirable. The principles which may be laid down in regard to them, will no doubt be found to be generally applicable.

The only matter of doubt appears to be whether the expenditure incurred by the Committees of Mahomedan endowments, can be met from the funds under their control, wuqf being under Mahomedan law inalienable. On this point I am to refer you to the papers forwarded with this Government letter No. 501, dated 5th February 1869. It will be for the Government of India to determine whether section 15, Regulation IV of 1793, is a bar to legislation on this matter in the present day. It seems probable that enlightened Mahomedans would not now object to such a proposal, and the best way perhaps to meet the difficulty would be to vest by law the Committees with the powers of Mutawali for certain specific purposes.

7. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that though the proposed legislation would not in any way contravene Act XX of 1863, being indeed rather the complement of that law, yet as it would technically be considered an amendment of the Act, it would be beyond the competence of the local legislature.

14. In accordance with the undertaking given in paragraph 5 of the foregoing quotation, the Board of Revenue were asked to submit a return showing all the endowments—Hindoo, Mahomedan, Jain, or other—in the Lower Provinces, whether such had been under the control of the Board under Regulation XIX of 1810 or not, with careful specification of the uses to which they had been appropriated. It was represented, however, that the number of endowments which had been left entirely free of Government control was so vast, that the preparation of anything like a complete return would require a special agency and occupy many months, and by subsequent orders the enquiry was restricted to the case of endowments of which cognizance had been taken under Regulation XIX of 1810. The result of this enquiry was to show (as has been already noted) that, outside Orissa, only about 16 endowments had ever been brought under that regulation. Even in Orissa it appeared that comparatively few of the endowments had ever been controlled under that law, and what the Commissioner and the Native Commission, who were again consulted, urged was that, in any amendment of the law, it should be made to include all endowments not of a strictly family and hereditary character and designed for the benefit of individuals only.

15. The Native Commission took this opportunity to submit a supplementary report with the draft of a Bill for giving effect to their revised proposals. The Bill is printed as appendix A to this resolution.

In explanation of the principal provisions of the Bill, the Commission remarked—

18. Next, as to the agency by which the administration of the endowments is to be controlled. Whatever may be our views regarding the policy of Government in disconnecting itself with institutions of the kind under notice (we have already expressed ourselves clearly on the point, *vide* paragraph 19 of our previous report), it is, we are afraid, looking to section 22, Act XX of 1863, vain to expect that Government should recede from such policy and re-assume the superintendence of the endowments. If this be so, the agency provided for by Act XX of 1863 is best calculated to answer the purpose. Instead of there being, however, only local committees one for each institution and such local committees taking the place and exercising the powers of both the Board of Revenue and the local agents in Regulation XIX of 1810, as laid down in section 7, Act XX of 1863, there should be a central committee for the division which should take the place and exercise the powers of the Board in respect of all the institutions in the division, the local committees performing the functions of the local agents, each with regard to the particular institution placed under it. Our reason for recommending such a double system as this is, that on the one hand the requisite number of persons sufficiently qualified to be entrusted with the powers which ought to vest in the local committees, supposing there is to be no central committee, can hardly be expected to be found anywhere except at the divisional or district head-quarters, and that on the other hand a single committee sitting at the divisional or district station could but ill control the management of all the institutions in the division or district situated, as they are, in different parts of the country, some of them far distant from such stations. We prefer a divisional to a district central committee, as well with a view to complete centralization as in order to secure uniformity of system throughout the division in all matters connected with the institutions.

19. Now as regards the powers of the central committee. We do not propose that it should have larger powers of supervision and control than those contemplated by Act XX of 1863, which are the same as the Board of Revenue possessed under Regulation XIX of 1810. It is simply necessary to supply what is obviously an omission in the previous laws, *viz.*, a clear definition of such powers. This we have done in detail in Appendix I. The only part of these powers which may seem sufficiently important to demand an explanation here, is the authority proposed to be given to the committee to remove trustees, and generally to confirm their appointment, and, in the case of the institutions of the kind specified in section 3, Act XX of 1863, to nominate them itself. It can hardly be said that our proposition goes ahead of Regulation XIX of 1810, which, though it did not expressly confer such authority upon the Board, evidently intended to do so by implication, as will appear from the portions of the law already quoted above. We are not singular in putting the construction we do upon them.

There are instances of trustees having been removed by the authorities, and that not only in the case of the institutions which would come under section 3, Act XX of 1863, to show that the law was always so interpreted. Indeed, it is hard to conceive how the authorities could, without exercising such powers, to quote the words of the Regulation again: "take care that the endowments were appropriated to the purposes for which they were intended" or "prevent misappropriation." If, therefore, the committee is to be expected to accomplish the same end, it follows that they must have the same powers.

20. We are conscious that, allowing due weight to the considerations we have above set forth, powers of removal, &c., are large powers to confer upon any person or body of persons, and the more so upon a quasi-judicial body such as the central committee is proposed to be. We have accordingly taken care to recommend the same safeguards as Regulation XIX of 1810 provided,—safeguards which we consider amply sufficient not only against intentional abuse of power but also against errors of judgment. The parties aggrieved by the committee's proceedings have the right to sue it in the civil court, and the civil court has the power not only to upset the committee's orders, but also to award costs and damages against the committee, should it see good reasons to do so. If, notwithstanding such provisions as these, calculated, as they are, almost to ensure uprightness and carefulness on the part of the committee, a few evils should arise, and we do not pretend to predict the contrary, they can only be looked upon as necessary evils.

21. The powers which we would give the local committees have also been set forth in the appendix above referred to. These are just sufficient to enable them to perform the duties we would impose upon them, which are much the same as those which devolved upon the local agents under Regulation XIX of 1810.

22. We further think it necessary that the committees, both central and local, should be recognized as representatives as well of the endowers as of the persons interested in the endowments, as such interest is defined in section 15, Act XX of 1863, and as such should be authorized to institute proceedings in the courts. Such a provision is specially called forth by the necessity which, notwithstanding the supervision and control provided for, may arise, perhaps not unfrequently, for resorting to the courts for the purpose of recovering land or other property improperly transferred, or of preventing the transfer of such property. It is not that in recommending the provision we desire to provide against speculative contingencies. Alienations of endowment lands by the trustees, either under some pretence or other, or without any assigned cause, and sales of such lands by the civil courts in execution of decrees for debts against the trustees, have, especially of late, been rather frequent than otherwise, a result which we think to be due, though secondarily—the primary cause being of course the exceptionable conduct of the trustees—to the absence of any representative body, such as we have proposed, which would and could dispute the right of the trustees to alienate trust property, or contest the liability of such property to sale for their debts.

23. The mode in which the committees are to conduct their proceedings and execute their orders has likewise been described in the appendix. The rules of procedure have been drawn upon the model of those which generally regulate the proceedings of arbitrators, and the orders of the committee have been proposed to be carried into effect, when necessary, by the civil court in the same manner as its own decrees are executed.

24. The rules we have proposed relating to the mode of appointment and constitution of the committees, the removal of the members, filling up vacancies, &c., have been taken almost verbatim from those contained in the points in Act XX of 1863, the slight alterations made being rendered necessary by the double agency recommended. The general terms used in section 8 of that law, respecting the religious persuasions of the persons to be selected as members, need not be adopted in the case of the central committees, which might unobjectionably be composed of persons of only the Hindu and Mahomedan persuasions, inasmuch as all the endowments belong to one or the other of these two religions, Jain or any other similar persuasion being a sect of the Hindoo religion rather than a different persuasion. The number and extent of the Hindu endowments being by far the greater, the majority of the members should, in our opinion, be of the Hindoo persuasion. As to ascertaining the general wishes of the persons interested, as provided for in the same section, the measure is almost impracticable in the case of the central committee; and even if it were otherwise, we do not quite see the utility of making such a provision, considering that there do not exist such an intelligent public as the law would pre-suppose. The provision in section 8 has remained almost a dead letter.

25. In order to enable the central and local committees to meet the expenses incidental to the performance of their functions, we have proposed that they should be authorized to raise funds by proportionate assessments on the incomes of the several institutions under their superintendence, and that, in the event of the trustees or managers failing to pay their respective quotas, the committees should have power to assume the direct management of the endowment property for the purpose of realizing the same.

26. As regards the power the civil court is to have, we do not purpose to take away any of those which it possessed either under Regulation XIX of 1810 or Act XX. of 1863, or in the least to limit them, as will appear from the general provision we have inserted on the point in the appendix. We have thought it proper further to recommend that sections 14 to 20, Act XX. of 1863, be retained with slight alterations.

27. Now, as to the extent of the operation of the amended law. The proposed Act should, in our opinion, be the general endowment law applicable to all endowments of the kind under

consideration, though no institution should be considered as coming within its operation until an order of Government shall have specially extended it to the same.

16. The Board of Revenue approved generally of the proposals of the Commission. They were not, however, submitted at this time (January 1871) to the Government of India, partly because the information given with respect to some considerable endowments was very incomplete, and partly because information was received from that Government that they had decided to invite the opinions of other Governments and Administrations before taking action to amend Act XX of 1863. The question became also to some extent complicated by another suggestion made by the Commissioner of Orissa in connection with the Pooree Lodging-house Bill, that the Government might meet the practical necessities of Orissa by levying a fixed percentage upon all pilgrim endowments, to be spent by Government for the benefit of the pilgrims. The Commissioner was even sanguine that he could induce the muthdars to make voluntary annual contributions for this purpose, and he was allowed to try. The attempt seems to have been a failure, and the papers connected with the whole subject of endowments were then apparently allowed to lie by.

17. Attention was again drawn to them on the receipt of a circular from the Government of India, dated the 16th November 1874, enquiring what the practice was in Bengal as to the alienation of endowments to meet the debts of their temporary trustee or manager. The replies to this circular from local officers went to show that, while the rule of law is clear enough as to the illegality of alienation of trust property either in sales under decrees against the trustee personally or by voluntary transfers, they are in practice by no means uncommon, owing to collusion between creditors and debtors, and in Orissa have come to be regularly recognized. In submitting to the Government of India the Board's report upon this matter, Sir Richard Temple took the opportunity of pressing again upon that Government the necessity of amending Act XX of 1863, and, forwarding the whole of the more recent correspondence, drew attention to the draft Act submitted by the Native Commission in 1870, which seemed, he thought, calculated to meet the object in view.

18. In reply to this, the Government of India, on the 23rd March 1876, forwarded a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras regarding the amendment of Act XX of 1863. The conclusions come to by the Government of India are embodied in the following paragraphs of their letter No. 306, dated the 29th February 1876, to the Government of Madras:—

2. The Government of India agree with the Government of Madras that Act XX of 1863 has failed to prevent malversation of the endowments dealt with under its provisions, and that fresh legislation in the matter is necessary.

3. It must be understood, however, that the policy of which the Act of 1863 is the expression should, as far as possible, be maintained; and in this view it appears to the Government of India that there is more probability of a successful solution of the question in the scheme propounded by Sir William Robinson in his Minute of the 10th October 1874 than in any other scheme that has yet been devised. His proposals involve no direct interference in the administration of the endowments by the European officers of the Government, but provide that the duty should be entrusted to a strong Native Board exclusively devoted to the work, and armed with full powers to inquire into and obtain redress for abuses of their authority by the local managers of the trusts.

4. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to appoint in the districts efficient local committees, unless the European element be included in them; but, as suggested by Sir W. Robinson, there would seem to be no difficulty in providing for the effective discharge of most of the duties which would be assigned to district committees by the appointment of Inspectors acting under the orders of the Central Board. For the work to be done thoroughly the members of the Board and their staff must be well paid; and there seems to be no reason why their salaries should not be defrayed from the funds of the endowments. It will probably be better that the members should be appointed and removed by the Government, as any system of election for the first or future members of the Board would not be likely to answer well.

5. The appointment and removal of trustees might be vested in the Central Board, subject to rules to be approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council. It does not seem necessary to fix the number of trustees for each endowment; this must vary according to the nature and previous history of the trust.

6. There would seem to be no objection to provide for the application of the surplus funds of the endowments to useful public purposes, such as the establishment of a school for general education, or of a scholarship, or the construction of some beneficial local work.

7. I am to take this opportunity of acknowledging your letter No. 59,* dated 12th January 1875, relative to the sale of certain villages under

* To the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

judicial decrees for debts due by the manager of the property, notwithstanding that the estate had been held on a rent-free tenure for charitable purposes. In the opinion of the Government of India provision should be made for the protection from alienation, under decrees of courts, of inams granted for religious or charitable purposes.

8. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a Bill, based upon the above suggestions, supplemented and modified according as local experience may suggest, may be submitted to the Government of India for sanction under section 43 of the Indian Council's Act and for transmission to the Secretary of State. Steps will then be taken here at the proper time to repeal Act XX of 1863, as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, so as to remove the objection under section 42 of the Indian Council's Act as to the competency of His Excellency the Governor's Council to deal with this subject. I am also to request that the fullest information available may be supplied as to the actual facts of the misappropriation of the funds of the endowments. It is gathered from some expressions used in the proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated the 18th July 1874, that the Board and the Government had before them specific instances of misappropriation which were regarded as affording strong confirmation of the opinion on which the recommendation in favour of fresh legislation was founded, but the papers showing this have not been sent up.

19. The minute by Sir W. Robinson, to which allusion is made in the foregoing extract, proposed to follow, in dealing with these endowments, the model of the English Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853, 1855, and 1860. His views are set out in the following paragraphs of his minute:—

Following, *mutatis mutandis*, the model proposed (Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853, 1855, and 1860), the first step to be taken is that Government

N.B.—In England two of the Commissioners (and the Secretary I believe) must be lawyers of standing, and I am disposed to suggest similar qualifications here. I should at all events endeavour at the outset to place an English Barrister of standing on the Board for obvious reasons.

N.B.—I should be inclined to extend their powers of inquiry, &c., to all charities for whatever object existing.

N.B.—The correspondence shows how difficult is the question between the two sects of Vishnuvites and the various creeds amongst the Shivavites and other shades of belief which prevail in various parts of the country.

the part of a daysman between them.

appoint and continue to appoint as vacancies occur three or more well salaried Commissioners of Religious Endowments, who with a Secretary, likewise appointed by Government, should constitute a Board to inquire into the condition and management of all religious endowments throughout the Presidency. I do not think that the retention of this degree of patronage would contravene the principle of perfect neutrality, which should characterise all Government action. The patronage should be exercised with the advice of the Board when once formed, and is simply, as it appears to me, a necessary guarantee for character and qualification. And in a country where religious factions affect men's minds, as it does here, I think that the Government must thus far act most effectively—including that of placing independent persons in a position to ascertain accurately the income and miscellaneous receipts (*e.g.* from pilgrim offerings and the like) of any institution into the affairs of which their inquiries may extend—under penalties for delays and obstruction whencesoever arising, which shall be sufficiently deterrent and prompt. The action of the Board should be of a summary but *quasi*-judicial character, and all their proceedings and the reports of the local Committees and Inspectors should be published for general information.

The Board should receive all requisite legal powers to enable them to execute their functions

N.B.—The restriction in respect to examination of persons who claim or hold property adversely to the charity under inquiry, contained in section 16 of Charity Trust Act of 1853, has proved most inconvenient, and should be avoided in the proposed law.

N.B.—In England these are, I believe, annually laid before Parliament. Here it might be sufficient to publish them periodically, with appendices.

The registration of all religious endowments in the office of the Board—with full particulars of every kind—within a specified period by their respective trustees or managers should be made compulsory. And all trustees and persons acting in the management of any institution within the perview of the law should be obliged—under severe penalties—to submit, if required by the Board, a provisional budget estimate of receipts and expenditure for the following year for such orders as may be advisable, and at the close of the year to send in a statement of all receipts and disbursements for official audit by the Board.

The Board should be required to institute progressive inquiry into the management of all institutions within the scope of their functions, and, where not satisfied with the existing administration of the funds, &c., of any of them, to draw up—after disposing of objections and suggestions of parties interested in the charity—a scheme for the management of the institution and its funds; for the acceptance of those concerned (if willing to accept such proposals), or for submission to the courts of law for ratification or modification as the case may be—and the Board should be empowered to modify or obtain the modification of such schemes from time to time as may be found expedient. Wherever the scheme of the Board is unopposed their orders should be final, and perhaps considerable powers of provisional approval and execution of their order might be conceded to them even when there is a show of opposition (as in England) under the more recent extension of the Charity Commissioners Law (1860).

Most of the provisions of the Charity Trust Law of England respecting the powers of the Board are applicable and will prove useful. The principle of section 16 (application for opinion and advice and indemnity for acts on such advice) might be extended so as to constitute the Commissioners arbitrators and referees in all matters of doubt and dispute, and to make the provisional order valid unless reversed by competent judicial courts. The powers given in section 17 and sections 19 to 28 might, with suitable modification, be exercised with advantage by the Commissioners to be appointed under the proposed law.

I am satisfied that it would be highly beneficial to constitute the Board—under stringent provisions for the faithful execution of the trust—Official Trustees of Endowment Lands, in the manner provided in sections 47 to 50 of Charity Trust Act, 1853, and Official Trustees for the investment of all surplus funds, &c., and for the management of any funds which may be voluntarily transferred to them by persons acting in management of religious and charitable endowments.

Having constituted a Central Board, it becomes necessary to provide them with the means of local information and investigation, and with agency for fulfilling the requirements of the law. Most of those who have written on the subject have recommended the retention of the District Committees constituted under Act XX of 1863, and some would even extend the system and form "Local Fund Circle" Committees. I entertain the gravest doubts of the utility and expediency of these numerous permanent local vestries, and I think that the papers sufficiently prove that their constitution has neither been operative nor judicious, and that their action has been too often factious, meddlesome, and irritating. I should therefore greatly prefer the English system of inspectors, who under the orders of the Board *pro re nata* would take up the investigation of each institution in its town for final disposal by competent authority.

20. The Madras Government appointed a committee to draft a Bill for regulating the control of Hindoo religious endowments upon the basis of the plan suggested by Sir W. Robinson. A copy of the Bill drawn up by that committee was received from that Government, and is printed as appendix B to this resolution. It was referred to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Orissa for report. The Commissioner is of opinion that a Bill framed upon the model of the Madras Bill would be well suited to the circumstances of Orissa and the other provinces of Bengal, provided that its scope were enlarged to cover secular as well as religious endowments. He objects to the appointment of a European barrister upon the committee, and would leave the Government to select the committee and chairman, providing only that three out of four members be Hindoos. The Board also express themselves in favour of the general outline of the Bill as applicable to the circumstances of Orissa. But it is manifest that it is impossible to leave entirely out of sight in Bengal the Mahomedan endowments, and it is doubtful whether the very elaborate machinery of the Madras Bill is really necessary. It may be that some more simple modification and strengthening of the provisions of Act XX of 1863, as suggested by the Native Commission in 1870, would meet all requirements.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore decided to refer the whole question in this full and detailed manner for the consideration of the British Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, and the National Mahomedan Association, and of such other native associations and individuals as Commissioners and District Officers may think it desirable to consult. The opinions received through district officers should be carefully digested by Commissioners and forwarded to Government through the Board of Revenue with such further remarks and suggestions as the Board may find to be required.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A.

An Act to amend Act XX of 1863.

1. Act XX of 1863, except section 22, and except in so far as it repealed other laws, and also except as regards acts done under the said Act, is hereby repealed.

2. This Act shall be called "the General Religious Endowment Act," and may be extended to any Hindoo or Mahomedan religious endowment by an order of the local Government published in the *Official Gazette*.

3. The word "endowment" shall include grants in land or money as well as offerings and presents of whatever description which have been made, or may hereafter be made for whatever purposes by any person to any temple, mosque, or other religious establishment or institution, together with land or other property purchased with the surplus profits of such lands, or with such money, offerings, or presents, and shall also signify such temple, mosque, or other religious establishment or institution itself.

4. The word "manager" shall include every person who, under the designation of trustee, superintendent, mutwalie, darogah, mahunt, udhicaree, or under any other designation whatever, has or may have the charge and administration of an endowment entrusted to him.

5. The word "civil court" and "court" shall mean the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in the district.

6. The local Government shall once for all appoint a committee consisting of five or seven persons in every division, to be called "the Central Endowment Committee."

7. The local Government shall also once for all appoint sub-committees, one for each endowment, consisting of three or more persons to be called "the Local Endowment Committee," except where there exist committees of management under section 7, Act XX of 1863, which committees shall, after the passing of this Act, be called "Local Endowment Committees" within the meaning of this Act.

8. The central endowment committee shall be the chief controlling authority in the division, and the local endowment committees shall act in subordination to it.

9. It will be the duty of the central endowment committee to superintend and control the management of the endowment, and to take care that the endowments are appropriated to the purposes intended by the endowers, and to no other.

10. It will be the duty of the local endowment committee to superintend and control the management of the endowment under its charge according to such rules as may be prescribed for that purpose by the central endowment committee, and to carry into effect all directions which the central endowment committee may give to it in connection with the said endowment, and it shall be the duty of each member of the local endowment committee to visit the endowment at least once a year.

11. It will be the further duty of the local endowment committee to report to the central endowment committee any instance of mismanagement or misappropriation of endowment, misconduct of managers, and the occurrence of vacancies in the office of manager, with full information of all circumstances connected with the mode of succession in vogue in each case, and in the cases in which the power of appointing the successor is vested by this Act in the central endowment committee, to propose a fit person for the office of manager.

12. The members of the central endowment committee shall be selected by Government from among persons residing in the division under the following restrictions, viz., if the total number of the members be five, three shall be Hindoos and two Mahomedans, and if the total number be seven, four shall be Hindoos and three Mahomedans.

13. The members of the local endowment committees shall be appointed from among persons professing the religion for the purposes of which the endowment was founded, or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of those who are interested in the maintenance of such endowment. In order to ascertain the general wishes of such persons in respect of such appointment, the local Government may cause an election to be held under such rules (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall be framed by such local Government.

14. The appointment of the members of both the central and local endowment committees shall be notified in the *Official Gazette*.

15. Every member, whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, shall hold office for life, unless removed for misconduct, unfitness, or gross neglect of duty, and no such member shall be removed except by an order of the civil court.

16. Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the members whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, a new member shall be elected to fill the vacancy by the remaining members of the committee.

17. No member, whether of the central endowment committee or of the local endowment committee, shall be capable of being or shall act also as a manager, except when an attachment shall have been made for the realization of sums assessed and remaining unpaid as hereinafter provided for in sections 28 and 29.

18. The central endowment committee shall have power to prescribe rules for the management of the endowments by the managers not inconsistent with the intentions of the endowers, whether expressed or implied, or with the provisions of this Act, and also for the superintendence of such management by the local endowment committees, and it will be the duty of the managers and local endowment committees to act up respectively to such rules.

19. It shall be the duty of the managers to keep regular accounts of the actual receipts from every source of income, and of the actual disbursements, and the central endowment committee and local endowment committees shall have power to call for and examine such accounts, and the managers shall be bound to submit their accounts to the said committees whenever called upon to do so.

20. The members of the central endowment committee shall be allowed access to all such public records as they may desire to see for the purpose of ascertaining any matters connected with endowments.

21. Any member of the central endowment committee shall have power to enter the premises of endowments for the purpose of making inquiries, provided there be no objection to his doing so on the score of his religion or caste.

22. The members of the local endowment committees shall have power to enter the premises of the particular endowment under their charge for the purpose of making inquiries.

23. The central endowment committee shall have power to examine witnesses on matters under inquiry before them, and may administer oath or solemn affirmation to such witnesses.

24. The central endowment committee may apply to the civil court for the issue of summonses to witnesses whom it may desire to examine, and who may not attend at its requisition, and the civil court shall, upon such application being made, summons such witnesses to appear before the central endowment committee. All the rules in force for the time being in the civil court, relative to the summoning of witnesses, their attendance, diet allowance and discharge, shall apply to the summoning of witnesses on the application of the central endowment committee.

25. In the event of the office of manager being vacant in the case of endowments which may at the time of the passing of this Act be under the control of committees appointed under section 7, Act XX of 1863, the central endowment committee shall have power to appoint a fit person to the office, having due regard to the nature and conditions of the endowment, and in all other cases the succession to the office, either by election or otherwise, shall be subject to the confirmation of the central endowment committee.

26. The central endowment committee shall have power to remove managers for misconduct, mismanagement, or misappropriation of endowment.

27. The central endowment committee may move the civil court to execute its orders, and the civil court shall, on receipt of the committee's application, issue process of execution. The rules for the time being in force relative to the execution of the court's own decrees, and resistance of its processes, shall apply to the execution issued under this section, except that no claims preferred by any parties shall be allowed to bar or defer such execution.

28. The central endowment committee shall have power to raise sums to form a fund to be called the "general endowment fund" from the several endowments under their control for the purpose of paying the salary of its establishment, and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, assessing each endowment in proportion to its estimated income. When it shall have determined the total probable expenditures on the said accounts for a given year, and the amount to be levied from each endowment, it shall notify the assessments to the managers, and call upon them to pay their respective quotas within a certain time, to be specified in the notice. In the event of a manager failing to pay the amount due from him within the said time, and on its being proved to the satisfaction of the committee that such manager has actually had the notice, and that he is in a position to pay, which circumstances shall be duly inquired into, the committee may attach and assume the direct management of the whole or any portion of the landed property belonging to the endowment concerned, until the amount unpaid by the manager shall have been realised from the proceeds of such land. Provided that no assessment shall be made nor any attachment take place except in accordance with a decision arrived at by the committee at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

29. The central endowment committee shall also have power to raise funds for the purpose of instituting or defending suits in the civil court, or instituting proceedings in the criminal or revenue court, or any other public offices. The funds required shall be levied from the endowment in the interests of which the suit, action, or proceeding shall have to be instituted or defended, and may be realized in the manner laid down in the last preceding section for the realization of the sums constituting the "general endowment fund:" provided that no assessment shall be made nor any attachment take place except in accordance with a decision arrived at by the committee at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

30. The central endowment committee and local endowment committees shall have power to institute and defend suits in the civil court, or institute other proceedings in the civil, criminal, or revenue courts, and other public offices, in the interests of the endowments, and shall, in the exercise of this power, be recognized by the said courts and offices as representatives of the endowers and also of persons interested in the endowments, except as against persons actually interested in the endowments.

31. The central endowment committee shall, for the purpose of transacting business, meet at least four times during the calendar year.

32. The members of the central endowment committee shall select a duly qualified person, who shall not be a Government servant, to act as Secretary. The Secretary so selected shall draw such monthly salary as the committee shall determine.

33. The central endowment committee shall perform the duties and exercise the powers laid down in this Act, except those provided for in sections 28 and 29, either at a full meeting or at a meeting at which not less than three of its members shall have attended, provided that

in the latter case, if the matter to be disposed of relate to a Mahomedan endowment, no decision shall be passed unless at least two of the members present are Mahomedans, and if the matter to be disposed of relate to a Hindoo endowment, unless at least two of the members present are Hindoos. The decision of the majority of the members shall be the decision of the committee, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, the member presiding shall have a casting vote.

34. The members present at every meeting of the central endowment committee shall select one from among themselves to act as president of that meeting. The proceedings, including the examination of witnesses, shall be reduced to writing, and after the matter under inquiry shall have been fully discussed, each member present shall record his decision and sign it, and the decision finally arrived at in the manner laid down in the last preceding section, shall be recorded by the secretary and signed by all the members present.

35. The proceedings of the local endowment committee, including the statements of witnesses examined, shall likewise be reduced to writing, and the opinion of each individual member shall be separately recorded. The proceedings and opinions shall in every case be forwarded in original to the central endowment committee.

36. No inquiry shall be conducted, nor any report made by the local endowment committee except at a full meeting, or if the committee shall have been composed of more than three members, at a meeting at which at least three members shall have attended. The central endowment committee shall, on application, render the local endowment committee such assistance as may enable the latter duly to inquire into and report upon the matters which it may have to investigate.

37. Whoever shall resist either the central endowment committee or the local endowment committee in the execution of its duty, or in the doing of any act which it is authorized to do by this Act, shall be held as having resisted a public servant in the execution of his duty.

38. The civil court shall have power to try the merits of all acts done and all orders passed either by the central endowment committee or the local endowment committee, in regular suits instituted by parties who may feel aggrieved by them, whether they be managers or persons interested in the endowments, and to adjudicate upon all matters connected with the endowments. It may require the production of any documents, papers, accounts, proceedings, either in the possession of the managers, the central endowment committee, or local endowment committee.

39. Any person or persons interested in any endowment or the trusts relating thereto may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the manager of such endowment or the member of any committee appointed under this Act or Act XX of 1863 for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty committed by such manager or member of such committee, in respect of the endowment, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such manager or member of a committee and may decree damages and costs against the manager or member of a committee (in the latter case such damages and costs shall be paid out of the estate unless the court shall see reason to direct otherwise) and may also direct the removal of such manager or member of a committee.

40. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under the last preceding section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the endowment; any person having a right of attendance, or having been in the habit of attending at the performance of the worship or service of any mosque, temple, or religious establishment, or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms, shall be deemed to be a person interested within the meaning of this Act.

41. In any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act, it shall be lawful for the court before which such suit or proceeding is pending, to order any matter in difference in such suits to be referred for decision to one or more arbitrators. Whenever any such order shall be made, the provisions of chapter VI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall in all respects apply to such order and arbitration in the same manner as if such order had been made on the application of the parties under section 312 of the said Code.

42. Nothing in the last preceding section shall prevent the parties from applying to the court, or the court from making the order of reference under the said section 312 of the said Code of Civil Procedure.

43. No suit shall be entertained under this Act without a preliminary application being first made to the court for leave to institute such suit. The application may be made upon unstamped paper. The court, on the perusal of the application, shall determine whether there are sufficient *prima facie* grounds for the institution of a suit, and if in the judgment of the court there are such grounds, leave shall be given for its institution. In calculating the costs at the termination of the suit, the stamp duty on the preliminary application shall be estimated, and shall be added to the costs of the suit. If the court shall be of opinion that the suit has been for the benefit of the endowment, and that no party to the suit is in fault, the court may order costs, or such portion as it may consider just, to be paid out of the estate. If, on the contrary, the court shall find that the cause of action originated in improper motives on the part of the party cast, it may direct that the costs and damages if any, shall be paid by such party.

APPENDIX B.

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS BILL, 1877.

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BILL

TO

Provide for the better administration of Hindu Religious Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the duties of Trustees of Hindu Religious Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and to provide for the registration and supervision of such Institutions and for the due administration of property belonging thereto; It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1877"
Short title.
- It extends to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and applies to all Hindu Religious Institutions within the said Presidency.
Local extent and application.
- And it shall come into force on the day of
Commencement.
2. On and from that date, Act XX of 1863 shall be repealed so far as it affects Hindu Temples and Establishments in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and except so far as it preserves Regulation VII of 1817.
Repeal of Enactment.
3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,
Interpretation Clause.
- "Board" and "Commissioner" mean the Board and any Commissioner appointed under this Act,
- "Religious Institution" and "Institution" include every Hindu pagoda, temple, shrine, *devastanam*, *devasam*, *muttum*, or other Hindu establishment or foundation of a religious character by whatever local designation known, and all property and endowments connected therewith, whether applied wholly to Hindu religious purposes or partly to religious and partly to charitable or other purposes, and every express or constructive Trust of a Hindu religious nature by which property or money is vested in the hands of any person or persons.
- "Trustee" includes—
 - (a) all persons administering the affairs of, or having control over, a Religious Institution, or acting in the management thereof;
 - (b) all persons to whom the property of any Religious Institution was transferred under Act XX of 1863;
 - (c) all *Dhurmakhartas*, *Mahunts*, *Uralers*, *Punchoyets*, *Madhyasts*, *Adinakartas*, *Mataadhipathies*, *Stanikas*, *Ilakdars*, *Ballals*, *Muktassars*, and the like, by whatever local designation such person may be known;
 - (d) the Official Trustees appointed under this Act; and
 - (e) all persons holding any property in Trust for any Religious Institution.

"Person interested" includes all persons who have a right of attendance, or are in the habit of attending, at the performance of the worship or service of any Religious Institution. The interest

need not be a pecuniary, or a direct or immediate, interest in the Institution, or such an interest as would entitle the person to take any part in the management or superintendence thereof.

"Officer" includes any person appointed under this Act, but shall not include any Trustee or other person acting in the administration of any Religious Institution, or any servant under his control.

"Civil Court" means the highest Court exercising civil jurisdiction in the district in which a Religious Institution is wholly or partially situated, and, for the town of Madras, the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD AND TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

4. For the purposes of this Act, the Governor in Council shall appoint a Board consisting of three Commissioners, who must be persons professing the Hindu religion. And one of the said Commissioners shall be nominated Chairman.
Appointment of Board of Hindu Commissioners for supervision and control.

It shall also be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint a European Barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be a Commissioner under this Act, who shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 1,000 as the Governor in Council may deem fit.

Such Board may be called "The Hindu Religious Institutions' Board."
Board how to be designated.

5. Every Religious Institution to which this Act applies shall pay annually to the Board a sum, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross annual income of such Institution.
Annual payment of fixed percentage to Commissioners.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to exempt from the operation of this section any Religious Institution whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 50.
Exemption by the Board.

6. The payments so made shall be placed to an account at the Bank of Madras, or such other Bank as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor in Council, to be termed "The Hindu Religious Institutions' Account," and such funds shall be employed in defraying all expenses connected with the Board and its proceedings, salary of officers, rent of office, commissions of inquiry, audits, and other like expenses.
Such payment to form an account to defray expenses.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to debit the charges of any special inquiry or proceedings under this Act to the funds of the Institution in respect of which such inquiry or proceeding may have been held.

7. All orders or cheques against the said account shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Chairman, or in his absence by such other Commissioner as may be authorized by the Chairman in that behalf; and it shall be lawful for the Bank to pay all orders and cheques so signed.
How to be drawn upon.

8. Whenever any Religious Institution fails to make the payment aforesaid or any other payment required by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Board through their agents duly authorized in that behalf to enter upon and manage such Institution or any reasonable part of the property thereof and to remain in possession until the sum due shall have been paid or recovered.

How to be recovered in case of default.

Provided that, if the institution is entitled to a ready money payment from the Government, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to direct the payment of the sum due to the Board and the balance to the Religious Institution making default.

In the case of Institutions entitled to ready money payments.

Provided also that it shall be lawful for any tenant of the Religious Institution to pay the sum due to the Board and, upon production of a receipt under the signature of any person duly authorized by the Board, to deduct the payments so made from the rent then or afterwards due by him to the Institution.

Tenant may pay the sum due to Board, and payment so made may be deducted from the rent due.

9. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, raise loans of money upon the security of the funds vested in them by Section 6 for the purposes of the said section, and shall discharge the same out of the said funds.

Loan may be raised for purposes of Section 6.

10. The Chairman shall receive a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 1,250, and each of the other Commissioners a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 1,000, to be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

Salary of Commissioners.

11. The Commissioners shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council. The Hindu Commissioners shall give their whole time to the discharge of their official duties, and shall not be at liberty to follow any other profession or calling, or to hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

Duration of office of Commissioners.

Not to follow any other occupation.

12. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Secretary to the Board who shall receive a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 600 to be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council.

Secretary to the Board.

Salary.

The Secretary shall be a person professing the Hindu religion, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council; he shall give the whole of his time to his official duties, and shall not follow any other profession or calling, or hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

Duration of office.

Not to follow any other occupation.

13. The Governor in Council may, in communication with the Board, appoint a sufficient number of Inspectors not exceeding five upon monthly salaries to be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council not exceeding Rupees 500.

Appointment of Inspectors.

Such Inspectors shall be persons professing the Hindu religion, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council.

Provided that the Governor in Council may in like manner appoint Additional Inspectors for any special purpose and for any specified time and fix the remuneration to be paid to such Additional Inspectors.

14. The Governor in Council may grant to any Commissioner or to the Secretary leave of absence not exceeding twelve months and make arrangements for the carrying on of the duties of the absentee. Such leave of absence and the allowances payable to the officer on leave and to the person appointed to act in his place shall be regulated by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Governor in Council may grant leave of absence.

15. The Board shall have an office in Madras for the transaction of business, and shall have a common seal. Such office shall be open at such times as the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may appoint.

Board to have an office in Madras and use a common seal.

16. The Board shall meet at least twice in each week for the transaction of business, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least two Commissioners are present at such meeting.

Meetings of the Board.

Quorum.

At such meetings the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Senior Commissioner, in order of appointment, shall preside.

Who to preside at meetings of the Board.

17. In case of difference of opinion the question before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes; and, where the votes are equally divided, the Chairman or the Senior Commissioner presiding shall have a casting vote.

Questions to be decided by majority of votes.

Casting vote.

Any Commissioner dissenting from the majority shall be at liberty to record his dissent in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

Dissents from the majority.

18. The Board shall have power, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, to entertain such establishment of officers, clerks, and servants as may be necessary, and to grant salaries, pensions, and other emoluments to such persons. The Board may appoint, suspend, or remove any such persons.

Appointment, salaries, suspension, and removal of officers.

19. It shall be competent to the Board to grant leave of absence to the Inspectors and all persons appointed by them, and to make arrangements for the conduct of business during such absence. Such leave of absence and the allowances payable to the Inspector or person on leave, and to the persons appointed to act in their place, shall be regulated by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Board to grant leave of absence to Inspectors, &c.

20. The Board may appoint Committees consisting of two Commissioners for any purpose under this Act: Provided that the proceedings of every Committee shall be submitted to the Board.

Board may divide themselves into Committees.

21. The Board shall by General Minutes or Bye-laws from time to time regulate their own proceedings and the proceedings of the Inspectors.

Proceedings to be regulated by General Minutes.

All such General Minutes or Bye-laws shall be signed by two at least of the Commissioners.

General Minutes how to be signed.

22. The Board shall cause Minutes of all their discussions and of proceedings, and of all orders, opinions and advice, and of all certificates and schemes made or approved by the Board under this Act, together with the grounds of their approval, and the objections (if any) which have been made to such schemes, and all proceedings had in respect of such objections, and the grounds on which any such objections have been overruled, to be entered in books to be provided and kept for such purpose; and all such entries shall signed by the Secretary.

Minutes of proceedings, &c., to be entered in a book.

23. The Board shall, in the month of April in every year, make a general report to the Government of all their proceedings during the preceding year up to the thirty-first day of December then last past.

Board to submit annual report to Government.

The Board shall specially distinguish and set forth in such report all the schemes (if any) approved by them, together with an account showing the receipts and disbursements connected with the Religious Institutions under their control in such form as they may determine.

Report to set forth all schemes approved and objections taken.

Such report shall, within one month after the making thereof, be published by the Board in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and such portions thereof as affect the Religious Institutions in any particular district shall be published in the local Gazette of that district.

Publication of annual report.

24. All Registers prepared under Section 65, and all records of the Board's proceedings and orders, and all books of account, statements, and returns made to the Board, shall be kept at the office of the Board in the custody of the Secretary.

Record to be kept in the office under custody of the Secretary.

CHAPTER III.—OF TRUSTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

25. All property belonging to a Religious Institution shall vest in the Trustee or Trustees of such Institution subject to the control and direction of the Board under this Act.

Property to vest in Trustees.

26. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Religious Institution to prepare and submit to the Board, within such reasonable time as the Board may prescribe after the date on which this Act comes into force, a complete and true account showing—

Trustees to furnish certain statements.

- (1) the name and, so far as is known, the history of the Institution;
- (2) the objects of the Institution, with copies of all grants, *sasanams*, *sunnuds*, title-deeds, and other documents relating thereto;
- (3) all endowments belonging to the Institution, with full particulars as to the nature, extent, and value of the immoveable property of such Institution, how and when acquired, and how let, occupied, or employed;

- (4) the existing *dittam* or scheme of administration and appropriation of funds;
- (5) the names, so far as may be known, of past Trustees and the names of existing Trustees, how and when, and by whom, appointed;
- (6) the names of all persons in receipt of any salary, emolument, or perquisite from the Institution, and the nature, tenure, and conditions (if any) of service in each case;
- (7) the jewels, gold, silver and other vessels and utensils, and all other moveables belonging to the Institution with their estimated value; and
- (8) all such further information as the Board may prescribe.

27. The affairs of every Religious Institution shall be administered and the funds thereof applied by the Trustee or Trustees with discretion, and in accordance with the terms of any existing or sanctioned *dittam* or scheme of administration or with the terms of the Trust.

Trustees to administer affairs and apply funds.

28. It shall be competent to the Trustees to exercise, subject to the provisions of this Act, all powers incidental to the provident and beneficial management of the Institution, and to do all acts necessary for the due performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Trustees may exercise all powers incidental to beneficial management.

29. All servants belonging to a Religious Institution remunerated by fixed pay or otherwise deriving any benefit from such Institution shall be under the immediate orders and control of the Trustees, and shall be bound to obey all lawful orders and directions given by such Trustees.

Control of servants.

30. All property and title-deeds and documents belonging to a Religious Institution shall be in the custody or under the control of the Trustees.

Trustees to have custody of property and documents, &c.

31. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to provide for the proper cultivation and leasing of all lands and buildings belonging to the Institution, and for the punctual collection of all assessments, rents, and dues accruing therefrom.

Trustees to provide for cultivation, lease, &c., of lands.

32. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time to submit to the Board proposals for revising, altering, modifying, or settling aside any existing *dittam* or scheme of administration, or for framing a new scheme where none exists or where the existing *dittam* or scheme may, from altered circumstances or other cause, require to be set aside.

Trustees to propose alteration of schemes or framing new ones.

33. It shall be lawful for the Trustees to apply to the Board for their opinion, advice, or direction respecting any matter connected with the administration of a Religious Institution or respecting any question or disputes relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like.

Trustees to apply for opinion or advice of Board.

34. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to keep and maintain full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid by them on account of the Institutions under their management, in books to be provided by them for that purpose.

Trustees to keep and maintain accounts.

35. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to maintain all buildings, lands, and other property belonging to the Institutions under their management in a state of proper preservation, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit.

Trustees to maintain buildings and lands.

36. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest or employ all surplus funds and accumulations in such manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the Institutions under their management, and subject to the approval of the Board.

Trustees to invest surplus funds beneficially.

37. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, subject to the directions of the Board, to recover any property belonging to the Religious Institutions under their management which has been improperly alienated or is held to the detriment of such Institutions, and generally to protect the interests of such Institutions by legal proceedings or otherwise when necessary.

Trustees to recover property not in hand by needful process.

38. The Trustees or other persons having the custody of any documents, jewels, or other property belonging to any Religious Institution may deposit the same for security in such place as the Board may direct.

Trustees may deposit deeds, &c., for security in a repository provided by the Board.

39. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to keep the Board informed of all matters affecting the well-being of the Institutions under the management of such Trustees, and to make any inquiry which may be necessary into any matter connected with the due administration thereof, and to submit the information for the orders of the Board.

Trustees to keep Board informed of all important matters.

40. Whenever any discretionary authority vests in the Trustees of a Religious Institution and such Trustees exercise their discretion in good faith, and in all cases in which they act under the orders of the Board, they shall be deemed, so far as their personal responsibility is concerned, to have acted in accordance with the terms of the Trust.

Indemnity to Trustees acting in good faith.

41. Whenever there is a difference of opinion among the Trustees of a Religious Institution touching any matter connected with the administration thereof, the Trustees shall obtain the opinion or advice of the Board touching such matter. Provided that, in cases of emergency in which it is not practicable to obtain such opinion or advice, the opinion of the majority shall prevail until it is reviewed by the Board.

The Trustees to refer differences of opinion to the Board. In cases of emergency the vote of the majority to prevail.

42. Every Trustee shall be bound to obey all lawful orders passed by the Board under the provisions of this Act.

Trustees to obey all lawful orders of the Board.

43. It shall be lawful for the Trustees to punish by a fine, or to suspend, remove or dismiss, any servant attached to a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom, for breach of trust, incapacity, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other sufficient cause, subject to an appeal to the Board as hereinafter provided.

Trustees may remove any servants for misconduct.

44. It shall be lawful for the Trustees to fill up every vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal of any servant of a Religious Institution under their control by the appointment of a duly qualified person.

Trustees may appoint servants.

Where the office has been hereditary, preference shall be given to any person rightfully claiming under a right of hereditary descent.

All such appointments shall be subject to the orders of the Board on appeal or otherwise as hereinafter provided.

45. It shall be competent to the Trustees from time to time to submit to the Board any proposal which the Trustees may deem necessary in the interests of any Institution for abolishing the office of any servant thereof, or of any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom, wherever the office or any service which it may have been the duty of such servant or other person to perform may, from altered circumstances or other good and sufficient cause, have become no longer necessary.

Trustees may propose abolition of any office as unnecessary or obsolete subject to Board's sanction.

46. Whenever any servant or other person who has been removed, suspended, or dismissed as aforesaid has possession of or control over any immovable or moveable property belonging to any Religious Institution, and refuses or neglects to relinquish possession of such property to the Trustees or to the successor of such servant or person, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district or the Magistrate of a division of a district within whose jurisdiction such Institution is situated, on application made to him by the Trustees or any person duly authorized by them, and on the production of the order of the Trustees directing such removal, together with the certificate of the Board confirming such removal and setting forth that the property in question belongs to such Institution, to issue a warrant empowering any constable or other officer to enter upon the premises and to deliver possession of the property withheld to the Trustees or successor, and, if necessary, to remove such servant or other person from any part of such immovable property.

Power to recover possession of property from a dismissed servant.

The order of the Trustees and the certificate of the Board aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein mentioned.

47. When any person shall hold or occupy any moveable or immovable property belonging to any Religious Institution without the permission of the Trustees or under a lease or agreement which is ended or duly determined by a legal notice to quit, and shall neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the same, the Trustees or the Board or any other person duly authorized by

Power to recover property held over by lessees and others.

them may apply to the Civil Court within whose jurisdiction the said property may be situated for an order to obtain possession thereof.

The Court upon such application may issue a summons directed to such person to show by what title he claims to hold or occupy the said property, and why he should not quit and deliver possession thereof. Such summons may be served in the manner in which summonses issued under the Civil Procedure Code are served.

If the person summoned shall not appear and show cause to the contrary, and shall still neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the said property, the Trustees or the Board or any other person duly authorized by them may give to the Court proof of the right by which possession is sought for.

Upon being satisfied with the evidence adduced, and upon proof of the due service of the summons, the Court may issue a warrant to its officer authorizing him to give possession of such property to the Trustee or to the Board or other person duly authorized by them. Such a warrant shall have the same force and validity as that issued in execution of a decree passed by the said Court.

48. Nothing in Section 46 or 47 shall preclude any Magistrate or Court from referring the applicant to a regular suit, or any person aggrieved from seeking relief or redress in due course of law.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

49. The following are among the duties of the Board:—

- (1) to make inquiries into any matters relating to any Religious Institution;
- (2) to register all such Institutions;
- (3) to appoint and remove the Trustees and servants of any such Institutions;
- (4) to aid and control and direct the Trustees in all matters connected with their duties;
- (5) to control the application and investment of funds, and to audit the accounts of the income and expenditure;
- (6) to give opinions and advice in respect of the management and administration of Religious Institutions, and in respect of rites and ceremonies connected therewith;
- (7) to arbitrate on all matters in dispute respecting rites and ceremonies connected with Religious Institutions;
- (8) to confirm, revise, or modify the *dittam* or scheme of administration already existing, and from time to time to frame new schemes;
- (9) to authorize and direct judicial proceedings in respect of any matters relating to Religious Institutions;
- (10) to frame bye-laws for the purposes of this Act; and
- (11) to perform all other acts which may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

PART A.—As to inquiries.

50. The Board shall have power to cause local investigations to be made into the affairs of any Religious Institution for all or any of the purposes of this Act, and with a view to such inquiry the Board may depute—
one or more of the Commissioners, or
one or more duly authorized Inspectors,
to visit such Institution and hold local investigations; and may associate with such Commissioner or Inspector for the purpose of such investigation one or more persons belonging to the district or locality in which the Institution is situated.

And the Board shall associate such persons for the purpose of any local investigation—

(1) if satisfied that such is the wish of a reasonable number of persons interest-

(2) if so directed-

(a) by the Civil Court, or

(b) by the Advocate-General, or by such other officer as may be appointed for the purposes of Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure and acting under that section.

51. The Board, or any Commissioner duly authorised by the Board in that behalf, may require written accounts and statements and answers to inquiries relating to any Religious Institution or its management, to be rendered to the Board or such Commissioner by all or any of the following persons; that is to say:—

the Trustees of any Religious Institution, or any servant thereof;
the Agents of such Trustees;
persons in possession of, or having any control over, any property or moneys belonging to any Religious Institution;
persons in the beneficial receipt of any funds thereof or of any income or stipend therefrom;
any ryot, tenant, or lessee of land or other property belonging to any Religious Institution;
Persons having the possession or control of any documents concerning the aforesaid funds or any property thereof.

52. The Board, or any Commissioner duly authorised, may require any such Trustees, Agents, or persons aforesaid to attend at such times and places as may be appointed in that behalf, for the purpose of being examined in relation to any Religious Institution, and to answer questions relating thereto, and to produce any documents in their custody or power relating to the said Institution, and may examine all such persons and any person voluntarily attending the said Board or Commissioner.

53. Any Commissioner or Inspector, or other officer of the Board, shall be at liberty, subject to the bye-laws made in that behalf, to examine and search at all reasonable times the registers and records of any Court or Public Registry and Office of Record, and to take copies of, or extracts from, any decree

record, or other document relating to any Religious Institution recorded, registered, or deposited therein, for any of the purposes contemplated by this Act.

And all officers having the custody of any record, or other document aforesaid, shall furnish such copy or extract as shall be required by the said Board, Commissioner, Inspector, or other officer.

Officers having custody of records to furnish copies to Board as required.

54. The Board may require any person having the custody or control of any document in which any Religious Institution is solely interested to transmit the same to the office of the Board for examination, and the Board may either retain it or at any time deliver the same to the Trustees of the Religious Institution to which such document relates.

Power to require the transmission of document in which any Institution is solely interested.

When the Board may detain such document.

55. The Board or any Commissioner duly authorized may, for the purpose of any inquiry under this Act, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and to produce documents in their custody or control, and if necessary may issue commissions for the examination of witnesses as if such Board or Commissioner were a Civil Court. Provided that it shall not be competent to the Board or Commissioner to attach the property of witnesses.

Board may summon witnesses.

56. If a witness summoned by the Board or Commissioner absconds or keeps out of way to avoid the service of the summons, or, having been served with the summons, fails to attend, or refuses to give evidence or produce a document as therein required, or if any Trustee or other person refuses or wilfully neglects to comply with any requisition made by the Board or Commissioner under sections 52, 54, and 55, any Court or officer appointed by the local Government from time to time in that behalf may, on the application of the Board, Commissioner, or any other person authorized by them in that behalf, enforce the attendance of such witness and compel him to comply with the summons or requisition as if the summons or requisition had been issued or made by such Court or officer.

Inspector may examine Trustees and other persons, and require production of documents.

57. Any Inspector may, by notice in writing, require any of the persons specified in section 51—

- (1) to attend before him for the purpose of being examined by him in respect of any Religious Institution at any time and place appointed by such notice, and
- (2) to produce any document in the custody or under the control of such person, and relating to such institution.

Such Inspector may examine all persons attending in pursuance of such notice and all persons voluntarily attending before him.

58. Any Inspector authorized to conduct an inquiry may call upon such officer or Court as the local Government from time to time directs in that behalf to issue summonses to any person, whose presence

Inspector how to enforce attendance of witnesses.

or testimony is necessary, or having in his custody or control any document which he is bound to produce, to appear before such Inspector either in person or by duly authorized agent as in the summons may be required, and at the time and place therein named.

The officer or Court shall upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases issue a summons and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

59. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk to his health or serious inconvenience to appear before the Inspector conducting the inquiry, a person in jail under civil or criminal process, and a person exempt by law or usage from personal appearance in a Court, shall not be required to appear before such Inspector.

In every such case the Inspector may either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

60. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions, and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and to any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

Law as to summonses, commissions, and witnesses.

61. The Board and every Commissioner or Inspector conducting an inquiry under this Act may administer an oath to any person examined.

Power to administer oath.

Such Board, Commissioner, or Inspector may also record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such a note, it shall be signed by such Board, Commissioner, or Inspector.

Record of substance of statement.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

62. Every Commissioner or Inspector making any inquiry under this Act shall make a full report thereof to the Board, and shall send to the Board all the records and proceedings connected with such inquiry.

Report of inquiry to be made.

63. Every officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Officers appointed under this Act to be deemed public servants.

All persons required under this Act to give information or produce documents shall be legally bound to do so.

PART B.—As to Registration.

64. It shall be the duty of the Board to make inquiry and prepare a full and complete register of every Religious Institution,

Board to keep a register of Religious Institutions.

Such register shall include the following particulars :—

- (1).—The name and, so far as can be ascertained, the history of the Institution ;
- (2).—The names, so far as may be known, of past Trustees and the names of existing Trustees, and the mode of their appointment ;
- (3).—The nature and objects of the Institution, together with copies of all grants, *sunnuds*, title-deeds, and other documents relating thereto ;
- (4).—Statement of the nature, extent, and value of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the Institution, and of the income derived therefrom ;
- (5).—The existing *dittum* showing the manner in which the income of the Institution is applied or apportioned among the various objects thereof ; and
- (6).—Such other particulars as the Board may prescribe.

Such register shall be sealed and signed by all the Commissioners.

65. It shall be the duty of the Board to furnish to the Trustees of every Religious Institution a duly certified copy of so much of the register as relates to such Religious Institution ; and the same shall be deposited in the office of the Trustees or such other place as may be prescribed by the Board.

66. Such register and certified copy shall be open to the inspection at all reasonable times of persons interested, who shall be entitled to take or obtain copies thereof on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Board.

PART C.—As to Appointment and Removal of Trustees and Servants.

67. Every vacancy occurring in the office of Trustee by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be forthwith reported to the Board by

- (1) the surviving Trustee ; or by
- (2) the chief ministerial servant ; or by
- (3) any person interested in the Institution concerned ; or by
- (4) any Inspector or other officer of the Board.

How a Trustee may be appointed. 68. A Trustee may be appointed by

- (a) succession or election in accordance with Trust Deeds or usage ; or by
- (b) communities, families or co-Trustees or other persons in whom such right is vested ; or
- (c) in accordance with any scheme duly sanctioned under this Act and by which the Institution concerned is regulated ; or by
- (d) an order of a Civil Court, or by
- (e) the Board.

69. In cases coming under Clauses (a), (b), and (c) of the last preceding section, the appointment made shall be forthwith reported to the Board by the surviving Trustees (if any), or any person

succeeding or appointed, or by the chief ministerial servant of the Institution ; and it shall be competent to the Board, after due inquiry, and after hearing all objections made, to recognize such appointment in writing under their hand and seal. Until so recognized, every such appointment shall be deemed to be provisional.

Where no appointment has been made under Clauses (a), (b), and (c) within thirty days from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, it shall be lawful for the Board, after due inquiry, to nominate a duly qualified person in conformity with local usage and, so far as may be practicable, with the wishes of the community interested.

70. Such nomination shall be notified in such manner as the Board may deem fit and in the local Gazette of the district in which the Religious Institution concerned is situated ; and the Board shall, by a public notice, invite any objections or suggestions with reference to such nomination to be submitted to them within a time to be specified in the notice.

71. On the expiration of the period specified, it shall be lawful for the Board to hear and consider all objections and suggestions made to them, and to confirm the nomination already made, or to make such other appointment as may be deemed just and proper in the interests of such Institution.

72. Such appointment shall be notified to the surviving Trustees or to the persons interested, under the hand and seal of the Board, and shall be binding upon all concerned.

73. All appointments made by a Civil Court shall be notified to the Board by such Court, and the Board shall give immediate effect to such appointments.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Court to direct the Board to make such inquiry and obtain such information in respect of any such appointment as the Court may see fit to direct before making such appointment.

Provided further, that, when a Civil Court has entertained an application for the appointment of a Trustee, the Court may, if it see fit, direct the Board to stay all proceedings in respect of the appointment.

74. No appointment made by the Board under this Act or by any Court shall have such retrospective effect as to invalidate any act done in good faith and in the performance of their duty by the Trustees theretofore in charge of the Religious Institution in respect of which such appointment has been made.

75. Every Trustee shall be liable to be suspended, removed, or dismissed by the Board for—

- (1) breach of trust, misappropriation, malversation or other misconduct, of which such Trustee may be guilty in the performance of his duty, or
- (2) wilful disobedience of any order or direction issued under the provisions of this Act, or

- (3) wilful neglect of duty, or
- (4) incapacity or unwillingness to act, or
- (5) insolvency, or
- (6) by an order of a Civil Court.

76. It shall be competent to the Board to hold or direct to be held by any Commissioner or Inspector an inquiry into any of the matters specified in Section 75 in respect to any Trustee of a Religious Institution, and for that purpose to take and record the necessary evidence. The provisions of Sections 51 to 62, both inclusive, shall apply to any inquiry under this section.

Board may hold inquiry into such causes for removal.

77. On such evidence being submitted to the Board, it shall be lawful for the Board to suspend, remove, or dismiss such Trustee or pass such other order they may deem fit, or to take or direct proceedings, civil or criminal, against such Trustee before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

May pass orders or direct prosecution.

Provided that where proceedings in respect of breach of trust, misappropriation, malversation, or misconduct are taken in any Civil Court against a Trustee, it shall be competent to such Court to refer the matter to the Board for preliminary investigation and report.

Courts may refer charges for preliminary investigation by the Board.

78. In the case of the suspension, removal, or dismissal of a Trustee by the Board, it shall be competent to the Board to make provisional arrangements for the administration and management of the Religious Institution concerned pending the appointment of a successor.

May make provisional arrangement for the management of the Institution.

79. Whenever any Trustee who has been suspended, removed, or dismissed from his office under the provisions of this Act shall hold or occupy, either directly or through any other person on his behalf, any immovable or movable property belonging to a Religious Institution, and shall neglect or refuse to deliver possession of such property to the other Trustees or his successor or any person duly authorized by the Board in that behalf, it shall be competent to such Trustees, successor, or to the Board, or the person duly authorized by them, to apply to the Civil Court for a warrant requiring the said Trustee to deliver possession of the property to such Trustees or to the Board or other person aforesaid.

Power to recover possession of property from a dismissed Trustee.

And it shall be competent to such Court to issue its warrant to any officer of the Court and give possession accordingly as if it were a warrant issued in execution of its own decree.

Court may issue warrant.

And for this purpose, the application, accompanied by the order of suspension, removal or dismissal, duly certified under the hand and seal of the Board, shall be the *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated in the said order, and shall be sufficient authority for the Court to act as aforesaid.

Board's application, &c., sufficient authority for the Court to act.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Court from adopting the procedure laid down in Section 48 of this Act in respect to the ejectment of tenants and others, or pre-

Provide as to seeking relief in due course of law.

clude any party affected from seeking relief or redress in due course of law.

80. It shall be competent to the Board, on appeal or otherwise, to call upon any Trustee to submit to the Board his reasons for suspending, removing, or dismissing any servant attached to a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom.

Board may call upon Trustee to state reasons for removal of any servant.

81. On receipt of such report, it shall be competent to the Board to confirm the suspension, removal or dismissal, or to pass such other order in respect thereof as they may deem fit. The orders passed by the Board under this section shall be final.

Board may confirm removal, &c.

Provided that in case the servant suspended, removed, or dismissed claims a hereditary right to the office, it shall be open to him to appeal from the order of the Board, within four months from the date of such order, to the Civil Court.

Proviso.

82. It shall be competent to the Board to hear and consider any objections and appeals made or preferred to them touching any appointment made by Trustees under Section 44, and to call upon the Trustees for any information in respect thereof. The Trustees shall be bound to obey such requisition within a reasonable time.

The Board may hear appeals against any appointment of servants.

83. On receipt of such information, it shall be lawful for the Board to confirm such appointment, or to pass any other order in relation thereto which the Board may deem fit. Such order of the Board shall be final.

The Board may confirm such appointment of servants.

Provided that where the appeal relates to a claim to a hereditary office, it shall be competent to the party aggrieved by any order of the Board to prefer an appeal therefrom within four months from the date of such order to the Civil Court.

Proviso.

84. It shall be competent to the Board of their own motion to remove or order to be removed any servant of a Religious Institution for good and sufficient cause, and it shall be the duty of every Trustee to give immediate effect to such order.

Power of the Board to remove any servant.

85. It shall be competent to the Board, from time to time, on the representation of a Trustee, or of a reasonable number of the persons interested, or of their own motion, to direct the removal of any servant of a Religious Institution or other person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom whose office may from any cause be deemed by the Board to be unnecessary.

Board may abolish obsolete offices.

The Board may grant a gratuity or compensation, as they deem proper, to any servant or person removed from his employment under this or the preceding section, or to his legal representative.

And grant gratuity.

86. The Board shall give effect to any orders passed by the Civil Court, whether on appeal or otherwise, in respect of the appointment or removal or dismissal of any servant of a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emoluments or perquisites therefrom.

Board to give effect to any order of Civil Court.

PART D.—As to Control of Trustees and Funds.

87. It shall not be lawful for any Trustee of a Religious Institution to make or grant, otherwise than with the express authority of the Board, any sale or mortgage of any property belonging to such Institution or otherwise encumber the same, or to make any exchange thereof, or to conclude any lease of immoveable property for more than one year from the making thereof.

88. If at any time it shall appear to the Board that the sale, mortgage, or exchange of any property belonging to a Religious Institution is expedient in the interests thereof, the Board may, on the application of the Trustees or of their own motion, authorize such sale, mortgage, or exchange, and may give such directions in relation thereto and for the due investment of the money arising from any such sale, mortgage, or exchange, and for the repayment of any loan as they may think fit.

89. If it shall appear to the Board that any lands of a Religious Institution may be beneficially let on building, mining, plantation, or other leases, or for cutting timber, or that it is expedient in the interests of such Institution that any well, tank, or channel and the like should be made or repaired or improved, or that any existing road or street should be repaired, or that any new road or street should be made, or any drains or sewers made, through any part of its lands, or that any new building should be erected, or that any existing building should be repaired, altered, rebuilt, or wholly removed, or that any other improvement or alteration in the state or condition of such lands or buildings should be made, it shall be competent to the Board, upon the application of any Trustee, or of their own motion, to pass such orders in respect of the matters aforesaid as the Board may deem fit.

And the Board may authorize the application of any moneys or funds belonging to such Institution for any of the purposes or acts aforesaid.

90. The Board may, whenever they deem fit, authorize the redemption by the owners, holders, or occupiers of any land belonging to a Religious Institution, of any rent charge, *jodi*, assessment or other periodical payment charged upon the land, or any fees or other contributions payable to such Institution by the payers of such fees or contributions, upon such terms and conditions as the Board may deem beneficial to such Institution, and may give directions for securing the due investment and application of the money arising from such redemption for the benefit of such Institution.

91. When there is any uncertainty as to the specific part of any property which is applicable to the purposes of any Religious Institution, or whenever it may seem to the Board expedient to do so, it shall be competent to the Board, after due inquiry, to determine and certify under their seal and signature what portion of such property shall

thereafter be specially applicable to the purposes of such Institution, to the exoneration of the residue of such property.

Provided that any person interested may appeal against such determination to the Civil Court.

92. It shall be competent to the Board to direct or authorize the investment of any surplus fund or accumulations belonging to any Religious Institution in the purchase of lands or Government securities or in such other manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the Institution.

93. It shall be lawful for the Board to apply any surplus funds or accumulations belonging to any Religious Institution to any educational or other purposes approved by the Board, which shall not be inconsistent with the objects of such Institution.

Provided always that a special report shall be made of all such appropriations of surplus funds or accumulations to the Governor in Council for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Gazettes of the districts concerned*.

94. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any property belonging to a Religious Institution has been sold, mortgaged, or otherwise alienated to its detriment, contrary to law and to this Act, or the terms of the Trust, it shall be the duty of the Board to take measures to set aside such alienations, and to recover possession of the property improperly alienated.

Provided that, in the absence of collusion, it shall be lawful for the Board to pay the value of any permanent improvements made to or upon the property by the alienee, his heir or representative.

95. Whenever it may be proved to the satisfaction of the Board that any property of a Religious Institution has been leased

by a Trustee—

- (a) for a longer term of years than is consistent with the proper management of such Institution, or
- (b) for a term of lives showing an improvident alienation, or
- (c) for clearly inadequate consideration, or
- (d) with a stipulation for perpetual renewal or other improper condition, or
- (e) for the private benefit of the Trustee, or any of his relatives or servants, or
- (f) with a fraudulent intent, and in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Institution,

it shall be competent to the Board to take steps in order to set aside such lease, and recover possession of the property improperly leased or alienated.

Provided that, where there has been no collusion between the Trustees and the lessee in respect of the lease so set aside, it shall be lawful for the Board to grant such compensation as they may deem fit for permanent improvements to the property effected by the lessee during his tenure of the lease.

96. All leases, sales, mortgages, exchanges, or other transactions authorized by the Board under this Act shall have the like effect as if they had been authorized or directed by the express terms of the Trust affecting such Institution.

97. It shall be competent to the Board to take charge of all lands or other Endowments of any Religious Institution which from any cause may have escheated to Government and which may, from time to time, be transferred to the management and control of the Board for the purposes of this Act.

98. It shall be lawful for the Board, subject to the direction of the Governor in Council, to apply the funds arising from such lands or other Endowments to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good, health, or convenience.

99. It shall be lawful for the Board to take charge of and bring under their management and control any Colleges, Choultries, or other Charitable Institutions and their Endowments which may, from time to time, be transferred to them by the Governor in Council; and the Board shall provide for the due administration of all such Institutions and Endowments.

100. The Board shall furnish to the Governor in Council such periodical reports and returns in respect of all escheated lands or other Endowments and of all Colleges, Choultries, or other Charitable Institutions and their Endowments, which may have been transferred to their management under Sections 97 and 99 as may from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council.

101. Whenever any object designated by the founder of a Religious Institution fails or becomes impracticable, or the terms of the deed or writing creating the Trust cannot be carried out, it shall be lawful for the Board—either of its own motion, or upon the application of a Trustee or any other person interested therein—to apply to the Civil Court to devote the funds to purposes of education or other objects conducive to public good, and such Court may make such order as it thinks fit on such application.

102. It shall be competent to the Board on application of the Trustees to sanction the payment to the Trustees of a fee or honorarium at the close of each year after the accounts of the Institution have been audited and reviewed by the Board and after the report prescribed by Section 23 has been duly published.

Such fee or honorarium shall be paid out of the balance, if any, which may be left at the close of the year after defraying all the expenses of the Institution.

PART E.—As to Accounts.

103. It shall be the duty of the Board at the close of each calendar year to call upon and obtain from the Trustees of every Reli-

gious Institution a full and correct statement showing—

- (a) the balance, if any, brought forward from the previous year;
- (b) all receipts in cash or in kind during the year on account of such Institution, with the dates of such receipts;
- (c) all payments made during the same period, with the dates of such payments;
- (d) the balance at the credit of the Institution at the close of the year;
- (e) all offerings, contributions, and gifts, and other property which shall have been received or acquired for the institution during the year; and
- (f) all debts due to or by such Institution.

The Board may, whenever they think fit, review the statement and give such orders and directions in respect thereof as to them may seem necessary.

And all such orders and directions shall be binding on and shall be obeyed by the Trustees.

Such review shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and such portions of the statements as relate to the Religious Institutions in each district shall be published in the local Gazette of that district.

104. All books and accounts of every Religious Institution, with all vouchers connected therewith, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board or any Commissioner or Inspector or other person duly authorized in that behalf, and the Board may call for and examine such books, accounts, and vouchers whenever they think fit.

105. It shall be competent to the Board, from time to time, to prescribe the forms of books, accounts, and statements to be kept and furnished under this Act, and every Trustee required to keep and furnish such books, accounts, and statements shall be bound to use such forms.

106. The Board shall, as soon as possible after the close of each calendar year, cause the accounts of receipts and expenditure of all Religious Institutions to be audited by an Inspector or other officer appointed by them for the purpose. Such Inspector or other officer shall, on the completion of the audit, submit a report to the Board on the state of the accounts and the result of the audit made by him. Such report may be published in the local Gazette of the district in which the Institution is situated, or in such other manner as to the Board may seem fit.

The Board may, whenever it shall appear to them necessary, appoint a professional Auditor to conduct any such audit, and such Auditor shall receive such remuneration as the Board may determine. Such remuneration may be paid from the funds vested in the Board, or from the funds of the Religious Institution whose accounts have been audited, as the Board may direct.

107. It shall be lawful for the Board, from time to time, to examine or cause to be examined the balance of cash remaining at the credit of any Religious Institution, and all other property belonging thereto, and to ascertain whether such

balance and property agree with the entries in the accounts, and books of the Institution. The Board may pass such orders in respect of the result of such examination or institute such inquiry or proceeding thereon as may be necessary.

108. Whenever the Board see reason to believe that a breach of trust has been committed by the Trustees of any Religious Institution, it shall be competent to the Board to call upon the Trustees to furnish accounts of previous years for a period not exceeding twelve years, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to comply with such requisition.

Provided that in all such cases it shall be lawful to the Board to apply to the Civil Court for an order directing an account against the Trustees for such longer period as may seem fit to such Court.

PART F.—As to giving Opinions and Advice, and Arbitration.

109. The Board may, upon the application of the Trustees of a Religious Institution, or otherwise, give their opinion, advice, or direction respecting

- (1) any matter connected with the administration thereof, or
- (2) any question or dispute relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like, in such Institutions.

110. The Board may, before giving any opinion, advice, or direction

- (1) cause an inquiry to be made;
- (2) cause the report of any previous inquiry to be deposited for local inspection;
- (3) give notice of the same being deposited; and
- (4) consider any statements or objections which may be made or transmitted to them, and thereupon record such opinion, advice, or direction as to the Board may seem fit.

111. Such opinion, advice, or direction shall be certified in writing and sealed with the seal of the Board.

112. Every Trustee acting upon the opinion, advice, or direction of the Board shall be deemed to have acted in accordance with his Trust; and no order subsequently made by any Court shall have such retrospective effect as to interfere with the indemnity given by this section.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to indemnify any Trustee for an act done in accordance with the opinion, advice, or direction of the Board if the Trustee has been guilty of fraud or wilful concealment, or misrepresentation of facts in obtaining the opinion, advice, or direction.

113. In case any question or dispute respecting rites, ceremonial observances, precedence, and the like in connection with any Religious Institution shall

arise, it shall be lawful for the parties to such question or dispute, Trustees, or person interested therein, to submit the same for the decision or arbitration of the Board.

It shall be competent to the Board to make the requisite inquiry in respect to the matter submitted to them and give such decision or award as to them may seem fit. The decision or award shall be certified in writing under the seal of the Board and the signatures of not less than two Commissioners, and shall be binding on the Trustees and all persons concerned.

PART G.—As to Schemes.

114. It shall be competent to the Board to confirm, revise, modify, or set aside any existing *dittam* or scheme of administration relating to any Religious Institution.

Where there is no *dittam* or scheme of administration existing, or where an existing scheme has been set aside, it shall be the duty of the Board, upon the application of a Trustee, or any person interested, or of their own motion, to frame a new proposed scheme.

Every such proposed scheme shall, in the first instance, be published by notice in the district in which the Institution concerned is situated, in such manner as the Board may deem fit for securing due publicity.

Every such notice shall require any objection to such proposed scheme, or any suggestions in relation thereto, to be made known or transmitted to the Secretary within three months from the publication of such notice.

115. After the expiration of such period, the Board shall consider all objections and suggestions which may have been submitted to them, and may thereupon modify, alter, or approve such proposed scheme; and after all objections and suggestions shall have been disposed of, or if no objections or suggestions shall have been made, the Board may proceed to affirm such scheme, and to certify the same in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

116. Every scheme finally settled by the Board shall be certified by the Board under their seal and the signatures of not less than two Commissioners, and a copy of such scheme shall be deposited with the Trustees, and also in some convenient place within the locality in which the Institution may be wholly or partially situated, and at the office of the Board.

And such scheme and any subsequent alteration or modification thereof shall be binding on all parties concerned, unless set aside by the Civil Court.

117. If, before giving any opinion, advice, or direction, or framing or settling any scheme of administration as provided in Section 115, the Board entertain any doubt on any question of law or usage having the force of law, it shall be competent to them to draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer the point on which doubt is entertained, with a statement of their own opinion, for the decision of the Civil Court.

Such Court shall upon hearing all parties interested decide the point so referred, and transmit to the Board a copy of its decision under its seal and signature.

And on the receipt of such decision it shall be the duty of the Board to act in conformity therewith.

PART H.—*As to Suits.*

118. No Trustee of a Religious Institution shall institute a suit or other legal proceeding in respect of any matter connected with such Institution, or withdraw or compromise the same, without the previous consent, obtained in writing, of the Board.

119. If it shall appear to the Board that such suit or other proceeding may be instituted, it shall be competent to the Board to give a certificate under the signature of their Secretary to that effect.

120. Whenever it shall appear to the Board that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite with respect to any Religious Institution, the Board may direct such proceedings to be taken by any Trustee, or other person to be nominated for the purpose by the Board, in writing, under the hand of their Secretary, and give such other directions in relation thereto, as the Board may deem proper.

121. If in any case it shall appear to the Board to be expedient that proceedings should be instituted by the Advocate-General or other officer acting under Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Board may certify such case, under the hand of their Secretary, to such Advocate-General or other officer, and furnish such statements and particulars as in the opinion of the Board may be requisite for the proper elucidation of the case.

The Advocate-General or other Officer aforesaid may thereupon institute such legal proceedings in a Civil Court.

122. No person shall institute any suit or other legal proceeding in respect of any Institution until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered to the Board or left at their office explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and residence of the intended plaintiff, together with the name of the Institution in respect of which the suit or other proceeding is intended to be instituted.

123. Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to restrain or limit the powers of the Advocate-General or other officer duly authorized in that behalf under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Advocate-General or other officer authorized as aforesaid to refer any application made to him under the said Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure for previous investigation and report by the Board,

and it shall be the duty of the Board to make such investigation and report with due care and expedition.

124. On receiving such notice as is provided in Section 122, it shall be competent for the Board, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, to give such directions in respect thereof to the Trustees of the Institution concerned as to the Board may seem fit.

125. If, before or after the institution of any suit or other legal proceeding, it appear to the Board that any claim or demand or cause of action may, with advantage to the Institution concerned, be compromised or adjusted, it shall be competent to the Board to effect or direct such compromise or adjustment.

And upon the due performance of the terms and conditions of such compromise or adjustment all further suit or other proceeding shall be barred in respect to the cause of action concerning which such compromise or adjustment has been made.

126. All costs and expenses incurred in respect of legal proceedings authorized to be taken under Part H of Chapter IV of this Act shall be chargeable, subject to the directions of the Board, to the Religious Institution on whose behalf such legal proceedings may have been instituted or defended.

CHAPTER V.—OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

127. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Act XVII of 1864, the Secretary to the Board for the time being, together with such other person as the Governor in Council may appoint, shall be Official Trustees of Religious Institutions, and shall, for the purposes of taking, holding, conveying, and administering property, be a corporation sole, and shall have perpetual succession.

Provided also that any Hindu Commissioner appointed under Section 4 of this Act not being the Chairman shall be eligible for the office of Official Trustee under this section, and shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 250 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

128. The Official Trustee appointed by the Governor in Council other than a Commissioner shall be a person professing the Hindu religion. And he shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 350 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

The Secretary to the Board may as *ex-officio* Trustee, under Section 127, receive such additional monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 250 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

129. On the occurrence of any vacancy amongst the Official Trustees of Religious Institutions, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the same forthwith to the Governor in Council, and take all necessary steps for the conduct of the business until the vacancy is filled up in due course.

130. The Official Trustees may, from time to time, subject to the orders of the Board, and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council—

appoint such officers, auditors, and servants as may be necessary;
grant salaries, pensions, and other emoluments to such persons; and
suspend or remove any such persons.

131. The Official Trustees shall have the possession, management, and control of all property which may become vested in them under this Act, and shall apply the income thereof to the purposes of the several Trusts committed to them.

132. In all matters affecting their Trusts the Official Trustees shall act under the immediate direction of the Board, who shall have the same powers of supervision and control over such Official Trustees as such Board have over other Trustees under this Act.

Provided that nothing in this section shall bar the action of any Civil Court having jurisdiction from exercising the same in respect of any Trust or property vested in the Official Trustees. And all orders of such Court shall be binding on the Board and on the Official Trustees.

133. If any person shall be about to grant, assign, or settle any property, moveable or immoveable, upon or subject to any Trust of a religious or charitable nature, it shall be lawful for such person, with the consent of the Board and of the Official Trustees, to appoint such Official Trustees by the deed or writing creating the Trust to be the Trustees of such settlement.

Upon such appointment the property so granted shall vest in the Official Trustees, and shall be held by them upon the Trust declared and set forth in the said deed or writing.

134. Whenever the Trustees of any Religious Institution desire to withdraw from the management thereof, and to vest the property of such Institution in the Official Trustees, or where there are no Trustees existing, or where it is uncertain in whom the property of any Religious Institution is vested, or where the persons in whom such property is vested cannot be found, or are under age, or of unsound mind, insolvent, or otherwise incapable of acting, or where in consequence of differences among the Trustees of any Religious Institution, or by reason of other considerations affecting the beneficial management thereof, it is necessary to with-

draw the Institution from the management of the existing Trustees, or where there may be other good and sufficient cause,

the Board may at their discretion apply to the Civil Court to vest the property of such institution in the Official Trustees.

135. It shall be competent to such Court to make an order vesting the property in the Official Trustees either permanently or for a specified period, or to pass such other orders in respect thereof as may seem fit to the Court.

Upon such order being made, the property of the institution shall vest in the Official Trustees, and shall be held by them upon the same Trusts on which such property was previously held.

Provided that any Court having jurisdiction may, without any application from the Board, appoint the Official Trustees to be Trustees of any Religious Institution or Trust, and thereupon the property of such Institution or Trust shall vest in the Official Trustees.

136. The Official Trustees may, under the orders of the Board, direct that all or any of the property belonging to a Religious Institution or Trust which may have become vested in such Official Trustees shall be placed under the management of any Trustee appointed to act in the administration of such Religious Institution or Trust, and the Trustee so appointed shall thereupon have the possession and control of such property as if it had vested in such Trustees.

137. All Trustees appointed under the last preceding section to act in the administration of any Religious Institution shall have the same duties and responsibilities as Trustees under this Act, and shall be subject to the orders of the Board.

138. The Official Trustees shall keep and maintain in respect of each Trust—

- (1) correct inventories of all property which may from time to time become vested in them;
- (2) true and correct accounts of all receipts and disbursements; and
- (3) any other books and accounts which the Board may direct.

139. The said inventories, accounts, and books shall be kept in the office of the Official Trustees, and shall be at all reasonable times open for the inspection of the Board, or of any Civil Court, or of any person authorized by the Board or any Court in that behalf, or of any person interested.

140. It shall be the duty of the Official Trustees to close the accounts of each Trust on the last day of December in each year.

141. The Official Trustees shall, in the month of April in each year, submit to the Board a full report on the several Trusts which may have become vested in them.

The report shall be accompanied by accounts in such form and detail as may be determined by the Board, showing for each Trust—

- (1) the balance, if any, brought forward from the previous year;
- (2) all receipts in cash during the year in respect of such Trust, with the dates of such receipts;
- (3) all payments made during the same period, with the dates of such payments;
- (4) the balance at the credit of the Trust at the close of the year;
- (5) all property other than money which shall have come during the year into the possession of such Official Trustees or into the hands of any person employed by them; and
- (6) all debts due to or by every Trust vested in the Official Trustees.

The report shall likewise be accompanied by a schedule of all Trusts and of the property connected therewith of which the Official Trustees shall have ceased to be the Trustees during the same period, specifying the nature and value of such property and the persons to whom it has been transferred.

To be accompanied by a Schedule of Trust.

142. The Board may review such report, and pass such orders thereon as they deem fit.

A copy of such report and accounts shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and so much of the accounts as relates to each Trust shall be published in the Gazettes of the districts in which the principal portion of the property belonging to such Trust is situated.

In every case in which a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees under Section 133, a copy of so much of the report and accounts aforesaid as relates to such Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of August next ensuing, be furnished, under the seal and signature of the Official Trustees, to the person by whom the Trust was vested in such Official Trustees or to his representatives.

In every case in which a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees by order of any Civil Court, a copy of so much of the report and accounts and of the schedule as relates to such Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of August in every year, or such other date as the Court may direct, be submitted to such Court.

143. The Court shall cause the accounts and schedules submitted to it to be filed as records in the Court, and it shall be competent to the Court to pass such orders thereon as may seem fit. Such orders shall be binding on the Official Trustees and on the Board.

144. The Official Trustees shall cause all capital moneys received by them to be invested in Government securities, or as provided by the Trust, or as the Board or a Civil Court may direct.

145. If in any case the Trust funds or any part thereof shall at the time of vesting in the Official Trustees be found to have been invested otherwise than as provided by the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Official Trustees, within a reasonable time, to realize the funds so improperly invested, and to invest the same as provided in the last section.

146. It shall be competent to the Civil Court or any Court by whose order a Trust has been vested in Official Trustees by an order to authorize the Official Trustees to call upon any persons in whose name they are held for a transfer of, and to transfer, any securities, annuities or stock, to the Official Trustees, and to receive and recover, in trust for the Institution concerned, all dividends, interest, and income and arrears thereof due upon any such securities, annuities or stock.

It shall be the duty of all such persons to comply with the directions contained in such order.

147. Nothing in Chapter V shall prevent the re-transfer of any Trust property which may have become vested in the Official Trustees to the original or any subsequently appointed Trustee, or to such other person as the Court which originally vested the property shall direct, unless otherwise provided in the deed or writing creating the Trust.

148. Any order of Court under Chapter V may be made on the application—

- of the Board, or
- of the Official Trustees, or
- of any person beneficially interested in any Trust property, or
- of any Trustee thereof.

149. The property of every Trust which shall become vested in the Official Trustees under the provisions of Chapter V shall be chargeable annually with a sum not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross annual income derived from such property, payable to the Official Trust Fund. The actual percentage to be charged in each year shall be determined by the Board in communication with the Official Trustees.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to exempt from the operation of this section Trusts whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 50.

150. Such sums shall be placed to an account at the Bank of Madras or such other Bank as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council, to be termed "the Religious Institutions' Official Trust Account," and shall be employed in defraying all expenses incident to the carrying out of the provisions relating to Official Trustees.

All cheques for the payment of money held upon such account shall be signed by at least one of the Official Trustees, and shall be a sufficient authority to the Bank to make such payments.

151. No Official Trustee shall be chargeable with, or accountable for, any loss or misapplication of the funds under his control, unless the same shall have been occasioned by his own neglect or default.

CHAPTER VI.—OF APPEALS FROM THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

152. The Advocate-General or other person empowered by Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any Trustee or servant of a Religious Institution, or any reasonable proportion of the persons interested therein, or any persons whose rights are affected by any order of the Board, may appeal to the Civil Court against such order, except where otherwise provided for by this Act, within four calendar months from the passing of such order.

Except in respect of rites and ceremonial observances. Provided that no appeal shall be entertained in respect of rites and ceremonial observances, and the like.

153. No appeal shall be preferred by any person without previous notice thereof having been given to the Board thirty clear days before the presentation of such appeal.

It shall be lawful to the Board or any Trustee or other person duly authorized in that behalf to appear before the Court in support of the order appealed against.

154. Upon such appeal being preferred, the Court may, at any stage of the proceedings, require from the Board their reasons for making the order appealed against, or may remit the matter for re-consideration or revision by the Board, with or without any declaration of opinion or instructions in relation thereto, or may make such other order in relation to the matter of the appeal as the Court shall think just. And the Court may certify the same to the Board, whose duty it shall be to conform thereto.

155. The Court may pass such orders as to the costs incidental to the appeal and as to the security which may be required from any appellant, other than the Advocate-General or other officer aforesaid, as the Court may deem fit.

156. It shall be competent to the Board or any of the persons mentioned in section 152 to prefer an appeal to the Court authorized by law to hear appeals from the decisions of any Courts subordinate to it against any decree or order passed under the provisions of this Act.

Such appeal shall be preferred within four months from the date of the passing of such decree or order.

157. All applications and appeals made to any Court under this Act by the Board, or by the Official Trustees, or by any Trustee of a Religious Institution or other person duly authorized by the Board on that behalf, may

be made by a petition bearing a stamp of the value prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to petitions to such Courts.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BYE-LAWS.

158. The Board may from time to time make, alter, or rescind bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(a) the distribution of business amongst the Commissioners;

(b) the delegation of any powers of the Board to Committees consisting of their body or to individual Commissioners;

(c) the procedure at the meeting of the Board or of any Committee of the Commissioners;

(d) the books and accounts to be kept at the head office of the Board;

(e) the preparation and submission to the Board of an annual budget of receipts and expenditure by the Trustees of the Religious Institutions under their control;

(f) the preparation of a general annual budget for Religious Institutions by the Board;

(g) the remittance to Madras of the annual payments fixed under Sections 5 and 149;

(h) the periodical accounts, reports, and statements to be rendered to the Board by the Trustees of Religious Institutions, and by the Inspectors, Auditors, and other officers appointed by the Board;

(i) the form and manner of applications to the Board for schemes, opinion, or advice;

(j) the mode of conducting local inquiries by Inspectors or joint agencies;

(k) the safe custody of the Trust funds and securities which shall come into the possession of Official Trustees; and generally for

(l) the due discharge of their duties by the Official Trustees; and the Board may by such bye-laws and rules amongst other things direct where and how the funds and securities and other property belonging to the Trusts of which the Official Trustees are the Trustees shall be kept, invested, or deposited, and how any remittances thereof shall be made; and

(m) generally for the conduct of all proceedings and business under this Act.

Bye-laws made under clauses (k) and (l) shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall be binding on the Official

Trustees; and the same shall be a full authority and indemnity for all persons acting in pursuance thereof.

Provided that no bye-law or alteration or rescission of any bye-law shall be of any validity except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and unless it has been previously approved by the Governor in Council.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

159. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council, from time to time at his discretion, and subject to such directions as he may see fit to give in that behalf, to transfer to the management and control of the Board for the purposes of this Act any lands or other

Endowments of any Religious Institution which from whatever cause may have escheated to Government; and such lands or other Endowments shall thereupon vest in the Board.

160. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time at his discretion, and subject to such directions as he may

Governor in Council
may transfer Charitable
Institutions.

see fit to give in that behalf, to transfer to the management and control of Board any Colleges, Choultries, or other Hindu Charitable Institutions, together with the lands or other Endowments belonging thereto, and thereupon such Institutions and the lands or other Endowments aforesaid shall vest in the Board—anything in Madras Regulation VII of 1817 notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide for the better administration of Hindu charities in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The existing legislation specially applicable is contained in Act XX of 1863, under which the management of Hindu Temples and similar Institutions is committed to (1) hereditary or independent Trustees of the kind mentioned in section 4 of the Act, and (2) Trustees appointed by Committees of Management created by the Act; and power is given to any person interested to sue the Trustee in the Civil Court for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty committed by such Trustee; but no suit can be brought under the Act without the leave of the Court. It has been found that neither the general law nor the provisions of Act XX of 1863 are sufficient to secure the due administration of Hindu Charitable Trusts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and there is reason to believe that great abuses prevail in the management of such Trusts, involving considerable breaches of trust and misappropriation of funds by persons having the control of such Institutions.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters.

PRELIMINARY.

3. Chapter I states the title, extent, and commencement. It repeals so much of Act XX of 1863 as relates to Hindu Temples and Establishments, except so far as that Act preserves Madras Regulation VII of 1817. The Board of Revenue still superintend the management of Choultries and Chuttrams under Section 2 of the Regulation. So much of Act XX of 1863 as relates to Mosques or other Mahomedan Religious Establishments is untouched by the Bill. Section 3 defines "Board," "Commissioner," "Religious Institution," "Trustee," "Person interested," "Officer," and "Civil Court."

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD AND THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

4. Chapter II provides for the appointment of a Board, upon the model of the Charity Commissioners in England, to be called the Hindu Religious Institutions' Board. The Board is to consist of four Commissioners: three of the Commissioners and the Secretary are to be Hindus, and the fourth Commissioner is to be a European Barrister. The Commissioners and Secretary are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and are to be paid salaries, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the amounts specified in the Bill. They are to have an office in Madras and to have a common seal. Inspectors, not exceeding five in number, as also additional Inspectors when required, are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The cost of the establishment in Madras is to be paid by an annual contribution by every Religious Institution, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross annual income of the Institution. Section 9 authorizes the Board, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to raise loans upon the security of the funds vested in them. Directions are given for regulating the transaction of business at meetings of the Board, and authorizing the Board to appoint and dismiss clerks and servants, and to fix their salaries and pensions. The Board (section 23) are expressly required to make a general report of all the proceedings in the month of April in every year to the Government. The report is to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and such portions of it as affect the Religious Institutions of any particular district are to be published in the local Gazette of that district.

OF TRUSTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

5. Chapter III deals with Trustees and sets forth their duties. The Trustees of every Religious Institution are required to furnish to the Board a complete and true account showing the history and objects of the Institution, with copies of all grants and title-deeds, a statement of all the property of the Institution and of its application, and to set forth the existing scheme of administration. If this duty be adequately performed, an authentic record will in time be established which will prove most advantageous in securing the due administration of charitable Trusts. There being no such record at present, the detection of the misuse of charity funds is beset with difficulty. Trustees are further required to apply the funds according to the Trust, or any sanctioned scheme of administration. All servants are to be under the control of Trustees. All property belonging to the Institution shall vest in and be under their control, and they are required to provide for the proper cultivation and leasing of all lands and buildings belonging to the Trust; and minute directions are given for the due performance of their duties. It will be part of their duty to submit proposals to the Board for altering schemes, and to keep the Board informed of all matters affecting the interests of the Institution. Trustees will be bound to obey all lawful orders by the Board, and they are authorized to fill up vacancies in the office of Trustee subject to the orders of the Board. They

may dismiss servants subject to an appeal to the Board. They may apply to the Board for advice or opinion or directions respecting any dispute as to rites, ceremonial observances, or the like. Section 40 declares that when Trustees exercise their discretion in good faith, and in all cases in which they act under the orders of the Board, they shall not incur any personal liability. Power is given to recover possession of property from dismissed servants by summary proceedings before a Magistrate, and from tenants, whose tenancy has expired, by like proceedings in the Civil Court.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

6. Chapter IV prescribes the duties of the Board and gives powers to enable them to perform the prescribed duties. Among the more important duties are the making and maintaining of a register containing all the information relating to Institutions which the Trustees are required to furnish by the preceding chapter, to appoint and remove Trustees and servants, to control the application and investment of funds and audit accounts, to give opinions and advice, and to arbitrate in cases of dispute in respect of rites and ceremonial observances, and to frame schemes of administration. Parts A to II contain provisions enabling the Board to fulfil the duties imposed upon them. Power is given to hold local investigations into the affairs of any Institution, and for this purpose to depute any Commissioner or Inspector. In some cases persons resident in the locality are to be associated with the Commissioner or Inspector holding the inquiry; and the Board, or any Commissioner, or Inspector duly authorized are entitled to require written statements or accounts from Trustees, Agents, and persons in possession of the property of the Trust, to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath and to require the production of documents.

7. Part C treats of the appointment and removal of Trustees. The occurrence of vacancies in the office is to be reported to the Board. The appointment of new Trustees is to be subject to the approval of the Board, except where the appointment is made by a Civil Court, and in certain cases the Board may appoint in the manner provided by Sections 69 to 72 of the Bill. Trustees are liable to dismissal by the Board for breach of trust, neglect of duty, incapacity to act, insolvency, or wilful disobedience of any direction issued under the Act, and the Board may hold inquiries into the conduct of Trustees and direct proceedings of a civil or criminal character to be taken against them. The Civil Court, on the other hand, may remit any case for investigation by the Board whenever a suit is brought against a Trustee for breach of trust or other misconduct. The property of any Institution unlawfully held by any Trustee who has been dismissed or suspended may be recovered by summary application to the Civil Court (section 79). The dismissal or suspension of servants is to be subject to the directions of the Board, and any servant asserting a hereditary right may appeal to the Civil Court from any order of the Board removing him from his office. The Board may remove any servant for good cause when the service is no longer necessary, subject to the right of appeal to the Civil Court in the case of a person holding a hereditary office.

8. Part D relates to the control of Trustees and funds. Trustees are prohibited from making any sale, exchange, or mortgage of Trust property, or from making leases of immoveable property for more than a year, without the express sanction of the Board, but the Board are empowered to make such alienations, or to let the property on building, mining, plantation or other leases, or to make improvements upon it. Where it is uncertain what specific part of any property is applicable to the purposes of any Institution, or whenever they may think fit, the Board may certify what part of the property is so applicable to the exoneration of the residue, but this power is subject to appeal to the Civil Court by any person interested. The Board may authorize the investments of funds in any manner deemed most beneficial, and may apply, subject to the obligation of making a special report to the Government, to be published in the Gazette, the surplus funds of any Religious Institution to any educational or other purpose not inconsistent with the objects of the Institution. Power is given to the Board to take measures to set aside improvident alienation of Trust property, and to make compensation to the alienees in respect of permanent improvements made upon the property. The Board may take charge of all lands or other Endowments of any Religious Institution which have escheated to Government and have been granted to the Board in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Bill upon the Government (section 159); and in such cases the Board may apply the funds to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good, health, and convenience. The Board may also take charge of and administer any Colleges, Choultries, and other Charitable Institutions which may be transferred to the Board by the Government under Section 160 of the Bill, notwithstanding anything contained in Madras Regulation VII of 1817. In all cases where the object of any Institution fails or becomes impracticable, or the Trust cannot be carried out, the Board may apply to the Civil Court to direct that the funds of such Institution may be applied to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good. The Board is also authorized to sanction the payment of fees to Trustees.

ACCOUNTS.

9. Part E provides for keeping accounts by Trustees. The Board may prescribe the forms of books of account to be kept and furnished by Trustees, direct audits of such accounts and examine the balance of cash and other property in the possession of Trustees.

10. Part F authorizes the Board to give directions, opinions and advice, or to act as arbitrators upon matters connected with the administration of Institutions and upon questions relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like. Before acting under this part the Board

may hold inquiries and consider any statements or objections which may be made to the Board. Trustees acting in pursuance of the opinion, direction, or advice of the Board are indemnified, except where there has been fraud or wilful misrepresentation or concealment of facts in obtaining the same. In case of dispute arising with respect to ceremonial observances, precedence, or the like, the parties to the dispute may refer it for the decision of the Board, whose decision shall be binding upon Trustees and all persons concerned.

11. Part G treats of schemes. The Board may alter any existing scheme of administration or frame new schemes. Every proposed new scheme shall be duly published, and objections are to be sent to the Secretary within three months from publication of the notice. Upon the final settlement of the scheme it shall be certified under the seal of the Board: a copy shall be deposited with the Trustee, another copy at the office of the Board, and a third in some convenient place where the Institution is situated. The scheme so settled, as well as any subsequent alteration thereof, is to be binding upon all parties concerned, unless it is set aside by the Civil Court. Section 117 provides that if before giving any opinion, advice or direction, or settling any scheme, the Board entertain any doubt upon any question of law, or usage having the force of law, they may refer such question for the decision of the Civil Court, and the Court shall decide the question so referred upon hearing all parties interested.

12. Part H relates to suits. The Board are empowered to direct the institution, compromise, and withdrawal of legal proceedings in respect of any matter connected with the Religious Institutions under their control, and Trustees are prohibited from instituting legal proceedings or withdrawing or compromising the same without the written consent of the Board. Section 122 provides that no person shall institute any suit or other legal proceedings until after the expiration of one month after notice in writing shall have been given to the Board, stating the cause of action and the name of the plaintiff. But nothing in this part is intended to limit the powers of the Advocate-General or other officer under Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

13. Chapter V provides for the appointment of Official Trustees and defines their duties. There are to be two such Trustees—one of whom is to be the Secretary to the Board. Any person who may be about to settle any property upon any Trust of a religious or charitable nature may appoint the Official Trustees to be the Trustees of such settlement, and in the circumstance mentioned in section 134 of the Bill, the Board may apply to the Civil Court to vest the property of any Religious Institution in the Official Trustees. Any Civil Court having jurisdiction may appoint the Official Trustees to be the Trustees of any Religious Institution. The Official Trustees are required to keep accounts and to submit to the Board a report on the several Trusts vested in them. Copies of the accounts and reports shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* and in the Gazette of the districts to which the Trusts relate. A copy of so much of the reports and accounts as relates to a Trust shall be furnished to the person by whom the Trust was vested in the Official Trustees or to his representatives; and when a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees by an order of any Civil Court, a copy of the report and accounts relating to such Trust shall be furnished to the Civil Court. The Official Trustees are required to invest all funds in their possession as required by the Board, and they may apply to the Civil Court to require any person in whose name any securities, annuities, or stock is held to transfer the same to the Official Trustees and to enable them to receive and recover all dividends, interest, or income due upon such stock or securities. Whenever property shall become vested in Official Trustees, the same shall be chargeable annually with a sum, to be determined by the Board, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross annual income derived from such property, and the Official Trustees are to receive monthly salaries as provided in Sections 127 and 128.

OF APPEALS FROM THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

14. Chapter VI gives a right of appeal to the Civil Court against orders made by the Board, except orders relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like. Thirty days' notice is required to be given to the Board before the presentation of an appeal. A further appeal is given from the decision of the Civil Courts to the Court authorized by law to hear appeals from the decisions of such Civil Courts. Applications and appeals under the Bill may be made by petition bearing a stamp of the value for petition in such Courts. It is deemed expedient for the present to give a double, or in some instances a treble, appeal in consequence of the novel and extensive powers conferred on the Board and the complicated nature of the questions which may arise. If the Board should succeed in securing the public confidence, as is hoped, many of the checks upon the action of the Board, which are now thought to be necessary, may, it is believed, be removed by future legislation.

BYE-LAWS.

15. Chapter VII enables the Board, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to make, alter, or rescind bye-laws for regulating the various matters mentioned in it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Chapter VIII authorizes the Government to transfer to the management of the Board any lands or Endowments of any Religious Institution which may have escheated to the Government, and of any Colleges, Choultries, or other Hindu Charitable Endowments notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation VII of 1817.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th October 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAY DIVN.	1 Burdwan Oct. 26 '78 Cutwa ... Bood-Bood ...	Nil 0.15 0.21	The days are hot and the nights cool. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are generally good. The high lands have suffered a little for want of rain.
	2 Bankoora, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cold in the night and morning. Midday hot and bright. Rain fell only in Gungajalghati. More rain is wanted everywhere. The crops are suffering, especially on the high lands, for want of rain. Epidemic fever is still raging towards the east.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 26 „	Nil	The crops are everywhere reported to be excellent, and the harvest promises to be a full one, even though the absence of rain is a disappointment.
	4 Midnapore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—sultry. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	5 Hooghly, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—clear throughout the week. No rain. Wind from south and north. The <i>amun</i> crop promises well. <i>Kartie sali</i> is in flower. The cultivation of potatoes is in progress. The prospects of all crops are generally good. Fever is prevailing everywhere.
	Howrah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Signs of cold weather. The prospects of the crops are good. Another fall of rain would do good. Prices continue high.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs Oct. 28 '78 Diamond Harbour (for week ending 24th). Baripore (for week ending 24th).	0.20 1.42 1.77	The days are hot and the nights cool. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted. Ordinary fever is still prevailing in the sub-divisions of Baraset, Busseerhat, Satkhira and Baripore.
	7 Nudda, Oct. 25 '78	Nil	Weather—sunshiny and hot. The prospects of all crops are favourable as yet. A little more rain is required for <i>amun</i> and <i>kalai</i> , but no harm is done as yet.
	8 Jessore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—clear and dry, and cooler than last week. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> paddy are good. Cultivation for the winter crops is going on.
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—fine and bright. The nights begin to be cool. Nothing new to report. Ploughing for winter crops is being vigorously carried on, and the <i>amun</i> continues to promise well.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. The prospects of the crops are good.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—fair and getting cool. The prospects of the standing <i>amun dhan</i> are said to be promising. The sowing of <i>maskkalai</i> has commenced. The price of common rice has fallen this week from 14 to 15 kutchas seers per rupee.
	12 Rungpore, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—getting cool. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Public health is good.
	13 Bogra, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. A heavy fog on the morning of the 25th. The standing crops, except the <i>amun</i> in the east of the district, which was much injured by the inundation, are doing well and promise a good outturn. In some places <i>amun</i> is coming into ear. Mustard, sessamum and <i>maskkalai</i> are being sown. Rice is getting cheaper. The usual fever is prevalent in the district, especially in the Panchbibi jurisdiction. Five cases of cholera have been reported from Bogra, of which two proved fatal.
	14 Pubna, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—clear, and cool at night. The state and prospects of the crops continue favourable. Prices remain high, and in Serajgunge there have been complaints of want. Health is generally good, but with some fever, and a case of small-pox.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—alternately bright and cloudy. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are good.
	16 Jalpigoree, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—getting cooler, but the sun is still very powerful. Jute has been cut and is yielding a good outturn. <i>Haimanta dhan</i> is reported as doing very well. Health of the people is generally good.
	Cooch Behar, „ 24 „	Nil	The mornings are beginning to be foggy. The sun is still powerful. A shower of rain will do much good to the late rice, though it may injure the tobacco seedlings which have not yet been transplanted. The fields are being prepared for the cold-weather crops. The price of rice continues high as reported last week. The distress among the poor people in pergunnah Lal Bazar is confined to a few talooks. Rice is, however, procurable everywhere. Public health continues good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca, Oct. 26 '78	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. The rains are practically over. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	18 Furreredpore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—fine; cold weather setting in. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. The harvesting has commenced in some places.
	19 Backergunge, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot throughout the day. There are heavy dews at night and the mornings are cool. The prospects of the rice crop continue favourable. The sugarcane crop is said to be the best for many years. The betel-nut trade is very active at all the leading marts. There has been a slight fall in prices. Health is fair.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—fine. The rice crop is promising. Cultivation of winter crops is commencing.
	21 Tipperah, „ 25 „ Brahmunbaria „ „ Chandpore „ „	0.27 0.45 0.20	Weather—fair. <i>Amun dhan</i> and sugarcane are in excellent condition.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, „ 24 „	0.10	Weather—showery in the early part of the week, now fine and cool. The crop are magnificent. The prospects are very good. The prices are 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
	23 Noakholly „ 24 „	0.28	The nights and early mornings are cool, but during the day the heat has been oppressive and unusual. The <i>amun</i> crop is progressing favourably, but at places insects are said to be doing some injury. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 22 „	3.33	Weather—cloudy and sunny alternately throughout the week with foggy mornings. The gathering of the joom paddy crop is nearly over. The outturn is said to be an average one. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good. Land is being ploughed for mustard.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 23 „	0.83	Weather—still hot in the daytime, but the nights are getting cooler. There was a heavy shower on the 20th. The prospects of the crops continue very good. Public health has improved.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Oct. 26 '78	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Rain is now much wanted for <i>rubbee</i> sowings and for maturing the rice crop on the ground.
	26 Gya, „ 26 „	Nil	The sky is clear. Maximum reading in the shade 96°. Rain is wanted almost everywhere in the district, and it is reported from Aurangabad and Imnangunge stations that the crops are drying up for want of it. With the exception of a few cases of fever and small-pox, the public health is generally good. A few cases of cattle disease have been reported from Lakhimpore.
	27 Shahabad, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—warm in the day with dry westerly winds; cool in the nights and mornings. No sign of rain. The <i>aghani</i> crop is withering, and the sowings of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are impeded for want of rain. The outturn of the <i>aghani</i> crop will be below the average unless there is immediate rainfall. The tracts irrigated by canal water are faring better. Flights of locusts are reported from the Buxar sub-division. Prices are increasing. Fever is prevalent.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> rice crop is estimated at 14 annas, or, if rain should fall, a little more.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. The prospects of the rice crop continue good. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are going on, and in many places the young crops are coming up well.
	30 Sarun, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—clear. No signs of rain. The mornings and evenings are cool. West wind is prevailing. Rain is badly wanted both for the rice crop, which on the high lands is fast drying up, and for the <i>rubbee</i> sowings. The moisture in the land is being affected by the west winds and prospects are the reverse of favourable. Locusts have been passing over in great numbers for the last three days. Prices of food-grains have greatly risen. Fever is still prevalent.
BHAGIPORE DIVISION.	31 Champaran, „ 26 „	Nil	Cold nights. No change to report. More rain is required for the dhan in the south and south-east of the district where the rainfall has been much below the average.
	32 Monghyr, „ 26 „	Nil	The rains have apparently ceased, and the cold weather has commenced to set. No apprehension apparently exists for the <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Cholera is slightly, and fever much, prevalent.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ „	„ „	Return not received.
	34 Purneah, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and dry. Easterly wind. The prospects of the rice crop are good. The sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> is progressing favourably. Fever is bad.
	35 Maldah, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—fair. The prospects of the crops are unchanged. Heavy exports keep prices high. Fever is prevalent as before.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All reports are cheering. A full crop seems assured now.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVA.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 26 '78	Nil	Weather—fine and hot. The early <i>sarad</i> rice is in ear, and the late crop is in excellent condition. The cold-weather plants are coming on well. Cholera has ceased in the town, but prevails in different parts of the district.
	38 Pooree, Khoorda „ 24 „	Nil 0.23	Weather—seasonable. No rain fell at the Sudder station during the week. It is reported from all other parts of the district. The <i>laghoo</i> crop is being harvested. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> have been harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice is progressing well. The prospects of the miscellaneous crops are fair. Common rice sells at 17 to 26 Calcutta seers for the rupee, but in the salt tracts the price is 11½ seers only. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, „ 25 „	0.01	Weather—seasonable. Early mornings cool and pleasant. The state and prospects of the crops are good; but a little more rain would do much good. Cattle disease and fever prevail.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Oct. 25 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The rains have now entirely ceased and there is every appearance of the weather being settled for some time to come. A little of the rice crop sown on the high lands will probably be lost, but otherwise there will be a full rice crop throughout the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and sensibly colder since the last three days. No change to report. More rain is much wanted for the higher land rice and for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Without rain the outturn of the rice will not be up to the average and there will be very little <i>rubbee</i> , particularly in Palanow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—very pleasant and seasonable. Rain has fallen in many parts of the district during the week. The condition of the crops is everywhere very satisfactory. Fever still prevails.
43	Manbhoom, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole; but rain is still wanted in almost all parts of the district for the higher transplanted lands. Report from thana Echagur states that want of rain is severely felt, and from thanas Simlapal, Supur, Jhurree and Topechanchee, it has been reported that there has been no rain lately and that the crops will suffer if there be no rain shortly. There had been light rains at intervals in Manbazar and Gournagdee, but more is wanted. At Jhalda there had been a good shower on the 16th instant. The sub-divisional officer at Gobindpore reports—“Owing to there having been no rain, the paddy on the high lands have suffered a good deal; one heavy shower will greatly benefit the paddy on the low lands. The outturn of the high land paddy will probably be 12 annas in the rupee. Sugarcane is promising.”

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29th October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
Burdwan.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	0.15	1.38	59.45	19th Oct.	
		Cutwa	0.05	1.04	66.01	ditto	
		Culina	Nil	Nil	60.11	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	0.21	53.23	ditto	
		Raneegunge	ditto	0.57	47.86	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	0.95	70.36	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	ditto	0.58	52.58	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.20	0.42	61.93	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	1.35	71.10	ditto	
		Roypore	0.25	1.71	70.46	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.22	0.27	45.63	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	1.22	52.58	ditto	
		Ghattal	0.88	0.53	60.68	ditto	
	Hooghly	Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office... {	1.62	1.69	47.40	ditto	
		Hooghly	2.01	Not recd.	46.86	12th Oct.	
		Seraimpore	3.07	0.11	87.50	19th "	
	Howrah	Howrah	1.59	1.44	76.99	ditto	
		Maheslfraka	0.10	0.97	59.19	ditto	
Howrah	Maheslfraka	0.54	0.87	63.60	ditto		
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.16	4.73	58.47	ditto	
		Alipore ... { Observatory	0.15	0.29	55.48	ditto	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	0.09	0.55	63.58	ditto	
		Alipore ... { Jail	0.11	0.47	63.13	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0.78	1.18	65.04	ditto	
		Baraset	0.22	1.33	74.83	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0.81	1.54	60.00	ditto	
		Burripore	1.80	3.82	65.35	ditto	
		Satkhira	1.56	1.51	72.89	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1.80	0.85	75.75	ditto	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	0.20	1.37	66.47	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	1.12	0.85	62.46	ditto	
		Bongong	0.80	1.04	65.84	ditto	
		Meherpore	0.38	0.72	53.72	ditto	
		Choodanga	1.00	1.14	78.81	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0.12	71.31	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0.10	0.21	75.25	ditto	
		Jessore	0.59	0.10	67.64	ditto	
		Narail	0.10	0.66	49.18	ditto	
		Khoolna	0.40	1.85	62.67	ditto	
	Jessore	Jhenidah	1.66	1.92	63.77	ditto	
		Baginhat	0.30	0.60	66.81	ditto	
		Magoorah	0.20	0.03	68.35	ditto	
		Berhampore	0.58	0.31	65.87	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0.18	1.39	61.95	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0.98	0.17	52.82	ditto	
		Jungypore	0.30	2.38	54.69	ditto	
		Azumungunge	2.23	1.72	58.88	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1.00	2.08	56.21	ditto	
		Kandee	0.27	0.42	61.25	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0.25	70.73	ditto	
		Raigunge	0.27	0.80	70.06	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0.35	1.02	53.80	ditto	
		Chanchal	1.11	0.75	57.10	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Banleah	0.36	1.19	71.29	ditto	
		Nattore	0.50	3.24	80.28	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0.58	0.10	120.12	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	Nil	0.08	90.78	ditto	
	Rungpore	Kutigram	2.16	Nil	130.55	ditto	
		Bagdogra	0.16	ditto	111.99	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0.10	1.02	79.20	ditto	
		Sherpur	2.17	0.15	85.85	ditto	
Nowkhilla		0.64	0.38	68.38	ditto		
Panchabi		Nil	2.92	84.76	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	1.26	Not recd.	71.34	12th Oct.		
	Serajungunge	Not recd.	ditto	55.58	5th "		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	0.62	Nil	123.81	19th "		
	Darjeeling... { Hospital	0.85	ditto	116.18	ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.38	ditto	142.95	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	ditto	119.42	ditto	
		Buxa	1.15	ditto	208.61	ditto	
		Titalya	0.23	ditto	131.95	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	1.16	ditto	194.96	ditto	

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 13th to 18th October 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL—continued.									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.			
		Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital	4.81 1.73	Not recd. 0.67	62.37 78.73	12th Oct. 19th "		
			Moonsheegunga ... Manickgunge ...	5.50 0.27	0.80 0.51	88.48 63.72	ditto ditto		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Goalundo ... Madaripore ...	1.70 0.59 3.42	0.95 1.44 1.14	64.16 73.98 68.91	ditto ditto ditto			
		Backergunge	Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patoakhally ... Bhola ...	7.69 8.92 4.64 4.72	0.75 0.20 0.97 0.14	70.87 82.46 74.67 78.19	ditto ditto ditto ditto		
			Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Jamalpur ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	5.16 2.52 0.43 4.49	0.23 0.23 0.51 1.43	101.32 97.81 64.66 86.04	ditto ditto ditto ditto	
	Chittagong.			Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	4.41 4.57	2.01 0.35	104.37 98.15	ditto ditto
		Cox's Bazar ...			6.13	0.92	110.80	ditto	
		Noakholly	Noakholly ... Fenny ...	5.25 8.39	0.30 0.38	91.48 100.33	ditto ditto	Not received, 22nd to 28th Sep- tember. Ditto ditto.	
	Tipperah		Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...	4.32 3.47	1.15 1.05	81.88 71.07	ditto ditto		
		Chittagong Tracts.	Hill	Rungamata Hill... Ituna ...	2.75 8.57	4.60 4.87	93.85 92.97	ditto ditto	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...			3.18	0.30	74.91	ditto		
	BEHAR.								
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ...	Nil ditto ditto ditto	Nil ditto 0.09 Nil	39.85 37.98 43.09 37.68	ditto ditto ditto ditto		
			Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	0.22 Nil ditto ditto	41.02 30.42 32.16 30.95	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not received, 20th September to 5th October.
Shahabad				Arrah ... Sasaram ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto ditto	37.46 31.36 24.81 32.05	ditto ditto ditto ditto	
				Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... Hajeeepore ... Seetamurhee ...	0.92 Nil 0.93	ditto ditto ditto	35.11 29.83 44.86	ditto ditto ditto
		Darbhanga			Darbhanga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...	0.10 Not recd. Nil	ditto ditto ditto	34.29 42.95 46.61	ditto ditto ditto	Not received, 6th to 12th October.
			Sarun		Chupra ... Sewan ...	ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto	28.79 32.81	12th Oct. ditto
Champaran		Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlee ...		0.29 Nil 0.28	Nil ditto ditto	40.23 35.14 44.03	19th Oct. ditto ditto		
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... Begoeserai ... Jamoesee ...	1.07 0.18 Nil	Nil ditto 0.99	46.67 37.70 43.49	ditto ditto ditto		
			Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... Scoopool ... Muddehpooara ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...	0.07 Nil 0.60 Nil ditto	Nil ditto ditto 0.10 Nil	46.04 54.10 61.54 60.44 56.38	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	
Purneah				Purneah ... Kissengunge ... Arrareah ...	ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	63.48 84.60 80.57	ditto ditto ditto	
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		Nya Doomka ... Rajmenai ... Deoghur ... Jamtara ...	0.17 0.32 Nil Not recd.	1.77 0.53 0.56 0.66	67.66 98.40 62.27 51.70	ditto ditto ditto ditto	From 30th June and not received, 11th to 17th August and 22nd September to 5th October.
				Pakour ... Godda ...	ditto Nil	Not recd. 1.72	40.58 66.32	5th Oct. 19th "	From 8th July.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	Inches. 0.69	Not recd.	49.03	12th Oct.	Not recorded from 28th July.	
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.		20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	...	0.80	Not recd.	41.00	12th Oct.		
		Jagatsingapore	...	Nil	ditto	58.83	ditto		
		False Point	...	1.01	ditto	40.44	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	...	Nil	2.84	40.94	19th Oct.		
		Khurdah	...	0.02	0.61	41.09	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	...	0.62	2.40	53.23	ditto		
		Bhadrack	...	Nil	1.39	57.79	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	ditto	2.40	52.61	ditto		
		Sorah	...	ditto	2.09	55.31	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	1.10	2.92	52.95	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpole	...	Nil	Not recd.	40.70	12th Oct.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	{ Jail	...	ditto	0.86	41.09	19th Oct.	From 4th August.
			{ Dispensary	...	ditto	1.98	43.18	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Sitagurh	ditto	0.17	22.80	ditto	
		Pachamba	ditto	0.36	51.30	ditto	
		Mowdie Hill	ditto	0.19	3.90	ditto	
			Ranchee	ditto	Nil	45.73		ditto
	Singbhoom	Palamow	ditto	ditto	34.63	ditto	
		Chyebassa	ditto	0.70	47.96	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	1.04	59.64	ditto	
		Govindpore	ditto	0.05	49.54	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	4.23	0.52	158.70	ditto	Not recorded, 16th to 29th June.	
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	...	...	1.34	Not recd.	81.85	12th Oct.
	Golaghat	...	...	1.90	ditto	78.85	ditto
	Jorhat	...	...	1.55	ditto	67.77	ditto
	Akyab	...	...	6.31	5.06	119.33	19th Oct.
Rajpootana	Alwar	...	...	Nil	Nil.	24.98	ditto
	Jaipur	...	...	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto
	Sambhar	...	...	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PRDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th October 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Oct. 20th	10	29.818	29.830	85.5	80.5	80	S W by W	1.8	...	K, FK	c
		16	29.711	29.732	88.6	77.1	57	S W	5.8	...	K, CS	c
	21st	10	29.811	29.832	87.4	78.5	66	S	3.0	...	C, CS	c
		16	29.709	29.730	88.0	79.8	69	W by S	0.7	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29.867	29.883	85.8	76.4	63	S W	4.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.779	29.800	87.9	77.4	60	S W	5.3	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29.891	29.912	86.4	80.5	76	S W by W	5.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.772	29.793	88.8	78.6	63	S W by S	5.8	...	.....	b
	24th	10	29.881	29.902	85.8	78.6	71	W N W	5.8	...	.....	c
		16	29.781	29.792	88.2	72.8	76	N N W	5.7	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29.898	29.920	84.2	71.2	50	E	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.783	29.804	87.3	71.9	44	N W by W	4.7	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29.896	29.918	82.9	66.9	40	N W	0.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.777	29.798	85.0	69.0	41	N N W	4.8	...	.....	b
SANGOR ISLAND.	Oct. 20th	10	29.832	29.838	88.5	83.0	78	W S W	7.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.733	29.738	87.0	81.0	76	S	12.0	...	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.832	29.838	87.5	78.0	64	W S W	4.0	...	.....	wind variable.
		16	29.726	29.732	89.0	78.6	55	W	8.0	...	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.874	29.880	88.0	80.5	71	S S W	7.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.791	29.797	88.5	80.5	69	S S W	8.0	...	.....	b, c
	23rd	10	29.900	29.906	88.0	81.5	75	S W	11.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.787	29.793	88.0	81.0	73	S W	12.0	...	.....	b, c
	24th	10	29.890	29.902	88.5	81.0	71	W	7.0	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.769	29.775	88.0	79.0	66	W S W	8.0	...	.....	b, c
	25th	10	29.918	29.924	86.0	78.0	68	N	3.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.796	29.802	86.5	75.0	57	W N W	4.0	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29.900	29.906	85.0	75.0	61	N	3.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.789	29.795	86.0	75.5	60	W N W	4.0	...	.....	b
CHITTAGONG.	Oct. 20th	10	29.754	29.845	85.5	77.0	66	W	2.0	...	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.773	29.804	86.0	80.0	76	C	3.0	...	.....	o, sultry.
	22nd	10	29.823	29.915	85.0	80.0	79	S S E	1.0	...	.....	g, b, a
	23rd	10	29.815	29.937	85.0	78.0	72	C	3.0	...	.....	b, c
	24th	10	29.827	29.919	83.0	79.0	83	C	3.0	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29.831	29.924	82.0	73.0	63	N N E	3.0	...	.....	b, c
	26th	10	29.819	29.912	82.0	74.0	67	N	3.0	...	.....	b
AKTAR.	Oct. 20th	10	29.858	29.880	84.0	81.0	87	E	2.0	0.02	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.866	29.887	88.0	86.0	92	N N E	2.0	...	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.888	29.909	85.0	81.0	83	E N E	1.0	0.32	.....	b, c
	23rd	10	29.911	29.933	84.0	80.0	83	.....	1.0	...	.....	b, c
	24th	10	29.852	29.874	84.0	80.0	83	E	3.0	...	.....	b, a
	25th	10	29.874	29.895	85.0	80.0	79	E N E	2.0	0.01	.....	b, c
	26th	10	29.863	29.884	85.0	80.0	79	N N E	1.0	...	.....	b, e
FALSE POINT.	Oct. 20th	10	29.842	29.857	88.0	82.0	76	W S W	5.0	...	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.852	29.867	87.0	78.0	65	W	5.0	...	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.882	29.897	89.0	78.0	59	W S W	3.0	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29.896	29.911	88.5	80.0	68	S W	7.0	...	.....	b
	24th	10	29.880	29.895	88.0	80.0	69	W	4.0	0.17	.....	threatening weather.
	25th	10	29.911	29.926	85.0	80.0	79	N W	2.0	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29.914	29.929	85.0	74.0	58	C	3.0	...	.....	b
VIZAGAPATAN.	Oct. 20th	10	29.878	29.909	85.5	80.0	78	N W	1.0	...	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.858	29.889	85.5	79.5	76	N W	1.0	...	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.885	29.916	86.0	78.0	68	N W	1.0	...	.....	b, c
	23rd	10	29.905	29.936	86.5	78.0	67	N W	...	...	.....	b, a
	24th	10	29.877	29.908	87.0	78.5	67	S W	1.0	...	.....	b, c
	25th	10	29.885	29.916	86.0	78.5	63	S E	...	...	.....	b, c
	26th	10	29.893	29.924	85.0	74.0	58	N	1.0	...	.....	b, c
COLOMBO.	Oct. 20th	10	29.896	29.936	85.0	79.5	78	W	P	0.36	.....	b, c
	21st	10	29.892	29.933	84.0	79.5	81	S W	7.0	0.69	.....	b, c
	22nd	10	29.908	29.940	84.0	79.0	79	S S W	5.0	...	.....	b, c
	23rd	10	29.930	29.971	84.0	79.5	81	S W	10.0	...	.....	b, a
	24th	10	29.892	29.933	84.0	79.5	81	S E	5.0	0.06	.....	b, c
	25th	10	29.866	29.907	80.5	76.5	83	N W	8.0	4.66	.....	o, b, c
	26th	10	29.825	29.866	83.5	78.5	79	N N W	5.0	0.66	.....	passing showers during day.

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th October 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Oct.	20th	155.0	29.765	81.9	89.5	13.1	76.4	78.5	0.929	77.0	85	S W by W.	64	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	21st	149.5	750	81.6	89.7	12.0	77.7	77.9	.907	76.3	84	Till 0.30 A.M. S W by W, till midnight chiefly W & W.	89	...	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	22nd	147.7	.813	81.0	88.6	13.6	75.0	76.6	.856	74.5	81	Till 9 A.M. W S W, till midnight S W.	95	...	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, <i>w</i> .
"	23rd	148.2	.824	81.6	90.2	14.0	76.2	78.0	.913	76.5	85	Till 3 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight S W by S.	92	...	Clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	24th	145.4	.818	80.2	88.8	11.8	77.0	74.6	.784	71.9	76	Till 7 A.M. chiefly S S W, till midnight N N W through S W, W and N W.	81	...	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, <i>w</i> .
"	25th	145.8	.811	76.8	87.6	18.5	69.1	69.8	.636	65.8	69	Till 8 A.M. N by E, till 10.15 A.M. E through N E, till 2.30 P.M. W S W through S E, S and S W, till midnight N W by W through W.	70	...	Clear, <i>w</i> .
"	26th	144.4	.838	75.4	85.7	17.9	67.8	67.9	.584	63.4	66	Till 4 P.M. chiefly N W, till midnight N N W.	49	...	Clear, <i>w</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	29.808
			29.863

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	⊖
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	79.8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	80.0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	22.4
			90.2

The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	78
			78

The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th October 1878	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 26th October 1878	...	...	1.62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	56.33
			64.08

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

f fog; *w* dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 28th October 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Report on the Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

No. 6, dated Calcutta, the 16th October 1878.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

THE total weight of goods carried over this railway during the above period was 9,98,591 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shews a decrease of 4,29,927 maunds. This decrease is mainly in grain, including rice and seeds, jute in drums, foreign railway material; but there was a slight increase in hides, bales, jute, salt, tea, and tobacco.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice and seeds ... Mds. 3,86,952
This abnormal decrease is in consequence of the absence of demand for export this year.
Jute, drums of ... Mds. 70,785
I attribute this decrease to the fact of shippers having cleared off their old stock, and only the new season's just now coming down, and through a want of life in the market.
Foreign railway material ... Mds. 24,833
Last year, at this time, large quantities of material for the construction and maintenance of the Northern Bengal State Railway were being received; the line having been opened since then, this decrease was expected.

Increases.

Hides, bundles of ... Mds. 5,906
This increase is owing to an increased demand for Dacca slaughtered.
Jute, bales of ... Mds. 6,497
This increase is owing to the extension of work at the presses at steamer station
Salt ... Mds. 22,439
This increase was expected, and is attributable to low rate of freight and facilities offered by this Company to salt merchants.
Tea ... Mds. 7,195
This increase is satisfactory, and is accounted for by the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
Tobacco ... Mds. 10,465
This produce still continues to increase consequent on the growing demand for the country weed.
I attach the usual statement of increases and decreases.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line for the five weeks ending the 28th September 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c. ...	863	3	1,431	...	866	1,431	565	...
Cotton, bundles of ...	...	1,004	12	1,060	1,004	1,072	68	...
Do., bales of ...	193	...	80	2,210	193	2,290	2,097	...
Grain, including rice ...	16,775	3,90,212	2,185	26,704	4,00,787	28,889	...	3,71,898
Gunny, bundles of ...	4,163	153	619	140	4,815	759	...	3,556
Do., bales of ...	1,145	10,130	48	9,078	11,275	9,126	...	2,149
Hides, bundles of ...	43	5,793	12	11,730	5,836	11,742	5,906	...
Do., bales of ...	...	...	...	682	...	682	682	...
Jute, drums of ...	6,937	6,00,794	8,067	5,88,879	6,67,731	5,96,946	...	70,785
Do., bales of ...	759	91,128	1,211	97,173	91,887	98,384	6,497	...
Piece-goods ...	33,798	34	35,320	334	34,832	35,654	1,822	...
Railway materials, foreign ...	41,991	...	17,158	...	41,991	17,158	...	24,833
Salt ...	25,315	...	47,754	...	25,315	47,754	22,439	...
Seeds ...	953	31,569	5,740	11,728	32,522	17,468	...	15,054
Sugar ...	562	577	308	679	1,130	987	...	152
Tea ...	...	1,070	1	8,264	1,070	8,265	7,195	...
Tobacco, bundles of ...	452	21,004	79	31,812	21,456	31,921	10,465	...
Do., bales of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ...	...	1,581	...	6,565	1,581	6,565	4,984	...
Twist ...	4,708	1,567	5,881	126	6,275	5,487	...	788
Miscellaneous ...	60,076	10,367	65,316	10,695	79,443	76,011	...	3,432
Total ...	1,92,539	12,35,908	1,90,702	8,07,880	14,28,518	9,98,591	62,720	4,92,617
					9,98,591	...	...	62,720
Decrease ...					4,29,927	...	...	4,29,927

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of September 1878.

Increases.					
Coal	...	...	...	...	Mds. 7,137
This coal is being worked up for brick-making at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, principally for the new civil station there.					
Food-grains	...	...	...	...	Mds. 13,310
Hides	...	...	...	...	" 734
Iron	...	...	...	...	" 1,054
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	" 8,167
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	" 8,924
Sugar	...	...	...	...	" 2,097
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	" 2,359
Taking into consideration the season of the year, the rains, and the approaching Doorga Poojah holidays, the business done in these staples of traffic may be taken as satisfactory.					
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	Mds. 11,002
This is very satisfactory and shows a healthy impetus to trade.					
Decreases.					
Railway material	...	...	...	...	Mds. 6,267
Exceptional traffic depending upon railway works under construction.					
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	Mds. 15,538
Last year's prices for this staple were much higher, and the demand in the Calcutta and other markets much greater than this year.					
Salt	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,459
This is import traffic, and at this season of the year it falls off.					

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1878.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Coal	.....	1,690	8,825	.....	1,690	8,827	7,137	.....
Food-grain	2,034	12,239	6,858	20,725	14,273	27,583	13,310	.....
Hides and horns	973	1,747	.....	3,454	2,720	3,454	734	.....
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	163	357	1,542	32	520	1,574	1,054	.....
Piece-goods	622	21	8,778	32	943	8,810	8,167	.....
Railway material	4,694	2,479	606	300	7,173	903	.....	6,267
Seeds, indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, oil	.....	25,485	129	9,818	25,485	9,947	.....	15,538
Salt	280	8,023	6,045	799	8,303	6,844	.....	1,459
Saltpetre	74	8,539	.....	17,537	8,613	17,537	8,924	.....
Sugar	152	196	81	2,364	348	2,445	2,097	.....
Tobacco	110	733	64	3,147	552	3,211	2,359	.....
Miscellaneous goods	1,837	4,807	8,186	9,460	6,644	17,646	11,002	.....
	10,918	66,316	41,116	67,698	77,264	1,08,784	54,784	23,264
Increase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,520	31,520	.....

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 1,279 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.				
al traffic for the week ...	135,305	2,59,825 1 0	23,817 5 11	1,153,430 30	4,50,350 7 6	42,105 5 10		7,10,155 8 6		56,843 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	132,510 $\frac{1}{2}$
per mile of railway ...		203 0 5	18 13 3		358 14 9	32 18 0		561 15 2				
previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,011,291	23,17,129 2 9	212,403 10 2	1,32,27,478 0	52,66,629 9 0	482,774 7 6		75,83,758 11 9		692,801	1,023,077	1,715,878
Total for 16 weeks	2,048,596	25,76,954 3 9	236,220 16 1	1,43,80,908 30	57,25,969 0 0	524,879 13 4		83,02,914 4 3		743,644 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,104,743 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,848,388 $\frac{1}{2}$
COMPARISON.												
al for corresponding week of vious year ...	121,983 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,68,051 2 9	15,404 13 10	13,46,091 0	5,07,311 7 3	46,503 11 0		6,75,362 10 0		52,453	104,421	146,874
mile of railway, correspond- g week of previous year ...		131 5 1	12 0 9		396 6 7	36 6 0		527 11 8				
al to corresponding date of vious year ...	2,048,968	25,13,210 7 5	230,377 12 6	2,06,91,024 10	79,51,854 1 11	728,919 19 2		1,04,65,064 9 1		710,183	1,034,940	2,345,132

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 223 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
al traffic for the week ...	5,765	16,419 0 0	1,505 1 6	1,44,115 0	38,602 10 0	3,538 11 6	55,021 10 0	5,143	11,153 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,297 $\frac{1}{2}$	
per mile of railway ...		73 6 1	6 14 6		172 8 5	15 10 4	215 11 6				
previous 15 weeks of half-year	72,569	1,96,086 15 9	17,974 12 10	11,45,748 20	3,46,607 14 9	31,772 7 10	5,42,694 11 6	60,225	87,221 $\frac{1}{2}$	153,446 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total for 16 weeks	78,334	2,12,505 15 9	19,479 14 4	13,29,863 20	3,85,210 8 9	33,311 13 4	5,97,716 8 6	71,367	98,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	169,743 $\frac{1}{2}$	
COMPARISON.											
al for corresponding week of vious year ...	6,501 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,652 12 6	1,563 3 5	2,47,043 30	63,120 12 9	5,786 1 6	80,173 9 3	4,680	13,049	17,729	
mile of railway, correspond- g week of previous year ...		76 3 5	6 19 9		282 1 8	25 17 2	358 5 1				
al to corresponding date of vious year ...	93,336 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,30,674 7 10	21,145 3 2	37,09,673 10	9,10,041 14 6	83,420 10 2	11,10,716 6 4	73,482	237,787	311,276	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 158 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
al traffic for the week ...	37,922	24,650 12 6	2,259 13 1	1,53,623 33	58,443 11 0	5,357 6 0		7,616 19 10	
per mile of railway ...	239	155 4 6	14 4 8	967 24	364 2 5	33 14 11		47 19 7	
previous 14 weeks of half-year	5,36,870	3,56,858 11 3	32,712 1 0	29,46,893 3	9,59,674 2 1	87,970 2 6		1,20,082 3 6	
Total for 15 weeks	5,73,792	3,81,509 7 9	34,971 14 1	31,00,516 36	10,18,117 13 1	93,327 9 3		1,29,299 3 4	
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year	42,675	35,404 12 5	3,245 8 9	3,58,014 25	1,14,823 0 5	10,525 8 10		13,770 17 7	
mile of railway, corresponding week of									
vious year	269	223 0 4	20 8 11	2,255 8	723 4 9	66 6 0		86 14 11	
al to corresponding date of previous year	5,38,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,45,770 12 4	31,695 15 0	48,94,433 12	12,67,616 13 5	1,16,198 2 3		1,47,893 17 3	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 36.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			8th September 1877.	7th September 1878.	To 8th September 1877.	To 7th September 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 September ...	Northern Bengal ...	219	397 0 0	13,021 0 0	687 0 0	6,70,907 0 0	6,70,220 0 0	.....
" "	Tirhoot ...	78	5,936 0 0	5,245 0 0	1,87,553 0 0	2,44,458 0 0	1,06,000 0 0	.....
" "	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,717 0 0	2,619 0 0	75,101 0 0	9,338 0 0	17,237 0 0	.....
" "	Nalhati ...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,129 0 0	1,342 0 0	60,091 0 0	63,222 0 0	2,531 0 0	.....
	Total ...	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,659 0 0	22,026 0 0	3,24,037 0 0	11,20,975 0 0	7,96,638 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1877-78.

Read also—

Resolution dated the 24th October 1877 on the report for the year 1876-77.

During the year 1877-78 the income from court fees and general stamps was for the first time credited to the Provincial Revenues, on the understanding that these revenues should pay to the Government of India on account of "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" the sum of Rs. 1,05,75,000, and thereafter a sum increasing by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs every year for four more years. Whatever sum may be obtained in excess of the amount payable to the Government of India is so much gain to the Provincial Revenues, which are, on the other hand, bound to make good any deficit.

2. The financial results of the working of the Stamp Department for the year have been very favourable. The following statement exhibits the general

result for all the provinces and departments which received their supplies of stamps, other than postage, service, and telegraph stamps, from the Stamp Office in Calcutta during the past year :—

PROVINCES.	SALES IN				Increase or decrease in 1877-78 compared with 1876-77.
	1862-63.	1872-73.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Bengal	51,94,421 13 6	79,70,586 12 6	93,91,694 0 6	1,06,31,662 3 0	+12,39,968
Assam	1,96,916 5 0	1,20,161 11 0	4,84,178 11 0	5,45,923 1 0	+61,744
Punjab	9,49,692 7 0	23,08,954 8 6	21,39,280 0 0	27,20,826 10 0	+2,81,546
North-Western Pro	19,37,852 11 4	32,93,845 3 10	36,24,363 13 10	37,42,312 0 6	+1,17,948
Budh	8,30,129 8 6	8,94,017 3 0	9,41,247 7 0	10,03,553 12 0	+62,306
British Burmah	2,45,944 10 0	3,50,224 0 0	6,22,230 15 6	6,94,347 13 6	+22,116
Political Agencies	120 11 0	7,128 5 0	5,924 8 0	5,673 2 0	—351
Port Blair	10 8 0	555 4 0	1,485 0 0	1,160 0 0	—325
Nepal	42 8 0		.....	7 0 0	+7
	88,55,162 2 4	1,52,45,452 15 10	1,75,10,404 7 10	1,93,45,365 9 6	+17,84,059

3. Every province to which stamps were supplied from Calcutta shows a large increase of revenue. The increase for all provinces over the income of the previous year is 10·1 per cent., and in the Lower Provinces the increase is 13·2 per cent. The expansion of the stamp revenue in the Lower Provinces since 1872-73 is very remarkable. No fair comparison can be made between the revenue in 1877-78 and the revenue in 1862-63, as the rates of stamp duty were not the same in the two years.

4. The following table shows the gross revenue in the Lower Provinces from the sale of the several denominations of stamps during each of the last five years :—

YEARS.	DUTIES UNDER GENERAL STAMP ACT.			Total under both Acts.
	Total of general stamps.	Duties under Court Fees Act.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	24,81,405	56,98,956	81,80,361	
	25,11,239	62,46,787	87,58,026	
	26,04,314	66,79,555	91,82,869	
	25,39,536	68,52,154	93,91,694	
	27,78,351	78,53,311	1,06,31,662	
	2,38,815	10,01,153	12,39,968	
	9 4	14 6	13 2	

5. It will be seen that there was an increase in the gross revenue from each class of stamps as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The total increase was Rs. 12,39,968, of which, however, more than ten lakhs was contributed by court fee stamps, and the greatest portion of this increase was no doubt due to operations under the Land Registration Act. But putting aside judicial stamps, the increase in the receipts from every class of general stamps is marked; it does not in any case fall short of 8 per cent., and in the case of hoondie stamps, in which there was a serious falling off during 1876-77, the increase during the year under review was over 25 per cent.

6. In "Foreign Bill Stamps" only there was a falling off by Rs. 1,794 or 5·4 per cent., owing, it is believed, to the omission of native bankers to stamp their bills before they are negotiated. The prevention of fraud in connection with Foreign Bill stamps is specially difficult. The receipts from hoondies have increased 25·3 per cent., and from receipt, share, transfer, and Foreign Bill stamps 9·7 per cent. The increase shown in all classes of stamps used under the General Stamp Act is very satisfactory, as it is due almost entirely to greater general prosperity, and increased activity of trade. The receipts from general stamps in 1876-77 showed a considerable falling off from 1875-76, but the ground thus lost has been fully recovered in 1877-78.

7. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,06,31,662, which exceeds the aggregate sum required by the Imperial Government under "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" by Rs. 56,662, and under "Stamps" proper by Rs. 7,81,662. This result is gratifying, and holds out a prospect that the Provincial Revenues will be able to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Government of India,

with a margin of profit, though, as exceptional causes have brought about the result, it cannot yet be safely affirmed that there may not be some difficulty in providing the large yearly increase of 2½ lakhs of rupees.

8. As usual, the receipts in Calcutta were the highest, but in each of thirteen districts the receipts exceeded three lakhs of rupees :—

DISTRICTS.				General stamps.	Court fee stamps.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	...	...	8,20,175	8,72,742	16,92,917
24-Pergunnahs				1,15,157	4,06,316	5,21,503
Mymensingh				1,17,514	3,44,963	4,62,477
Jessore				81,183	3,65,627	4,49,810
Dacca				1,19,278	3,27,611	4,46,889
Backergunge				79,391	2,99,824	3,79,215
Mozufferpore				61,401	2,91,324	3,52,725
Burdwan				61,224	2,68,075	3,32,299
Patna				91,481	2,31,029	3,25,510
Tipperah				62,830	2,57,881	3,20,711
Midnapore				61,604	2,56,094	3,17,698
Chittagong				69,551	2,36,905	3,06,456
Nuddea				54,589	2,48,326	3,02,915

9. In 1875-76 nine districts returned receipts exceeding three lakhs, and in 1876-77 the number fell to six, but it has this year risen to thirteen. Midnapore, Backergunge, and Chittagong, which last year produced less than this sum, have resumed their places; and Mozufferpore, Patna, Tipperah, and Nuddea have also come up to the standard. In 1875-76 there were thirteen districts in which the receipts exceeded one lakh of rupees, in 1876-77 the number was fourteen, but this year it has risen to thirty-one.

10. The receipts from sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, British Burmah, and Bhopal also show a large increase, as will be seen from the comparative table below :—

			Postage.	Service.	Telegraph.	Total.
1875-76	...	...	17,22,063	4,33,263	15,81,671	37,36,997
1876-77	...	...	17,47,334	4,58,061	20,04,380	42,09,775
1877-78	...	...	19,57,416	4,78,312	22,28,958	46,64,686
Increase in 1877-78 over 1876-77	...	...	2,10,082	20,251	2,24,578	

11. In addition to the above, postage and telegraph stamps of the values mentioned below were supplied during the year by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to Bombay and Madras to replenish the stocks in those Presidencies :—

To Bombay.				Rs.
Postage stamps	...	...	...	50,000
Telegraph „	...	...	..	1,25,000
To Madras.				
Telegraph stamps	...	...	...	3,35,000

12. The actual sales of stamps in Bengal, exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,06,31,662, as shown in paragraph 4 above. But the gross revenue, including duty on unstamped paper, adjudication fees, penalties, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,60,392. The charges were Rs. 2,38,069, and the refunds Rs. 50,725, leaving a net stamp revenue of Rs. 1,03,71,598, as shown in the following comparative statement of the results of the last five years :—

YEAR.	Gross receipts.	DEDUCT			Net revenue.
		Charges.	Refunds.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	82,36,706	2,24,871	81,182	3,06,053	79,30,653
1874-75	88,51,630	2,12,629	40,599	2,53,228	85,98,402
1875-76	92,31,195	2,28,676	55,427	2,84,103	89,47,092
1876-77	94,18,536	2,26,004	39,083	2,65,087	91,53,449
1877-78	1,06,60,392	2,38,069	50,725	2,88,794	1,03,71,598
Increase of 1877-78 over 1876-77	12,41,856	12,065	11,642	23,207	12,18,110

13. In the above table, the sale proceeds of plain paper used with court fee labels are excluded from the gross receipts, and the charges do not include the expenditure on account of recovery of stamp duty in pauper suits, which is now adjusted under Law and Justice, and the work in connection with which has been transferred to the Legal Remembrancer.

14. The table below shows the number of cases in which duty was realized by civil courts and collectors respectively, under sections 20 and 24 of the General Stamp Act, and the amount of duty received :—

	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DUTY WAS REALIZED BY		DUTY REALIZED BY	
	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Civil Courts.	Collectors.
1876-77	1,185	983	819	2,721
1877-78	709	1,036	1,907	3,325

15. No change has been made in the different kinds of stamps in use. But as the impressed paper prepared in England is more suitable for hoondi or bill stamps than the paper now used, which is stamped in the Superintendent's office, the Board have proposed that a supply of hoondi or bill stamps be obtained from England. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

16. The obsolete bi-colour judicial and non-judicial stamped papers, the obsolete Punjab tulubana stamped paper, and the blue and black non-judicial stamps of the value of one anna, have been profitably utilized by printing on them the different kinds of licenses required under the Bengal License Act.

17. The rates of discount allowed to purchasers of stamps, both judicial and non-judicial, have, during the year, been revised, and in place of the nine varying rates which have hitherto prevailed, only three rates have been laid down, namely $1\frac{9}{16}$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., representing respectively 1, 2, and 3 pice per rupee. This change will tend to simplify calculations and reduce the unnecessarily high rates of discount heretofore allowed for some classes of non-judicial stamps.

18. The prosecutions for infractions of the stamp law were attended with favourable results. Out of 269 persons who were tried during the year, 223 were convicted and only 46 acquitted. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 2,591-2, out of which the sum of Rs. 152-8 was paid to informers.

19. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Dacca for securing a better observance of the law in the matter of receipt stamps will be submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Legislative Council along with the report lately called for on the revised Stamp Bill.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report from the Board on the practice referred to in paragraph 64 of the report, and which is said to prevail in Purneah, by which both the stamp and registration laws are evaded.

21. The Stamp Department has been successfully managed during the year by the Board of Revenue. The commendation bestowed by the Board on the stamp reports submitted by Mr. Mangles, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and Mr. Peacock, Commissioner of Dacca, is noticed with satisfaction, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the officers named in paragraph 68 of the report have deserved favourable mention, and that Mr. J. B. Roberts continues to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Department of Excise in the Lower Provinces for the year 1877-78.

The full and careful statement of the excise system in Bengal, and of the principles on which it was proposed to conduct the future administration of the Excise Department, given by the Board of Revenue in the Report for 1876-77, has rendered it possible to greatly reduce the size of the Report for 1877-78.

2. During the year under review the local Government was for the first time financially responsible for the Excise Revenue, and the result has been in every respect satisfactory. Provincial Revenues were, under the contract entered into in respect to the establishment of Provincial Finance, bound to pay to the Government of India Rs. 64,00,000 on account of Excise Revenue, and the receipts have amounted to Rs. 68,66,130.

3. The following statement shows the total collections of the year 1877-78 under each head, as compared with those of 1876-77, and with the average collections of the five years from 1872-73 to 1876-77 :—

ARTICLES.	REVENUE.			IN 1877-78 AS COMPARED WITH 1876-77.		IN 1877-78 AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1872-77.	
	Average of 1872-73 to 1876-77.	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits..	23,84,409	26,25,399	28,50,430	2,05,061	.....	5,06,051	
Rum	2,07,359	2,40,263	2,92,107	51,844	.....	.....	5 52
Imported wines, &c.	88,582	94,244	1,04,501	10,257	.....	15,919	
Tari	6,11,710	6,23,085	6,36,693	13,608	.....	24,983	
Pachwai	1,18,613	1,23,572	1,33,529	9,957	.....	14,916	
Churus	2,026	2,071	3,141	470	.....	215	
Siddhi, sa'zi, or bhang	12,027	13,443	12,750	.....	686	...	171
Majum	2,322	2,557	2,818	267	.....	496	
Madut	64,310	63,175	68,174	5,003	.....	3,868	
Chundu	16,550	17,347	19,154	1,807	.....	2604	
Spirits used in the art	3,982	8,354	1,338	.....	7,016	...	644
Ganja	11,10,900	11,97,116	13,85,037	1,88,541	.....	2,74,757	
Opium	11,83,278	12,35,585	13,15,292	79,707	.....	1,32,014	
Miscellaneous	178	255	506	251	.....	328	
Total	58,98,046	62,47,059	68,66,130	6,26,773	7,702		8,067

The increase shown under all the chief heads is gratifying, since it is due to higher rates of duty, to improvements in the system of excise, and to the increasing wealth of the people.

There is no more certain indication of the increasing wealth of the country than the steady progress of the excise revenue, and that progress in Bengal has been most marked since the famine year of 1874-75. In that year the excise revenue was in round numbers 56½ lakhs, in 1875-76 it was more than 60½ lakhs, in 1876-77 it was nearly 62½ lakhs, and in 1877-78 it was 68½ lakhs. No doubt much of the increase this year is due to greater attention to the administration of the department, for, otherwise, in the face of the high prices of food which have ruled throughout the year, a falling off in the consumption of taxed spirits and drugs might have been expected.

4. Simultaneously with the increase of revenue there has been a decrease not merely in the ratio of cost of collection to receipts, but even in the actual cost of collection. In 1874-75 the cost of collection was Rs. 3,00,083, in 1875-76 Rs. 2,98,115, in 1876-77 Rs. 2,96,532, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,91,249. During the same years the percentage ratios of cost of collection to receipts were 5·3, 4·8, 4·7, and 4·2.

There are, however, great differences in the relative cost of collection in the various districts, and the subject is one which should receive early attention.

In some districts the cost of collection exceeds 10 per cent. of the total revenue, and this by no means represents the whole of the facts of the case. The revenue from opium and ganja is collected with a minimum of trouble and expense, and if it be excluded, the cost of collection will be found excessive in many districts.

5. An important feature of the Excise Administration of recent years has been the partial substitution, as regards country spirits, of the outstill for the central distillery system. The principle of the latter system is theoretically perfect, inasmuch as it imposes on each gallon of spirit that passes into consumption a rate of duty proportioned to the amount of alcohol it contains, but in practice it does not work well, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, and there is no doubt that the limitation of the stills to one or two centres in each district has led to much illicit distillation in places at a distance from these centres, and the outstill system has been found preferable in remote, backward, or sparsely populated tracts, as well as along the borders of foreign states.

The satisfactory nature of the change is shown by the fact that in 18 districts where the outstill system has been introduced with partial effect the average number of shops under the central distillery system from 1872-73 to 1876-77 was 1,419, and the average annual receipts were Rs. 5,00,317, while in 1877-78 the number of such shops was only 1,134, and the receipts were Rs. 5,08,200.

The average number of shops in the same districts under the outstill system was 871 in the five years 1872-77, and the average receipts Rs. 2,47,154, while in 1877-78 the number was only 782, while the receipts were Rs. 3,34,453.

6. It is extremely creditable to the administration of the department that, while the consumption of country spirits under the central distillery system in 1877-78 was less than the consumption in the previous year by 81,301 gallons (3·3 per cent.), the revenue should have increased by Rs. 2,10,248 (9 per cent.)

7. The average annual consumption of rum during the five years 1872-77 was 81,198 gallons. In 1876-77 the consumption was only 48,663 gallons. In 1877-78 it rose to 62,018 gallons; 3,031 gallons of this increase is due to the import of Madras rum into Orissa.

It is believed that the revenue from rum consumed in Bengal is being affected by the importation of rum which has already paid duty in the North-West Provinces, and a reference has been made to the Government of India on the subject.

8. The following statement shows the revenue in 1876-77 and 1877-78 from imported wines, spirits, and fermented liquors:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wines and liquors ...	3,19,070	3,29,687
Spirits ...	9,83,210	10,64,630
Beer and other fermented liquors ...	34,563	39,549

The duty on imported wines, spirits, and fermented liquors is treated as Customs Revenue, and is not credited to the Provincial Revenues.

9. The average annual revenue from tari in the five years 1872-77 was Rs. 6,11,710. In 1876-77 it was Rs. 6,23,085, and in the year under review Rs. 6,36,693. Nearly two-thirds of the whole tari revenue is obtained in the Patna Division. Considerable amounts are also collected in the Presidency and Bhagulpore Divisions.

There is some ground for believing that the revenue from tari might be considerably raised. The rate of license for each shop is separately settled every year, and as the number of shops in the chief producing districts is very large, it may be feared that sufficient attention to prevent collusion cannot be given to each case by a trustworthy and responsible officer, and consequently it was suggested to the Board of Revenue in December last that the tari revenue might be increased by letting to one person not a single shop, but a circle of some extent within which he would possess the monopoly of sale. If each circle contained only three shops, the number of separate

cases to be dealt with yearly by the excise officers would be reduced to one-third of the present number. This practice has been followed with much success in Burmah. If in addition the right of sale was given for three years, the total number of cases would be reduced to one-ninth of what it now is, and as a matter of convenience it could be arranged that one-third of the licenses would fall in yearly. Under this system the revenue would benefit by the circle license-holder being in a better position to make terms with the owners of the trees from which the tari is extracted, and by the greater amount of time and attention which the superior officers of the department could give to each case. At present the letting of the tari shops is often left practically to a mohurir so poorly paid as not to be above temptation, while the sub-divisional or other excise officer is content if the revenue of the year shows a slight increase, or, at any rate, is not less than that of the preceding year. The want of elasticity in the revenue from tari as compared with that from country spirits is clearly shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Revenue from	
	Tari. Rs.	Country spirits. Rs.
1872-73	6,04,701	21,21,268
1873-74	6,20,841	23,35,380
1874-75	6,02,724	22,28,066
1875-76	6,07,172	25,10,064
1876-77	6,23,085	26,25,399
1877-78	6,36,693	28,90,460

The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that this subject will receive the Board's careful attention, and that improvements similar to those lately introduced in other branches of the department will be effected in the system of collecting the tari revenue.

10. There was a slight increase of the revenue from pachwai during 1877-78, but no special remarks on the subject are called for.

11. Ganja is doubtless the most injurious of all the articles which contribute to the excise revenue; it is therefore a matter of some regret that the amount consumed should have risen from 7,458 maunds in 1876-77 to 8,196 maunds in 1877-78, or by nearly 10 per cent. Government has for years discouraged the consumption of ganja, and though the amount consumed increased by nearly 10 per cent. in 1877-78, the amount of revenue in the same year increased still more, viz. by 15·7 per cent. The amount of revenue in 1876-77 was Rs. 11,97,116 and in 1877-78 Rs. 13,85,657.

The rates of duty on ganja have been still further raised from 1st April 1878, and arrangements are in progress for checking the importation of Gurjat ganja into Orissa. So long as the consumption of ganja has a tendency to increase, the rates should be periodically raised.

12. The revenue from churus, siddhi or bhang, and majum is not of importance, and though the changes of system now under consideration may lead to an increase, such increase cannot be expected to be of large amount.

13. The average annual income from opium consumed in the Lower Provinces during the five years 1872-77 was Rs. 11,83,278. In 1876-77 it was Rs. 12,35,585, during the year under review it was Rs. 13,15,292. There was an increase of consumption as compared with the previous year to the extent of 31 maunds, and of revenue to the extent of Rs. 79,707. The increase of consumption was only 1·7 per cent., while the increase of revenue was 6·4 per cent. This favourable result is due to the increase of the price of opium from December 1877, and a still further increase may be expected in the current year arising both from the increased price and from the settlement of opium shops by means of the auction system.

The income from opium consumed in the districts in which the poppy is cultivated continues to be insignificant. The question of how to obtain a fair revenue from the opium consumed in those districts has long occupied the attention of many officers of ability and experience, but without receiving a satisfactory solution. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits with interest the result of the enquiries now being made by the Board. It seems probable that a moderate increase of revenue would be obtained by the introduction of a modified system of farming.

The result of the enquiries regarding the alleged importation of opium from Bhootan should be reported for the information of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that very little opium can possibly enter Bengal from this route. Opium is not grown anywhere in the neighbourhood of Bhootan, and it could hardly stand the long land carriage for China, even if there were men in Bhootan of sufficient enterprise and capital to enter into such a trade.

14. License fees for the sale of madut and chundu increased from Rs. 80,522 to Rs. 87,332 or by 8·4 per cent.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that though only Rs. 199 was written off as irrecoverable in 1877-78, the outstanding balance at the close of the year did not exceed Rs. 8,660, of which Rs. 5,001 has since been recovered.

The number of persons arrested in 1877-78 was 2,916 as against 2,420 in the previous year. 2,032 convictions were obtained in 1876-77, and 2,491 in 1877-78.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to express the satisfaction with which he has noticed the progress which is being made in improving the administration of the Excise Department. Heavier rates of duty are being imposed, and the rapidly increasing revenue is collected punctually and with greater economy every year. The present report might with advantage have been a little fuller, but the want of completeness is probably due to the Secretary having been on leave for a portion of the year. There are also inaccuracies in the figured statements attached to the Board's report which ought to have been avoided. Thus in Appendix B, table No. I, the incidence of the excise revenue per head of population is given for Darjeeling as Rs. ·04 instead of Rs. ·42. For Sarun it is Rs. ·67 instead of Rs. ·07. For Bhagulpore Rs. ·01 instead of Rs. ·10. For Cuttack and for Pooree Rs. ·01 and Rs. ·09 instead of Rs. ·10 and Rs. ·07. For Singhbhum and Manbhum Rs. ·4 instead of Rs. ·04. For the whole Patna Division it is Rs. ·26 instead of Rs. ·11. For the whole of Bengal Rs. ·14 instead of Rs. ·11. For all Bengal (including in the excise revenue the import duty on wines, spirits, &c.,) it is Rs. ·16 instead of Rs. ·13.

In table No. II the incidence per head of population of the duty from spirits is given for the districts of Patna and Mozufferpore at Rs. ·1 and Rs. ·62 instead of Rs. ·19 and Rs. ·02. In the same table the incidence per head of the revenue from all spirits is given at Rs. ·05 for the Sonthal Pergunnahs, while in table No. IV the incidence in the same district of the revenue from country spirits alone is given as Rs. ·1.

These instances of inaccuracy and carelessness should not have been allowed to occur.

17. The Commissioners named in the margin have been commended by the Board for their attention to their excise duties, and the Lieutenant-Governor has observed with pleasure the names of the Revenue and Police officers whose conduct is favourably noticed in paragraphs 97 and 99 of the Report. These will be duly recorded in the Appointment Department.

Mr. R. L. Mangles.
Mr. G. N. Barlow, C. S. I.
Lord Ulick Browne.
Mr. E. W. Molony.

The thanks of Government are due to the Board of Revenue for the many and valuable improvements which have been made in the administration of the department and which have already borne such good fruit.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 60MM, dated the 16th September last, from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, submitting the Administration Report of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1877-78.

Read also—

The Resolution on the Administration Report of the said Municipality for 1876-77.

Constitution of the Municipality.—During the year under review there were 42 Municipal Commissioners, of whom 13 were ex-officio and 29 ordinary Commissioners. Nine general meetings were held during the year, but only 18 Commissioners on an average attended each meeting.

2. *Division of the Municipality into Wards.*—An important change was effected during the year by dividing the large and thickly populated area comprising the Municipality into six wards, and placing each ward under a separate Committee. This change was made in accordance with the provisions of section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and obviously tends to give the rate-payers a more direct interest in the management of municipal affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the scheme already gives promise of success.

3. *Income.*—The gross receipts of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,171, or Rs. 12,029 less than the estimate, but Rs. 12,117 more than the income of the previous year, as appears from the table below:—

Gross income during—

1876-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase over 1876-77.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,34,396	4,28,054	4,40,171	12,117

This favourable result was attained notwithstanding the abolition, under the present Municipal Act, of fees for licenses, which brought in during 1876-77 Rs. 5,251, and in the previous year Rs. 9,273.

4. The increase was under the following heads:—

	1876-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate ...	2,40,317	2,41,345	2,46,030
Horse and carriage tax ...	25,372	31,267	32,434
Registration of hackeries ...	15,153	7,765	10,183
Night-soil fees ...	73,559	77,787	86,942

This shows a steady progress in the house-rate. The demand for the year under review was Rs. 2,52,261, and the balance of the previous year was Rs. 13,601, making a total of Rs. 2,65,862. Of this amount Rs. 2,46,030 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 19,832 on the 31st March 1878.

5. *Collection.*—The assessment on houses and lands in a portion of the Municipality was revised during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,775 and a decrease of Rs. 1,718, or a net increase of Rs. 57 per quarter over the demand of last year.

The decrease in the assessment was due partly to the revision of the boundaries of the Municipality, sanctioned under Government notification dated the 10th September 1877, by which a number of buildings were excluded from municipal limits, and partly also to remissions and reductions on appeal.

6. *Horse and Carriage Tax.*—The horse and carriage tax yielded Rs. 32,434, against an income of Rs. 31,000 during 1876-77, and of Rs. 25,372 during the previous year. The estimated income under this head for the year under review was Rs. 35,000, but owing to the introduction of the tax into the North and South Suburban Municipalities, the receipts did not come up to the estimate.

7. *Ferries.*—The income from ferries shows a falling off, owing to the transfer of Watgunge Ghât, which yielded a large revenue, from the charge of the Municipality to that of the Port Commissioners.

8. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,33,242, or Rs. 64,327 less than the estimate. More than one-half of this saving, it is stated, occurred in the allotment for the construction and maintenance of roads. It is satisfactory to note that this saving was not secured by neglecting necessary works, as 18 miles of road were re-metalled against 19 miles during the previous year; the saving was due to the fall in the price of stone-metal during the year from Rs. 35 to Rs. 24 per 100 cubic feet, or rather to the Commissioners securing ship ballast, instead of indigenous metal, which was used in former years.

9. No notice has been taken in the report of the remarks of the late Commissioner of the Division, and the suggestion contained in paragraph 1 of the Government resolution on last year's report, regarding the system under which contracts are given and stores purchased. The present Commissioner has rightly drawn the attention of the Municipality to the matter; he should also, in his capacity of an ex-officio Commissioner of the Municipality, personally see that tenders are invariably invited by advertisements in newspapers, and contracts given only with the approval of the Commissioners.

10. *Audit of accounts of the Municipality.*—It is not clear from the report that the accounts of the Municipality for the past year were audited. It appears that the amount of fees payable to the auditors was not disbursed during the year: and although the amount was paid to the auditors in 1876-77, the accounts of that year do not bear the certificate of the auditors, as those of the previous year. The Commissioner should instruct the Chairman to get the accounts of the last two years audited with as little delay as possible, and in future to obtain from the auditors, and attach to the annual report, a special report on the state of the accounts of the Municipality. It is of great importance that Municipal expenditure should be carefully audited, and the Commissioner is requested to report without delay what arrangements the Municipal Commissioners propose for this purpose in future. If satisfactory arrangements are not made by the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor will be compelled to issue the necessary orders under section 73 of the Act.

11. *Water-supply.*—The question of supplying the Suburbs with pure and wholesome water is still not finally settled. The Commissioners have been in correspondence with the Calcutta Corporation about the extension of the Calcutta supply to the Suburbs. It is understood that the Calcutta Municipality have included the Suburbs in their scheme for the extension of the water-supply in that town. In the meantime it is hoped that the Calcutta Municipality will be able to remove the restrictions lately placed on the use, by the inhabitants of the Suburbs, of the hydrants along the line of the Circular Road, on payment to it, as is proposed, of a monthly sum to be agreed upon by the two municipal bodies.

12. *Lighting.*—During the latter part of the year negotiations were carried on with the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the principal streets in the Suburbs with gas. The negotiations have since been brought to a close, and already the Baliaghatta, Manicktollah, and Ballygunge roads are lighted with gas.

13. *Conservancy.*—The general conservancy of the town appears to have been fairly attended to. 1,18,543 cart-loads of street refuse, and 87,160 cart-loads of silt, were removed and utilized in filling up holes and pits and raising low lands. By this means 18 foul tanks were filled up and 59 beeghas of jungle land cleared and raised. 13,003 dead animals were removed from the streets and bye-lanes; 390½ maunds of putrid articles of food for human consumption were seized, condemned, and destroyed.

14. The conservancy of the Tolly's Nullah, which runs through the most populous and important part of the Municipality, appears to have been carefully attended to, and steps have been taken to improve its sanitary condition. A considerable number of persons were prosecuted for committing nuisances on its banks. The insanitary condition of the Circular Canal and its neighbourhood has also lately been the subject of correspondence between the Public Works Department of this Government and the Municipalities of Calcutta and the Suburbs. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of this canal, and for the addition of locks which shall make it passable for steamers is being carried out by the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle has been instructed to prepare a detailed scheme, in

communication with the Chairmen of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities, for relieving the canal of the influx of storm-water and sewage from the Calcutta drains.

15. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the Suburbs is very defective, and although the Commissioner of the Division last year suggested to the Municipality the necessity of taking the matter into their consideration, it has not been referred to in the present report. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Peacock in thinking that a comprehensive and complete scheme should be drawn up, consisting, if possible, of several component parts, to be taken up and carried out one after another according to their respective urgency, as funds are forthcoming. If required, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to help the Commissioners in raising the necessary funds for carrying out a matured scheme of drainage.

16. *Improvement of bustees.*—Intimately connected with the conservancy and drainage of the Suburbs is the question of the sanitary improvement of bustees. Mr. Sterndale, the late Vice-Chairman, recorded a note on the subject, containing proposals for improving the sanitary state of the Suburbs; but the Municipal Commissioners seem to have taken no steps to carry out those proposals. Mr. Sterndale's proposals are to fill up the existing holes, pits, and low swampy lands by street sweepings, to be covered by a layer of earth; to get the work done by the establishment of coolies in the afternoon under the supervision of the municipal overseers, on payment to them for overtime work; and to charge the owner of the land for the cost of the operation. This is precisely what is done in Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that there will be any difficulty in carrying out the scheme in the Suburbs. His Honor therefore trusts that, during the ensuing cold weather, the Commissioners will take up this subject in earnest. The co-operation of landowners should be invited, but if the invitation is not responded to, it will be open to the Municipal Commissioners to enforce the provisions of sections 264 to 267 of the Municipal Act.

17. *House scavenging and removal of night-soil.*—The working of this department was not satisfactory in a financial point of view. Much difficulty was felt in collecting the night-soil fees, which, under the system hitherto in force, took the form of a voluntary cess. The collections were not satisfactory, and the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 1,895. On the representation of the Commissioners, therefore, a short Act (No. VI of 1878) has since been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council authorizing the levy of fees by 1st class municipalities for the cleaning of privies; and as the provisions of the Act have been extended to a part of the Suburbs with effect from 1st October 1878, it is hoped that there will now be no difficulty in effecting a thorough reorganization of the department.

18. *General health and vital statistics.*—The general health of the Suburbs was not satisfactory during the year. Sickness was more or less prevalent in all the fourteen police sections into which the Suburbs are divided. The registration of births and deaths was conducted as heretofore by the Inspectors of Police, but the result shows that there is still great room for improvement. The number of births registered during the year was 4,158, which gives an average birth-rate of 16·16 per thousand of the population per annum. The total number of deaths was 15,194, against 13,234 in the previous year; the ratio per 1,000 of population being 59·08, against 51·46. If any reliance can be placed on the registration, this is a very high death-rate, but until proper measures are taken on an extensive scale to improve the sanitary condition of the Suburbs, but little improvement can be expected in this respect.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd November 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan. Nov. 2 '78	1.75	The rain in the end of the week was most beneficial. Sufficient rain has now fallen in the Sudder sub-division. The prospects are excellent. A bumper crop is being anticipated.
	Culna ...	0.50	
	Cutwa ...	0.5	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.35	
	2 Bankoora, " 2 "	0.57	Weather—bright and clear, except on the 31st October and the day preceding. The <i>aus</i> crop reaped seems to have been a fair one. The late rice crop will suffer from the want of rain. Fever continues bad in the east.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 2 "	Nil	The weather was cloudy during most of the week, but no appreciable rain fell. The state and prospects of the crops continue good. The crops on the high lands will not be so good as they promised, but the main crops are in very good order.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	4 Midnapore, " 2 "	0.74	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers; apparently now clearing. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The recent showers did all that remained to secure an excellent crop.
	5 Hooghly, " 2 "	1.03	Weather—cloudy and showery. Wind from the north. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are generally fair. The late rain has been beneficial to the crops. The lands are being ploughed for the <i>rubbee</i> crops, and in places sowings have commenced. Fever is reported to be prevalent everywhere.
	Howrah, " 4 "	1.38	Weather—too wet and cloudy to be seasonable. The rain has been rather more than was wanted, but the prospect of the rice crop continues good.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Fergunnahs Nov. 2 '78	0.79	Weather—cool at night. Rain fell during the latter part of the week. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain has done much good to the crops. Ordinary fever continues generally.
	7 Nudda, " 2 "	0.09	Weather—cloudy. The mornings and evenings are cool. The state of all crops continues favourable. Prices are slightly lower in some places, though still high.
	Choodanga ...	0.07	
	Ranaghat ...	1.47	
	Bongong ...	1.19	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	8 Jessore, " 2 "	2.16	Weather—fine at first. The latter part of the week was damp, with frequent light showers. The prospects of all crops are good, and the light rains of the last few days have been of great benefit.
	Jhenida ...	0.66	
	Magoora ...	0.61	
	Narail ...	0.70	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	9 Moorshedabad " 2 "	0.77	Weather—fine. The nights had begun to be cool, but for the last few days have been warmer again, and the weather has been muggy. In some parts of the district the sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops has commenced. <i>Amun</i> continues to promise well. Prices of food-grain are still high.
	Bagirhat ...	0.50	
	10 Dinagepore, " 1 "	0.13	
	11 Rajshahy, " 2 "	Nil	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	12 Rungpore, " 1 "	Nil	No rain during the week throughout the district. The state of the <i>dhan</i> crop continues to be satisfactory, but rain is still required. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are being sown, and the young plants are thriving. <i>Kalai</i> is also in good condition. The price of common rice continues to be 15 kutchas seers per rupee at Nattore. Public health is good.
	13 Bogra, " 3 "	Nil	
			The weather has become slightly cloudy and warm again. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Mild attacks of fever are somewhat common, and a few cases of cholera have been reported.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.			Weather—seasonable. In the eastern part of the district the outturn of <i>amun</i> will not be more than six annas, and some distress among the poorer classes is anticipated. In the khair land the prospects are good, but a little rain would be beneficial. Mustard and pulses in Shariakandi are reported to have been partially damaged by insects. Mulberry is being reaped. Prices in the district range from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle disease has broken out in the east of the district, and there are some cases of cholera in thanas Bogra and Shariakandi.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.— <i>contd.</i>	14 Patna, Nov. 2 '78	0.07	Weather—cool and for the most part dry and cloudy. The <i>amun</i> crop is fast ripening. It is likely to be a very fair crop, but not one of the best. The winter crops are now coming up. There has been fever about, and two fatal cases of cholera in thana Shahzadpore.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 1 „	Nil	Weather—fair, and clear days. The harvesting of <i>bhudo</i> dhan has been completed. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> promises well. The prospects of the other crops are generally good.
	16 Julpigonee, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. A good fall of rain would now do much good to the standing crops. The general health of the district is better than it usually is at this season of the year, which is generally unhealthy.
	Cooch Behar, Oct. 31 „	Nil	The cold weather is just beginning to set in. The sun during the week was not so powerful as in the previous week. The prospects of rice are good. Tobacco seedlings are being transplanted. The price of coarse rice varies from Rs 3-8 to Rs 3-12 in the town. In pergunnah Lal Bazar the price has come down from Rs 4-6 to Rs. 4. Public health continues good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca DIVN	17 Dacca, Nov. 2 '78	0.63	Weather—seasonable, but still somewhat warm. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge „	0.07	
	18 Farreadpore, Nov. 3 „	0.11	Weather—rather cloudy and warmer than last week. There has been slight rain. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. The harvesting of some crops is going on.
	19 Backergunge, Oct. 31 „	0.07	Weather—cloudy and very hot. Light showers fell on the 30th and 31st October. The <i>amun</i> crop is progressing favourably. In the Bhola sub-division more rain is wanted. In parts of Perozepore grubs have done some damage to the rice crop. Prices are stationary. Fever has made its appearance in the Sudder, Perozepore, and Patuakhally sub-divisions.
	20 Mymensingh, Nov. 1 „	0.03	Weather—seasonable. The rice crop is very good, except on low lands. The harvest is commencing.
CHITTAGONG DIVN	21 Tipperah, „ 1 „	0.02	Weather—generally fair, but sky cloudy and temperature high. <i>Amun dhan</i> is in good condition.
	22 Chittagong, Oct. 31 „	Nil	Weather—fine till 30th; 31st also lowering; storm impending. The crops are very fine. Prospects are excellent.
	23 Noakhally „ 31 „	0.73	Weather—unusually warm. A sharp squall, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the station on the 30th. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain has done good to the crops which, on the higher lands, were becoming dry. Prices of grain have fallen.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Heavy fogs up to 8 A.M. in the morning. Land is being ploughed for mustard. The hillmen are now engaged in collecting cotton. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Nov. 2 '78	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. The hot weather of the past month has damaged the rice crop on the higher lands. The general outturn is estimated at 12 annas for the district. Rain is now much wanted.
	26 Gaya, „ 2 „	Nil	Mornings cool, and hot weather during the day. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 90°. Rain still continues to hold off, though clouds occasionally gather and disperse. A good shower of rain is wanted everywhere. The crops still continue very good, and there is every prospect of a successful harvest. The public health is generally good. The health of the plough cattle is also good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—warmer than last week. No rain during the week, but light clouds have appeared. No improvement in the prospects of the crops. Paddy is suffering from want of rain. <i>Rubber</i> sowings are going on, but not to the full extent from want of moisture in the soil. Fever is still prevalent.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—cool in the mornings and evenings. The prospects of the crops are generally good, but rain is required.
	29 Meuzerpore, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy. The <i>rubber</i> sowings progress satisfactorily. The prospects of the rice crop and of <i>rahar</i> and root crops are good. An early fall of rain would do much good in some localities.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Saran, Nov. 2 '78	Nil	Weather—clear. No signs of rain. The mornings and evenings are cool. West wind prevailing. The prospects are getting worse and worse for want of rain. All the high land paddy has been burnt and the plants are being cut for fodder for cattle. <i>Rubbee</i> is coming up fairly; but rain is badly wanted to promote the growth. Prices are rising. Fever is still prevalent.
	31 Champaran, „ 2 „	Nil	Cold nights. No change in the prospects to report. The want of rain for the <i>dhan</i> in the south and south-east of the district continues. Prices at the headquarters have risen.
	32 Monghyr, „ 2 „	Nil	The weather has become hot again. Rain is much wanted in Begoesrai for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Accounts from elsewhere are good, but the rice is being here and there irrigated by hand.
BHAGTPORE DIVISION.	33 Bhagulpore, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices are falling in the north of the district. Fever is prevailing.
	34 Purneah, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. The crops are good. The <i>rubbee</i> sowing is progressing favourably. Fever is still bad.
	35 Maldah, „ 2 „	Nil	Weather—fine and getting cool. The reports about the crops are still good. The price of rice is high on account of heavy exportations. Fever is still prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 3 „ Deoghur „ „	0.06 0.73	Weather—cloudy and unusually warm. All accounts continue good. In some places a light shower would have benefited the <i>dhan</i> on very high land, but the absence of rain will not prevent the gross outturn being exceptionally good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 2 '78	1.75	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The rainfall has been highly beneficial to the crops. The early <i>saral</i> is ripening, and reaping has commenced in a few irrigated tracts. The late <i>saral</i> is in excellent condition, and is in ear in some places. A portion of the cold-weather crops in Kendrapara sub-division has been destroyed by a swarm of locusts which visited that place on the 25th October. Cholera continues.
	38 Pooree, Oct. 31 „	6.31	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Heavy rain fell during the week. The <i>laghu</i> crop has been harvested. <i>Saral</i> rice is progressing well. Miscellaneous crops, such as gram and <i>urhur</i> are promising. <i>Beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested. Common rice sells at 11½ to 21 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, Nov. 1 „	5.51	The weather was fine and apparently settled until the 29th October, when rain commenced, which has continued almost up to the time of report. This rain has averted heavy loss, which was expected in the northern and central parts of the district, and more rain is not required. Malarious fever has broken out in the vicinity of the Suburnarekha river.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Nov. 1 '78	0.03	Weather—seasonable. Cloudy, with easterly winds. There is no alteration to report. The cloudy weather is unfavourable, as tending to produce blight, but otherwise prospects are much the same.
41	Lohardugga, „ 2 „	0.27	Weather—unsettled, with heavy clouds hanging about. A little rain has fallen during the week, but not sufficient to do much good. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are very indifferent everywhere, and from the Palamow sub-division it is reported that the paddy has suffered severely from drought, and that the general average yield will not exceed 8 annas.
42	Singhbhum, „ 1 „	0.26	Weather—cloudy, with drizzling rain. The state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory. There has been rain almost all over the district. The Deputy Commissioner, who has been on tour in south Kolhan, writes—“The <i>dhan</i> crop has everywhere been good, but some damage has been done in some “ <i>pirs</i> ” to that transplanted on the high lands by the recent drought, and in other “ <i>pirs</i> ” a bug called by the natives <i>gondi</i> has entered the grain before it has ripened. The estimated loss is about two annas. The <i>rubbee</i> crops everywhere are splendid, especially the <i>Sirgoojah</i> . It has rained steadily for three days.” The District Superintendent, who was on tour in the east of the district, also reports very favourably of the crops there; and reports from the west of the district are also very favourable. Fever still prevails.
43	Manbhoom, „ 2 „	0.19	Weather—cloudy in the morning and sunny in the rest of the day. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole. There will be short-coming of about two annas crop only owing to want of rain during the latter end of October.

Published for general information.

**RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN
THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR
THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1878.**

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.														
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																														
Western Districts.																														
1	Burdwan	12 0	11 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	12 12	13 12	17 8	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 12	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																														
7	Calcutta	11 12	11 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	6 2	5 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	11 7	11 7	12 13	...	14 8	27 14	8 11	9 7	12 5	10 0	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jessore	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	...	...	{ 25 0 to 30 0 }	10 0	10 0	{ 10 0 to 13 0 }	11 11	0	{ 14 0 to 19 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dinagapore	10 10	10 13	10 12	11 4	11 8	12 4	11 6	12 0	20 3	14 6	14 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahye	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	7 8	14 4	15 0	15 0	24 0	{ 10 8 to 11 4 }	8 4	10 0	{ 10 8 to 12 12 }	12 6	{ 10 8 to 12 12 }	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rungpore	11 4	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	12 14	12 12	11 15	{ 18 0 to 22 8 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	11 4	10 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pabna	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	13 0	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Julpigoree	8 0	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 4	12 0	10 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																														
19	Dacca	11 7	12 0	10 12	...	...	26 10	8 14	8 0	11 7	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Furreedpore	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mymensingh	9 4	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	16 0	9 4	7 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.
A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12½ seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 10½ to 13½ seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 9 to 11½ seers.
B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 11½ to 15 seers, and gram 9½ to 12½ seers.
D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 10½ seers.
E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13½ to 20½ seers, best rice 6½ to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL																			
Western Districts.																			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	10 0	10 12	16 0	100 0	120 0	140 0	10 12	10 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	25 0	25 0	30 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	360 0	320 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.	
...	30 0	32 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
...	9 8	9 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.	
...	10 0	11 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	10 0	10 8	13 0	120 0	130 0	110 0	9 12	8 8	10 0	Howrah.	
Central Districts.																			
...	20 0	18 12	16 0	11 0	10 14	17 8	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
...	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	Nuddoa.	
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	{ 7 8 to 9 0 }	{ 7 0 to 9 0 }	{ 7 0 to 9 0 }	Moorshedabad.	
...	9 0	9 9½	12 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 1	8 0	Dinapore.	
...	10 8	9 12	19 0	{ 200 0 to 240 0 }	{ 300 0 to 240 0 }	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.	
...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.	
...	10 9	10 9	12 0	67 8	67 8	90 0	8 10	8 10	8 4	Bogra.	
...	6 0	7 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.	
...	6 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.	
...	8 0	8 4	8 8	60 0	51 0	80 0	6 5	7 2	7 1	Julpigoree.	
Eastern Districts.																			
...	8 14	9 6	11 7	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca.	
...	8 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furcedpore.	
...	9 0	9 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	9 0	9 4	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 12	Mymensingh.	

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 13 to 31 seers, best rice 10 to 11½ seers, common rice 12 to 14½ seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

H In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

K In Serajunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 9 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9½ seers, and common rice 9 to 12½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9½ to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																
21	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	11 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	14 8	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																
25	Patna	16 0	16 0	17 8	22 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	12 8	12 4	18 8	19 0	18 8	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	{ 12 8 to 14 0 }	{ 12 0 to 13 8 }	16 8	{ 18 0 to 19 0 }	{ 19 0 to 20 0 }	21 0	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	12 8	{ 11 0 to 12 0 }	{ 11 0 to 14 0 }	14 0	...	...	...
28	Durbhanga	13 0	12 8	16 8	18 8	19 12	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	14 12	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	11 8	12 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	6 12	7 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...
31	Chumpanun	11 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	13 6	14 7	14 7	14 7	15 7	25 2	9 4	10 5	11 10	11 5	11 10	15 7	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	12 10	13 4	13 4	16 6	16 6	20 3	10 11	10 11	12 0	13 4	13 4	15 2	...	...	...
34	Purneah	{ 12 0 to 14 0 }	{ 13 0 to 14 0 }	{ 13 0 to 16 0 }	...	...	...	{ 10 0 to 12 0 }	{ 10 0 to 14 0 }	14 0	{ 14 0 to 18 0 }	{ 14 0 to 18 0 }	20 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	30 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	28 0
36	Southal Pergunnahs	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
37	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	13 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 8	14 7†	14 7	15 12	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	9 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																
40	Hazareebagh	10 0	10 8	17 0	...	12 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	8 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	{ 12 0 to 17 0 }	{ 16 0 to 24 0 }	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	22 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18 to 24½ seers per rupee.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 seers, and common rice 11 to 13 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 17½ seers, common rice 11½ to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 8½ seers, common rice 10½ to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 11½ to 16 seers, murwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 20 seers, common rice 11 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27½ to 50 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 17½ to 24½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 50 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

Eastern Districts—(Contd.)

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	8 0	8 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0		Chittagong.	
...	6 0	6 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0		Noakholly.	
...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0		Tipperah.	
...		Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	
...		Hill Tipperah.*	

BEHAR.

...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	23 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	24 8	26 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
{ 10 8 to 12 0 }	{ 9 0 to 14 0 }	22 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	{ 24 8 to 25 0 }	{ 24 0 to 25 0 }	...	{ 10 0 to 11 8 }	{ 11 0 to 11 8 }	19 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	26 0	27 8	26 4	33 0	32 0	26 12	11 8	11 8	20 12	121 0	121 0	176 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mozufferpore.
27 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	20 0	28 0	31 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumpanun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	28 3	25 2	11 5	12 0	21 0	168 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 5	25 4	12 10	12 10	18 15	131 10	126 4	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	10 0	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	8 8	10 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergas.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	...	13 2	31 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore.

CHOTA NAGPORK.
South-Western Frontier Agency.

...	...	...	27 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	29 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	7 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singhloom.
...	...	...	...	...	64 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	16 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ seers, barley 15½ to 16½ seers, best rice 9½ to 13½ seers, common rice 14½ seers, great millet 16½ to 17½ seers, lesser millets 31½ to 33½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 29½ to 31½ seers, and gram 13½ seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets 22 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram (at Banka) 11 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 12 to 16½ seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 10 to 18½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 12 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 1½ to 1½ seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13½ seers, best rice 10½ to 16 seers, common rice 14½ to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 18½ seers, murwa 23½ to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 23½ seers, and gram 11½ to 13 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt :

		PRICES PER MAUND														
Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER CUMBOO BAJRA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.
1	Calcutta ...	3 7 0	3 8 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 6 6	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	...	...	1 8 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2, 4 0	1 13 0	1 9 6	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 2 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 7	2 9 0	2 12 0	2 1 7	...	...
8	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1878.

the undermentioned *Marts of Bengal* for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIERWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 2 6	3 8 0	3 9 9	3 11 0	3 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 0 6	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	Calcutta.
...	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	Serajgunge.
...	4 6 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	5 0 5	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 1 0	4 2 0	1 2 0	Dacca.
...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 6	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	4 3 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 6 3	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 15 6	2 13 9	2 0 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	0 5 1	0 5 1	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Balasure.
...	Poorce.*
...	3 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4	3 4 3	4 0 3	6 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS	Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878.	Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	1.38	Nil	59.45	26th Oct.		
		Cutwa	1.04	ditto	66.01	ditto		
	Burdwan	Culina	Nil	ditto	60.11	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	0.21	ditto	53.23	ditto		
		Raneegunge	0.57	ditto	47.86	ditto		
		Jehanabad	0.95	ditto	70.36	ditto		
		Bankoora	Bankoora	0.58	ditto	52.58	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.12	ditto	61.93	ditto		
		Hetampore	1.35	ditto	71.10	ditto		
		Roy pore	1.71	ditto	70.46	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.27	ditto	45.63	ditto		
		Tumlook	1.22	Not recd.	52.58	19th Oct.		
		Ghattal	0.53	Nil	60.68	26th "		
		{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	1.69	Not recd.	47.10	19th "		
	Contai... { Exe. Engr.'s Office		0.77	Nil	47.63	26th "		
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.11	ditto	87.50	ditto		
		Serampore	1.44	ditto	76.99	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	0.97	ditto	59.19	ditto		
		Mahesfraka	0.87	ditto	63.60	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	4.73	ditto	58.47	ditto		
		{ Observatory	0.29	ditto	55.48	ditto		
	{ Dispensary		0.55	ditto	63.58	ditto		
			{ Jail	0.47	ditto	63.13	ditto	
	24-Pergunnahs	Busseerhat	1.18	ditto	65.04	ditto		
		Baraset	1.33	ditto	74.83	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	1.54	0.22	60.22	ditto		
		Barripore	3.82	Nil	65.35	ditto		
		Satkhiria	1.51	ditto	72.89	ditto		
		Barrackpore	0.85	ditto	75.75	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	1.37	ditto	66.47	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	0.85	ditto	63.46	ditto		
		Bongoug	1.04	ditto	65.84	ditto		
		Meherpore	0.72	ditto	53.72	ditto		
	Nuddea	Chooanluga	1.44	ditto	78.81	ditto		
		Kooshtea	0.12	ditto	71.31	ditto		
		Raunghat	0.21	ditto	75.25	ditto		
		Jessore	0.10	ditto	67.61	ditto		
		Narail	0.66	ditto	49.18	ditto		
	Jesore	Khoolna	1.85	ditto	62.67	ditto		
		Jhenidah	1.92	ditto	63.77	ditto		
		Bagirhat	0.60	ditto	66.81	ditto		
		Magoorah	0.03	ditto	68.35	ditto		
		Berhampore	0.31	ditto	65.87	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut	1.39	ditto	61.95	ditto		
		Lallbagh	0.17	ditto	52.82	ditto		
		Jungypore	2.38	ditto	51.69	ditto		
		Azimungue	1.72	ditto	58.88	ditto		
		Lalgolla	2.08	ditto	50.21	ditto		
	Dinagepore	Kandee	0.42	ditto	61.25	ditto		
		Dinagepore	0.25	ditto	70.73	ditto		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Raigunge	0.80	ditto	70.06	ditto		
		Maldah	Maldah	1.02	ditto	53.80	ditto	
			Chanchal	0.75	ditto	57.10	ditto	
			Banleah	1.19	ditto	71.29	ditto	
		Rajshahye	Nattore	3.24	ditto	80.28	ditto	
			Rungpore	0.10	ditto	120.12	ditto	
Rungpore		Bhabanungunge	0.08	ditto	90.78	ditto		
		Kurigram	Nil	ditto	130.55	ditto		
		Bagdogra	ditto	ditto	141.99	ditto		
Bogra		Bogra	1.02	ditto	79.20	ditto		
	Sherpur	0.65	ditto	85.85	ditto			
	Nowkhilla	0.38	ditto	68.38	ditto			
	Panchbibi	2.92	ditto	84.76	ditto			
COOCH BEHAR.	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	ditto	74.34	ditto		
		Serajungue	Not recd.	ditto	55.58	ditto	Not received, 6th to 19th Octobe	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	Nil	ditto	123.81	ditto		
		{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	116.18	ditto		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	143.95	ditto		
Boda		ditto	ditto	119.42	ditto			
Buxa		ditto	0.85	200.46	ditto			
Titulya		ditto	Nil	131.95	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	194.96	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878.	Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—continued.							
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	0.18	Not recd.	62.55	19th Oct.	From 17th February.
		Hospital ...	0.07	Nil	76.73	26th „	
	Moonsheegunge ...	0.80	ditto	84.48	ditto		
		Manickgaunge ...	0.51	ditto	63.72	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	0.95	ditto	64.16	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	1.14	ditto	73.94	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	1.14	ditto	68.91	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0.75	ditto	70.87	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	0.20	ditto	82.16	ditto	
		Patoakhally ...	0.97	ditto	74.07	ditto	
		Bhola ...	0.14	ditto	78.19	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.23	ditto	101.32	ditto	
		Jamulpore ...	0.23	ditto	97.80	ditto	
		Atia ...	0.51	ditto	64.66	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.43	ditto	86.04	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	2.04	ditto	104.37	ditto		
	Jail ...	0.35	ditto	98.15	ditto		
	Cox's Bazar ...	0.92	ditto	110.80	ditto		
Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.30	0.28	91.76	ditto		
	Fenny ...	0.38	Nil	100.33	ditto		
Tipperah	Comillah ...	1.15	0.27	85.15	ditto		
	Brahmunbariah ...	1.05	Nil	71.07	ditto		
Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Rungamatee Hill... ..	4.60	ditto	93.85	ditto		
	Runa ...	4.87	ditto	92.97	ditto		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.30	0.83	75.74	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	39.85	ditto	Not received, 6th to 12th October.
		Behar ...	ditto	ditto	37.98	ditto	
		Barh ...	0.09	ditto	43.09	ditto	
		Dinapore ...	Nil	ditto	37.68	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	0.22	ditto	41.02	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	ditto	39.12	ditto	
		Aurangabad ...	ditto	ditto	32.16	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	39.95	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	37.46	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	ditto	ditto	34.36	ditto	
		Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	24.81	ditto	
		Blubooah ...	ditto	ditto	32.05	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	35.11	ditto	
		Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	29.83	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	44.86	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	ditto	ditto	34.29	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	Not recd.	42.95	19th Oct.	
		Tajpore ...	ditto	Nil	46.61	26th „	
	Sarun	Chupra ...	ditto	ditto	28.79	ditto	
		Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	32.81	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	ditto	ditto	40.23	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	36.14	ditto	
		Segowlee ...	ditto	ditto	44.93	ditto	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	46.67	ditto	
		Begoozerai ...	ditto	ditto	37.70	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	0.99	ditto	43.40	ditto	
Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ...	Nil	ditto	46.04	ditto	
	Sooool ...	ditto	ditto	64.10	ditto		
	Muddehpooora ...	ditto	ditto	61.54	ditto		
	Banka ...	0.10	ditto	60.44	ditto		
	Sonbursa ...	Nil	ditto	66.38	ditto		
Purneah	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	63.48	ditto		
	Kissengunge ...	ditto	ditto	84.60	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	89.57	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka ...	1.77	ditto	67.66	ditto		
	Rajmael ...	0.53	ditto	98.40	ditto		
	Deoghur ...	0.56	ditto	62.27	ditto		
	Jamtara ...	0.66	ditto	31.70	ditto		
	Pakour ...	Not recd.	ditto	40.58	ditto		
Godda ...	1.72	ditto	66.32	ditto			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878.	Rain from 20th to 28th Oct. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	0.55	Nil	49.58	28th Oct.
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.	20.90	27th July	Not recorded from 28th July.
	Cuttack	Kendraparah	...	1.80	0.10	43.50	28th Oct.
		Jagatsingapore	...	Not recd.	Nil	56.83	ditto
		False Point	...	4.00	0.17	44.61	ditto
	Pooree	Pooree	...	2.84	0.21	41.15	ditto
		Khurdah	...	0.61	0.25	41.34	ditto
	Balasore	Balasore	...	2.40	Nil	53.23	ditto
		Bhadrack	...	1.39	ditto	57.79	ditto
		Jellasore	...	2.10	ditto	52.51	ditto
		Sorah	...	2.00	ditto	55.34	ditto
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Chandbally	...	2.92	ditto	52.95	ditto
		Sumbalpoore	...	0.36	ditto	41.66	ditto
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	0.86	ditto	41.09	ditto
			{ Dispensary	1.93	ditto	43.18	ditto
		Sitagurh	...	0.17	ditto	22.80	ditto
		Pachamba	...	0.36	ditto	51.30	ditto
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	...	0.19	ditto	3.90	ditto
		Ranchee	...	Nil	ditto	45.73	ditto
	Singbhoom	Palamow	...	ditto	ditto	34.63	ditto
		Chyebassaa	...	0.70	ditto	47.06	ditto
	Manbhoom	Puruha	...	1.04	ditto	50.61	ditto
		Govindpore	...	0.05	ditto	40.54	ditto
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	...	0.52	0.27	158.97	ditto
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	...	Nil.	Not recd.	81.85	19th Oct.
		Golaghat	...	0.16	ditto	70.01	ditto
		Jorhat	...	Nil.	ditto	6.77	ditto
	Rajpootana	Akyab	...	5.06	0.35	119.68	26th Oct.
		Alwar	...	Nil.	Nil	24.08	ditto
		Jaipur	...	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto
		Saunbhar	...	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 2nd November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov. 1878.

STATIONS	Date	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METRE.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Ram.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Oct. 27th	10	29.906	29.928	81.2	73.3	67	N by E	3.8	...	C	c
		16	29.798	29.820	85.0	73.0	54	N E by N	7.3	...	C, CS	c
	28th	10	29.928	29.950	81.5	73.0	65	E	5.5	...	C	c
		16	29.806	29.827	85.0	71.0	58	N N E	5.5	...	C	c
	29th	10	29.897	29.919	82.5	75.1	60	N E	7.0	...	C, PC	c
		16	29.811	29.833	81.8	75.5	74	N N W	5.7	...	PC, PK	c
	30th	10	29.890	29.888	83.2	76.8	73	E by N	5.8	...	PC	c, g
		16	29.855	29.827	77.4	74.7	89	E by N	6.0	...	P	c, g, d
	31st	10	29.902	29.924	78.0	75.7	90	E by N	6.8	0.16	P, FK	c, g
		16	29.819	29.811	79.0	75.5	85	E by N	9.7	0.12	P, FK	c, g
	Nov. 1st	10	29.903	29.925	78.5	75.7	87	E	7.0	0.04	PK, FK	c, g
		16	29.776	29.798	79.0	76.2	88	E N E	6.2	...	P, PK, FK	c
SAGOR ISLAND.	2nd	10	29.844	29.866	81.1	77.5	85	E N by E	3.8	0.17	PK, P	c, g
		16	29.737	29.759	83.1	77.3	76	E by N	7.2	...	CS	c
	Oct. 27th	10	...	...	83	74	63	N N E	4.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.804	29.810	81.5	75.0	62	N	8.0	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.929	29.935	83.5	74.5	64	N E	5	...	...	b, c
		16	29.796	29.802	84.5	76.5	68	N	8	...	...	b, c
	29th	10	29.896	29.902	82	76.5	77	N E	5	...	...	g, b, c
		16	29.807	29.813	82	78	83	N E	8	...	...	c, g
	30th	10	29.865	29.871	82.5	80	89	N E	4	0.10	...	p
		16	29.775	29.781	78	77	95	E	8	0.22	...	g, moist and muggy.
	31st	10	29.883	29.889	75	74	95	E N E	7	1.18	...	c, g
		16	29.800	29.806	78.5	77.0	93	E N E	12	0.16	...	d, threatening weather.
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 1st	10	29.888	29.894	82	79	87	S E	7	2.09	...	clouds low, moving rapidly with west breeze.
		16	29.787	29.793	82.5	78.5	84	S	8	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	29.837	29.843	83.5	78	77	N	3	...	...	b, c
		16	29.738	29.744	84	80	83	N W	8	...	...	b, c
	Oct. 27th	10	29.795	29.887	80	74	74	N	4.0	...	...	b
		16	29.827	29.919	84	77.5	74	N	4	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.821	29.912	88	78	62	N	2	...	...	b, c
		16	29.781	29.872	37	78	65	N	3	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.836	29.928	83	79	83	N	3	...	...	c, threatening weather
	Nov. 1st	10	29.813	29.905	85.5	78.0	70	N E	3	...	...	c
		16	29.811	29.903	86	79	72	N	4	...	...	c
	2nd	10	29.811	29.903	86	79	72	N	4	...	...	c
ARAB.	Oct. 27th	10	29.819	29.871	84	80	83	N E	3.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.895	29.916	86	83	82	N E	1	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.881	29.902	86	82	84	N E	1	...	...	b, c
		16	29.855	29.876	87.5	81.5	76	N E	2	...	...	b, c
	29th	10	29.881	29.906	84	82	91	N E	2	0.11	...	thunderstorm
		16	29.875	29.896	88	84	84	E N E	2	0.01	...	b, c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.875	29.896	88	84	84	E N E	2	0.01	...	b, c
		16	29.846	29.837	85	81	83	N E	2	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	29.846	29.837	85	81	83	N E	2	...	...	b, c
	Oct. 27th	10	29.902	29.917	85	75	61	N	3.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.900	29.915	84	75	64	E N E	8	...	...	b, c strong wind
	28th	10	29.888	29.903	75.5	75.5	100	N E	9	0.12	...	monsoon apparently breaking
MAKER P. INT.		16	29.833	29.848	78	77	95	S E	12	1.24	...	c, p
	29th	10	29.851	29.866	80	78	91	E	7	2.10	...	p
		16	29.892	29.907	80	78	91	E N E	3	0.11	...	g, dark gloomy weather
	Nov. 1st	10	29.834	29.849	85	80	79	N E	3	...	...	g, dark gloomy weather
	2nd	10	29.834	29.849	85	80	79	N E	3	...	...	g, dark gloomy weather
	Oct. 27th	10	29.873	29.905	84	70	47	E S E	1.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.815	29.847	81.5	67.5	45	N N E	3	...	...	c, foggy
	28th	10	29.712	29.744	78	71.5	84	N E	4	1.50	...	c, continuous rain 12 hours
		16	29.724	29.756	81	78	87	S S E	2	3.80	...	c, thunderstorm.
	29th	10	29.789	29.821	82	77	79	S E	2	1.09	...	clouds low, moving rapidly with west breeze.
		16	29.841	29.873	82	77.5	81	N W	1	0.30	...	b, c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.841	29.873	82	77.5	81	N W	1	0.30	...	b, c
VIZAGAPATAM.		16	29.896	29.838	83	77	75	S S E	1	...	...	b, c
	Oct. 27th	10	29.838	29.879	76	74	91	N E	7.0	1.01	...	c
		16	29.835	29.876	82	76.5	77	S S W	6	0.81	...	c
	28th	10	29.825	29.866	80.5	78	89	S S W	11	0.79	...	c, b, c
		16	29.840	29.881	78.5	76	89	S W	17	1.72	...	c, p
	29th	10	29.855	29.896	78	76.5	93	S W	11	0.67	...	c, p
		16	29.840	29.881	81	80	87	S W	7	0.95	...	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.840	29.881	81	80	87	S W	7	0.95	...	c
		16	29.826	29.866	85.5	81.5	84	W	8	0.15	...	c
	2nd	10	29.826	29.866	85.5	81.5	84	W	8	0.15	...	c
	Oct. 27th	10	29.838	29.879	76	74	91	N E	7.0	1.01	...	c
		16	29.835	29.876	82	76.5	77	S S W	6	0.81	...	c
COLOMBO.	28th	10	29.825	29.866	80.5	78	89	S S W	11	0.79	...	c, b, c
		16	29.840	29.881	78.5	76	89	S W	17	1.72	...	c, p
	29th	10	29.855	29.896	78	76.5	93	S W	11	0.67	...	c, p
		16	29.840	29.881	81	80	87	S W	7	0.95	...	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.840	29.881	81	80	87	S W	7	0.95	...	c
		16	29.826	29.866	85.5	81.5	84	W	8	0.15	...	c
	2nd	10	29.826	29.866	85.5	81.5	84	W	8	0.15	...	c
	Oct. 27th	10	29.838	29.879	76	74	91	N E	7.0	1.01	...	c
		16	29.835	29.876	82	76.5	77	S S W	6	0.81	...	c
	28th	10	29.825	29.866	80.5	78	89	S S W	11	0.79	...	c, b, c
		16	29.840	29.881	78.5	76	89	S W	17	1.72	...	c, p
	29th	10	29.855	29.896	78	76.5	93	S W	11	0.67	...	c, p

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.	•	()	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches	
Oct.	27th	144.7	29.855	75.3	84.8	10.8	68.0	71.1	0.709	60.0	81	Till 8 A.M. N N W, till 7 P.M. chiefly N by E, till midnight E by N through N E.	81	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, evening and night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	28th	141.7	28.58	77.3	85.0	15.1	70.8	72.7	0.745	70.4	80	Till 3 P.M. chiefly E by N, till midnight N N E through N E.	81	...	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	29th	100.1	28.53	78.4	83.4	9.2	71.2	71.5	0.802	72.6	82	Till 3 P.M. chiefly N N E, till 7 P.M. N, till midnight S E through N E and E.	92	...	Cloudy, <i>o</i> and <i>g</i> .
"	30th	108.1	28.32	77.1	85.8	10.0	75.8	74.6	0.824	73.4	80	Till noon chiefly E N E, till 7 P.M. chiefly N E through E S W and N, till midnight chiefly E S E through E.	120	0.07	Cloudy, <i>o g d t</i> and <i>l</i> .
"	31st	110.5	28.58	76.3	79.7	5.6	74.2	74.0	0.846	74.2	93	Chiefly E N E.	...	0.51*	Cloudy, <i>o g d p</i> and <i>w</i> .
Nov.	1st	139.0	28.36	76.0	83.3	8.3	75.0	75.0	0.871	75.1	94	Chiefly E.	...	0.06	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, <i>o g d p f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	2nd	145.8	27.89	78.8	83.8	9.8	71.0	76.3	0.874	75.2	89	Till 5 A.M. E by S, till midnight N by E through N E.	90	0.17†	Cloudy, <i>o</i> and <i>g</i> .

* 0.39 fell at 7 P.M. of the 30th.

† Fell at 5½ P.M. of the 1st.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.840
				29.896
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	77.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	78.8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	17.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	85.9
				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	75

The total fall of rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	0.81
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd November 1878	...	...	0.54
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	57.14
			64.62

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *p* passing temporary showers, *d* drizzling rain, *f* fog, *w* dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

High Level Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
135	Private, including miscellaneous ...	16,429	57,873	34,463	1,232	41,721	502 14 3	.....
68	Government stores, including ditto ...	7,240	113	23,761	848	7,832	132 9 1	.....
203	Grand total ...	23,669	57,986	58,224	2,080	49,553	635 7 4	.....
229	Grand total of same month last year ...	16,915	64,089	40,876	1,460	40,360	526 3 4	.....

NOTE.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	374 4 10
						635 7 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	...	...	...	Total	1,009 12 2
						760 11 1
Balance at the end of the month ...	...	...	...	...		249 1 1

* MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

DETAIL.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable.
Boats passed free with Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent on duty ...	3	504	...	Rs. A. P.
Ditto with District Engineer on duty ...	1	150	...	3 12 0
Ditto with Collector of Cuttack on duty ...	2	318	...	1 8 0
				1 8 0
Total ...	6	981	...	5 12 0

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

6	Paddy ...	2,597	3,275	3,913	140	1,537	9 12 7	.....
10	Rice ...	4,130	12,300	8,584	306	613	6 10 6	.....
2	Jaggery ...	852	6,816	1,260	45	1,125	3 2 4	.....
1	Salt ...	147	368	210	8	165	0 8 5	.....
1	Mustard ...	225	900	420	15	330	1 0 10	.....
1	Oil refuse ...	539	808	891	32	391	2 3 8	.....
1	Sand-cut stones ...	473	150	675	24	360	1 11 0	.....
2	Rubble ...	225	6	892	32	254	2 3 8	.....
1	Gallnuts ...	259	518	476	17	17	0 4 9	.....
1	Anchor and chain ...	20	100	40	1	12	0 1 7	.....
27	Passengers ...	.....	.....	15,041	537	1,343	37 9 6	.....
35	Empty ...	.....	.....	10,554	377	4,147	16 9 10	.....
89	Total ...	9,467	25,331	42,956	1,534	10,284	81 14 8	0 1 5
131	Total of same month last year ...	17,977	48,743	44,972	1,607	4,906	39 0 1	0 1 5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	300 bamboos ...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
...	388 Passengers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 11	.....
...	Demurrage of four boats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 6 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3 15 11	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	12 10 5	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Laterite cut stone ...	741	20	1,365	49	97	3 6 7	
2	Empty ...	.....	.....	1,248	44	89	3 2 0	
3	Total ...	741	20	2,613	93	186	6 8 7	0 6 7
9	Total of same month last year ...	2,327	90	5,540	197	296	13 13 9	0 0 9

ABSTRACT.

88	Private, including miscellaneous ...	9,467	25,341	42,956	1,534	10,284	85 14 7	.....
3	Government stores, including ditto ...	741	20	2,613	93	186	6 8 7	.....
91	Grand Total ...	10,208	25,370	45,569	1,627	10,470	92 7 3	.....
140	Grand total of same month last year ...	20,304	48,970	50,512	1,804	7,567	65 8 3	.....

NOTE.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	90 7 11
						92 7 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	...	...	...	Total	182 15 1
						135 6 5
Balance at the end of the month ...	...	...	...	...		47 8 8

Hidgellie Tidal Canal—continued.

of Number boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1,245	Private, including miscellaneous	83,654	2,04,304	2,27,000	8,142	1,44,614	2,508 12 6	.....
4	Government stores, including miscellaneous	35	73	300	11	153	3 10 6	.....
1,249	Grand Total ...	83,691	2,04,467	2,28,200	8,153	1,44,767	2,512 7 0	.....
2,418	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,04,166	3,00,178	4,71,120	16,826	3,50,653	6,397 2 3	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	262 13 9
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,512 7 0
Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,775 4 9
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,039 15 6
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	835 5 3

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

6	Wheat	1,000	3,333	1,513	54	510	6 3 0	.....
1	Sugar	300	4,000	400	14	280	8 2 6	.....
24	Salt	6,000	3,000	8,326	297	20,790	141 4 3	.....
1	Ghee	150	3,000	235	8	464	0 5 3	.....
31	Beet	1,000	150	1,698	60	600	7 1 0	.....
1	Kuth (an astringent vegetable extract) ...	1,000	5,000	1,371	48	2,764	29 8 9	.....
1	Tobacco	400	2,000	525	18	1,350	15 12 0	.....
13	Linseed	5,000	2,500	0,021	215	10,750	71 4 3	.....
65	Lime	20,800	70,800	25,827	922	53,476	378 0 3	.....
1	Stone	500	22	615	21	1,218	15 0 0	.....
10	Kunker	4,000	640	4,972	177	1,770	21 3 6	.....
12	Hurray (a country medicine)	4,000	300	4,654	106	9,628	58 14 6	.....
1	Leather	30	55	68	2	80	1 0 0	.....
9	Road metal	9,800	500	11,640	415	24,070	248 5 6	.....
71	Passengers ... ..	.....	.....	8,514	305	15,250	82 8 0	.....
123	Empty ... ..	.....	.....	14,695	524	12,700	107 14 9	.....
352	Total ...	53,980	1,04,100	91,104	3,246	1,55,730	1,185 5 0	0 1 0
296	Total of same month last year ...	47,192	1,66,782	73,547	2,702	1,04,902	840 8 6	0 1 5

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

5	Boundary pillars	500	50	1,089	38	988	16 6 9	.....
3	Pipe	500	50	856	30	870	14 12 0	.....
1	Planks	100	20	247	8	208	3 7 0	.....
2	Mango and teak trees	600	25	804	28	728	8 4 3	.....
8	Iron	4,002	5,000	6,202	221	12,818	127 1 9	.....
9	Empty ... ..	.....	.....	1,141	40	1,600	23 7 3	.....
1	Empty iron barge, to be charged Rs. 15 per month from Dehree workshop division for the month of August 1878. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....
29	Total ...	6,302	5,145	10,339	365	17,212	208 7 0	.....
79	Total of same month last year ...	16,806	17,271	33,637	1,235	28,608	552 6 6	0 3 7

ABSTRACT.

552	Private, including miscellaneous	53,980	1,04,100	91,104	3,246	1,55,730	1,185 5 0	.....
29	Government stores, including ditto	6,302	5,145	10,339	365	17,212	208 7 0	.....
381	Grand Total ...	60,282	1,09,245	1,01,443	3,611	1,72,942	1,393 12 0	.....
375	Grand total of same month last year ...	61,058	1,81,053	1,07,184	3,037	1,33,510	1,302 15 0	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	604 8 0
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,393 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,998 4 0
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,743 6 6
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	254 13 6

• *Western Main Canal.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Wheat, &c.	400	1,200	625	22	572	8 15 0
2	Ghee, &c.	500	10,000	950	34	884	13 10 6
5	Linseed, &c.	1,600	4,800	2,000	93	2,418	37 6 0
1	Tables and chairs...	40	10	75	3	42	0 9 9
1	Stone, &c.	350	17	500	18	468	7 3 0
1	Tiles	26	3	50	2	14	0 6 6
6	Grass	155	12	300	11	42	2 7 0
	Bamboos, 2,000 in number and 12 bullocks ...	40	22	40	3	24	0 4 0
26	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,225	103	2,205	24 3 9
4	Passenger boats...	.....	.....	500	18	420	6 9 0
47	Total ...	3,111	18,064	8,565	309	7,089	101 11 9
44	Total of same month last year ...	1,642	2,678	7,075	286	5,426	79 13 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
	Demurrage, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 9
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 9
	Total of same month last year ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 14 0

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Pipes	92	8	150	5	50	1 3 0
2	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	50	2	20	0 0 0	.....
4	Total					92	8	200	7	70	1 10 0	1:4
107	Total of same month last year					24,885	2,024	52,200	1,916	9,607	138 9 9	0:4

ABSTRACT.

47	Private, including miscellaneous ...	3,111	16,004	8,565	309	7,089	102 10 0	.....
4	Government stores, including ditto ...	92	8	200	7	70	1 10 0	.....
51	Grand Total	3,203	16,072	8,765	316	7,159	104 4 0	.....
241	Grand total of same month last year	20,527	4,700	59,575	2,202	15,123	225 5 0	.....

MEMO.

	MEMO.						R^s. A. P.		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	21	4	9
Amount of tollage for the month	104	4	8
						Total	...	125	9 3
Amount credited in the accounts of the month	103	14	9
Balance at the end of the month	21	10	6

Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—84 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

[illegible]

Patna Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
13	Ashlar	1,882	99	3,680	131	8,257	85 5 6	.....
49	Building rubble	6,882	206	14,001	502	13,824	170 15 3	.....
9	Scorkee	710	53	1,112	39	350	7 13 6	.....
28	Other building materials	275	26	1,918	419	6,769	83 14 4	.....
50	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	6,275	222	527	59 8 9	.....
156	Total ...	9,729	384	27,076	1,313	29,727	418 9 4	0 2 7
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

230	Private, including miscellaneous	22,824	80,508	61,976	2,299	1,30,585	1,513 15 6	.....
158	Government stores, including ditto	9,729	384	27,076	1,313	29,727	418 9 4	.....
388	Grand Total	32,553	80,892	89,052	3,612	1,60,312	1,932 8 10	.....
...	Grand total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	467 14 2
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,932 8 10
Amount credited in the accounts of the month	...	...	...	Total	...	2,400 7 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	2,137 1 6
						263 5 6

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1878-79.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	1,659 9 0	9,546 14 8	1,434 11 8	7,853 1 6	
High Level, Section I	635 7 4	3,432 0 6	526 3 4	2,209 2 6	
Taldunda	92 7 2	471 6 10	65 8 3	711 10 7	
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,387 7 6	13,450 6 0	2,026 7 3	10,773 14 7	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	7,931 6 3	28,407 14 8	9,134 0 3	35,730 11 0	
Hidgelloe Tidal	2,512 7 0	28,427 5 3	6,307 2 3	37,393 11 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	10,343 13 3	56,925 3 11	15,531 2 6	73,124 6 6	
SONE CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	1,393 12 0	2,870 8 9	1,392 15 0	4,853 12 3	
Western Main	104 4 6	295 13 0	225 5 6	1,013 7 9	
Patna	1,932 8 10	6,981 6 10	.....	.....
Total Sone Circle ...	3,430 9 4	10,147 12 7	1,618 4 6	5,866 4 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,161 14 1	80,523 6 6	19,175 14 3	89,764 9 1	

F. T. HAIG, Col., R. E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 16th October 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st August 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				SUGAR-CANE.		GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic foot per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second through-out the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurteel.		Rubbee.		Khurteel.		Rubbee.		Leased during August.		Leased up to end of August.		Khurteel.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.		Average of ten previous years of the same period.
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.									
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara Patamondee High Level, Sec- tion I Taldandah Machong Gobri }	1,280	648	.....	4,200	26,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	3,377	5,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			675	206-7/8	.....	981	11,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1,300	292	.....	744	9,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			650	381	.....	5,176	21,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South-Western	{ Midnapore Howrah }	{ Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year }	.....	.....	.....	14,461	74,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				
			875	555	.....	1,449	47,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			300	274	.....	534	5,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	1,955	53,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bome	{ Shahabad Gya and Patna }	{ Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				
			4,342	1,153-5/4	1,153-5/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1,630	1,104-9/16	1,104-9/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1,466	527	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				
				
				
			

F. T. HAIG, Col., B. E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 28th October 1878.

Reports of fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 24TH OCTOBER 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

The approximate figures for the period are—

				Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
				No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878...	...	...	...	637,174	7,90,550	47,01,278	18,93,786	26,84,342
1877...	...	...	...	641,583	8,12,659	64,24,352	20,45,062	28,57,718
• Increases	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decreases	...	...	...	4,409	22,100	17,23,074	1,51,276	1,70,376

The small decrease shown arises from fluctuations in pilgrim traffic.

In merchandise traffic it will be seen the decrease in weight carried is as much as 27 per cent., while earnings have fallen only 7½ per cent.; while the decrease in the earnings on grain is four lakhs, or nearly three times the net decrease in the total.

The principal staples affected are—

		<i>Increases.</i>			
Betel-nuts.	Ghee.	Other metals.	Salt.		
Coal.	Hides.	Piece-goods and twist.	Saltpetre.		
Cotton.	Iron.				
		<i>Decreases.</i>			
Commissariat beer.	Gunny.	Seeds.	Sugar.		
Government stores.	Jaggree.	Stone.	Tea.		
Grain.	For Railway material.				

<i>Increases.</i>							
Betel-nuts	...	...	...	Mds.	4,241	Rs.	4,093

This is a slight reaction from a depressed trade, which has no doubt felt some relief from the improving state of things in the North-Western Provinces.

Coal, upwards	...	...	...	Mds.	25,498	Rs.	3,614
downwards	...	...	...	„	4,08,498	„	53,052

The increase in upward coal is not large, but it is satisfactory as comparing with a period which itself showed an increase of maunds 96,000; Rs. 40,000 over the corresponding month of 1876.

The increase in downward coal was very large, stocks being accumulated before the holidays, which fell early this year.

The same remarks may also be applied to—

Iron	...	...	...	Mds.	12,734	Rs.	13,846
Other metals...	...	...	...	„	6,136	„	9,668
Piece-goods and twist	...	...	...	„	97,312	„	1,34,740
Salt	...	...	...	„	82,577	„	26,805

in all of which a brisk trade is carried on just before the suspension of business which the Doorga Poojah holidays bring about.

Cotton	Mds.	30,025	Rs.	41,064
--------	-----	-----	-----	------	--------	-----	--------

This is a somewhat satisfactory rally after the long depression. The new crop is believed to be a good one, and a little business may be expected; but if the accounts of late as to the American cotton harvest are to be credited, it is hopeless to expect that Bengal cotton can gain a European market in any large quantity.

Ghee	Mds.	13,696	Rs.	28,134
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This increase is partly from Behar to Howrah, but mainly from Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Hides	Mds.	12,614	Rs.	7,939
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The demand for Patna and North-Western hides is still active, and supplies keep arriving to an extent wholly unexpected by dealers.

Saltpetre	Mds.	11,419	Rs.	5,942
-----------	-----	-----	-----	------	--------	-----	-------

This is merely a set-off against the decrease shown in the previous month.

				<i>Decreases.</i>					
Grain and pulses		Mds.	19,45,841	Rs.	3,93,500	Tons.	71,400
Made up as under—									
Rice		Tons.	—16,300	Rs.	—98,300
Wheat		"	—5,200	"	+26,500
Other grains		"	—17,700	"	—1,39,700
Pulses		"	—32,200	"	—1,82,000
Net decrease		"	—71,400	"	—3,93,500
Gunny		Mds.	40,857	Rs.	28,050

This is a natural consequence of the reduced traffic in grain and seeds.

Jaggree	...	...	...	Mds.	26,505	Rs.	6,145
Sugar	...	...	...	„	27,310	„	6,691

The decrease in jaggree is mainly at Cawnpore and Benares, and that in sugar is also in the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces, where there was so distinct a failure of the crop.

Foreign Railway material...	Mds.	4,730	Rs.	13,697
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-------	-----	--------

This is a very slight fluctuation, and lies mainly with the material sent up from Bombay for Agra Scindia (State Railway) Bridge last year.

Seeds	Mds.	2,50,396	Rs.	70,686
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This reaction from the abnormal seed traffic which distinguished the latter part of 1877 continues. Stocks of oilseeds are but small up-country, and the offer of a special quantity rate at Patna produced no effect whatever.

Stone	Mds.	55,243	Rs.	4,241
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This is mainly in the despatch of road-making stone from Luckeesraï to Patna. It will be seen that the effect on earnings is very small.

Tea	Mds.	9,817	Rs.	6,008
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This is the effect of the opening up of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the wretched state of maintenance on the old Darjeeling-Caragola road.

The Darjeeling tea must be expected now to take the new route.
The train mileage for the period has been—

				Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	...	...	...	233,070	348,527	581,597
1877	...	...	...	222,520	442,813	665,333
Increase	...	...	...	10,550	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	94,286	83,736

Earnings per train mile—

				Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878	...	...	...	3 6 3	5 11 6	4 9 10
1877	...	...	...	3 10 5	4 9 11	4 4 9
Increase	...	...	...	...	1 1 7	0 5 1
Decrease	...	...	...	0 4 2	...	...

The traffic on the Jubbulpore line—

				Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
				No.	Mds.	Rs.
1878	...	...	...	22,684	4,13,209	1,15,370
1877	...	...	...	30,107	12,04,480	2,98,149
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	5,423	7,91,271	1,82,779
				...	...	1,87,181

There is here too a falling off in coaching earning owing to a fluctuation in the pilgrimage traffic, and there is of course a wide interval between the merchandise earnings of September 1877 and September 1878; but a comparison with 1876, when the weight was maunds 2,40,000 and the earning in merchandise traffic only 69,000, shows how the traffic of this line is really growing.

The train mileage on the Jubbulpore line has been—

				Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	...	...	...	22,863	28,656	51,541
1877	...	...	...	23,277	74,831	98,108
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	394	46,173	46,567

and the earnings per goods train mile are thus Rs. 4-0-5 against Rs. 3-15-9.

N. L. C. CARTER, Acting Traffic Manager.

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1878.			
					1877.		Increase.	Decrease.
					Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	37,536	10,931	34,800	18,144
" not Commissariat	6,190	7,275	8,007	8,302
Betel-nuts and leaves	6,810	10,851	4,853	8,946
Boots and shoes	4,883	5,251	7,132	8,705
Brass and brassware	6,824	14,536	4,131	11,929
Bricks	4,901	6,418	2,078	1,970
Coal, up	2,80,112	3,08,610	1,24,167	1,27,781
" down	11,47,093	15,56,106	1,52,277	2,05,329
Copper	3,168	12,450	3,500	16,889
Cotton	17,101	47,126	18,255	59,319
" twist	9,116	18,868	9,831	16,687
Dyewood	794	2,805	410	2,595
Firewood	5,623	3,102	172	97
Fruits	9,002	11,108	9,188	13,739
Glass and glassware	4,809	8,530	4,844	4,082
Ghee and oil...	45,156	58,853	36,310	64,444
G. B. T. packages	2,210	1,915	5,008	4,053
Government Commissariat stores	9,245	11,186	9,097	10,146
" Ordnance stores	14,468	10,383	26,742	20,417
Barley	18,807	18,433	2,456	6,161
Oats	37,488	82,365	8,285	0,851
Rice	8,39,692	3,05,375	1,79,280	80,908
Wheat	4,22,283	2,80,187	80,970	1,16,195
Other grains	6,87,683	2,06,366	1,89,249	47,318
Pulses of all kinds	10,10,204	1,32,789	2,21,691	42,710
Gunny	82,429	41,572	54,389	26,330
Hides and horns	47,566	60,200	30,196	38,135
Indigo	9,351	7,058	4,803	3,527
Iron	51,320	63,954	40,405	54,251
Jaggree	51,997	25,492	10,539	4,394
Lao	22,345	22,235	16,085	15,629
Minerals	15,001	7,022	2,282	2,688
Oil-cake	8,000	10,804	7,702	2,836
Paper	5,562	7,305	7,224	10,219
Piece-goods	70,165	1,60,724	74,207	2,02,111
Railway materials, construction account	7,094	8,620	1,670	1,580
" foreign	55,985	51,235	68,444	82,745
Roots	12,912	16,533	4,941	6,693
Salt	2,17,445	3,00,022	93,561	90,366
Saltpetre	51,758	45,175	12,530	18,472
Seeds	7,63,370	5,12,974	3,25,914	2,56,328
Silk	1,812	2,298	2,586	2,674
Spelter...	3,110	9,246	3,769	15,427
Spices	8,814	7,278	8,856	8,866
Stones	1,02,802	47,559	13,820	9,679
Sugar	85,800	58,400	25,175	18,484
Tea	13,850	4,032	12,238	6,228
Timber	17,798	16,295	9,478	9,235
Tobacco	22,009	25,273	10,710	12,811
Wines	6,513	5,874	14,208	13,559
Miscellaneous	1,22,961	1,36,306	1,14,274	1,47,140
Total	64,63,773	48,12,008	20,85,900	19,27,485
							7,62,418	4,51,092
							24,14,182	5,89,597

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of September 1878.

General Remarks.

The total traffic lifted during the month shews a falling off of 4,618 maunds as compared with last month; this comparison is however misleading, as there was one working day more in August, and the *net* decrease therefore stands at about 2,000 maunds. Food-grain, under which head we carried in May last 128,619 maunds, has, for the periods under review, fallen to 9,015 maunds.

Increases.

Gunny-bags Mds. 66

The demand during the month for machine-made gunnies for export appears to have led to slightly increased rates being obtained, and there was consequently more enquiry for hand-made bags.

Hides Mds. 13

The traffic in this staple, as I have explained in previous reports, is most fluctuating; in fact it does not appear to be influenced by the ordinary rules of trade; an unfavourable market often resulting in an increase in despatches, and *vice versa*.

Piece-goods Mds. 447

The extra weight carried in this staple is due to stocks being sent forward in view of the cessation of business during the Poojaha.

Railway material Mds. 7,294

This increase is principally due to the arrival of the machinery for the Saidpur locomotive shops.

Tobacco Mds. 4,316

The traffic in this staple is steadily on the increase, more especially from Rungpore, and, as soon as the roads are passable, large quantities are, I am led to believe, likely to be despatched from Haldibari.

Decreases.

Ale Mds. 433

The falling off in this traffic is accounted for by the despatch of commissariat beer having ceased.

Food-grain Mds. 7,853

The same causes that have affected this traffic since June continue still to influence it; we may, however, with the termination of the rains, look forward confidently to a speedy revival.

Ginger Mds. 1,717

There has literally been nothing doing in this staple in the Calcutta market during the month, and this has for a time checked despatches.

Jute Mds. 702

Although there has been no decided decline in the price of this article, sales have with difficulty been effected, and holders are no doubt waiting a favourable turn in the market.

Seeds Mds. 778

The traffic carried under this head has been almost entirely in linseed and mustard seed for sowing purposes, and the decrease in the weight lifted is the natural result of this operation being at hand.

Sugar Mds. 759

There has been less demand for this article in the Calcutta market, and the prices ruling during the month have been somewhat unfavourable to despatchers, who are no doubt holding back in the hope of obtaining better rates.

Tea Mds. 2,612

The decrease in the weight carried under this head is accounted for by the cart road between our Siliguri station and the gardens having been breached in several places at the beginning of the month; the result is merely a postponement of the traffic.

Other goods Mds. 1,891

This is principally made up of small through consignments; and the state of the road, which so prejudicially affected the downward despatch of tea, no doubt for a time caused a stoppage in despatches from Calcutta by the carrying companies, who held off until there was some prospect of carting the goods away from Siliguri.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1878.

STAPLES.	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		Total, August.	Total, September.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	453	.....	19	1.	453	20	.....	433
Cotton	12	.....	15	.....	12	15	3	.....
Food-grain	1,520	15,348	2,731	6,284	16,808	9,015	.....	7,853
Ginger ... ..	.....	1,720	.....	3	1,720	3	.....	1,717
Gunny-bags	47	279	90	302	320	302	66	.....
Hides	9	94	26	90	103	116	13	.....
Jute ... ..	.....	13,745	.....	13,043	13,745	13,043	.....	702
Piece-goods	574	83	875	230	687	1,114	447	.....
Railway materials	21,474	4,200	30,341	2,027	25,674	32,968	7,294	.....
Salt	54	92	88	46	146	134	.....	12
Seeds	408	329	41	3	825	47	.....	778
Sugar	1,105	22	319	40	1,127	368	.....	759
Tea ... ..	.....	8,560	.....	5,948	8,560	5,948	.....	2,612
Tobacco ... ..	.....	5,073	.....	0,389	5,073	0,389	4,316	.....
All other goods	3,714	2,004	2,452	1,435	5,778	3,887	.....	1,891
Total	29,458	51,619	37,009	30,439	81,077	76,450	.....	4,618

G. M. DRURY, Traffic Superintendent.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SAIDPUR, the 28th October 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.				
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total				
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	126,305	2,38,636	7 9	21,875 0 3	1,183,923	0	4,73,302	8 6	43,386 1 4	7,11,939	0 3	50,277	87,651	137,928
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	186	7 7	17 1 10	.....	.....	309	13 5	33 18 1	.....	556 5 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,061,779	25,85,702	3 9	237,022 14 1	1,43,87,375	10	57,15,658	12 9	523,935 7 9	83,01,361	0 6	743,644	1,104,743	1,848,387
Total for 17 weeks	2,178,084	28,24,388	11 6	258,897 14 4	1,55,71,298	10	61,83,961	5 3	567,321 9 1	90,13,300	0 9	793,921	1,102,394	1,896,315
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	130,950	1,94,212	14 9	17,302 17 0	14,13,149	30	5,29,303	3 6	48,519 9 3	7,23,516	2 3	45,107	110,375	155,542
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	151	12 2	13 18 3	.....	.....	413	9 7	37 18 3	565	5 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,179,918	27,07,423	6 2	248,180 0 6	2,21,04,174	0	84,81,157	5 5	777,430 8 5	1,11,88,550	11 7	755,380	1,715,324	2,500,674

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,758½	18,740 1 6	1,718 13 4	1,48,247 10	41,031 9 0	3,761 4 6	53,780 10 6	5,588½	10,133	15,721
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	83 12 9	7 13 8	.....	183 6 1	16 16 2	267 2 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	78,334	2,09,172 15 9	19,174 3 10	12,85,256 0	3,76,108 7 6	34,478 12 2	5,85,281 7 3	71,367	98,370½	169,737
Total for 17 weeks	84,092½	2,27,922 1 3	20,892 17 2	14,31,503 10	4,17,140 0 6	38,237 10 8	6,45,062 1 9	76,955½	108,500½	185,461
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,260½	10,672 1 6	1,803 5 0	2,10,494 30	49,134 12 0	4,504 4 5	68,806 13 6	5,435	11,309	16,744
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ... ..	.....	87 14 9	8 1 2	.....	219 9 0	20 2 7	307 8 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	100,606	2,50,346 9 4	22,948 8 8	39,20,168 0	9,59,176 10 6	87,921 10 7	12,00,523 3 10	78,924	249,096	328,020

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	35,928	25,905 13 3	2,390 4 0	1,51,357 25	65,411 8 8	5,996 1 2	8,376 5 2	
Or per mile of railway	226	163 9 0	14 19 10	953 17	412 0 8	37 15 5	52 15 3	
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	5,74,302	3,81,460 4 0	34,907 3 9	31,24,916 31	10,18,497 5 9	93,363 5 2	1,28,329 8 11	
Total for 16 weeks	6,10,223	4,07,426 1 3	37,347 7 9	32,76,274 16	10,83,908 14 5	99,368 0 4	1,36,705 14 1	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,443	20,783 13 9	1,905 3 9	3,01,760 21	96,769 11 10	8,870 11 2	10,775 14 11	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	223	130 14 9	12 0 0	1,900 34	609 9 2	55 17 7	67 17 7	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,73,004	3,00,554 10 1	33,600 18 9	52,00,193 33	13,64,385 9 8	1,25,903 13 5	1,58,609 12 2	



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 29th October 1878.

RESOLUTION.

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1877-78.

The circumstances of the year 1877-78 were favourable to the progress of education. The financial position of the Government no longer compelled it to enforce those reductions in expenditure which had to some extent crippled the operations of the previous year, and the educational grant was raised from Rs. 24,67,236 to Rs. 25,10,940. The removal of this absolute limitation of expenditure stimulated and developed private effort in a corresponding degree, and while the gross expenditure from Government treasuries advanced from Rs. 24,61,599 to Rs. 25,19,861, the departmental receipts were raised from Rs. 4,71,814 to Rs. 5,19,803. The net Government expenditure amounted, therefore, to Rs. 20,00,058, showing an increase of only some Rs. 10,000 over the net expenditure of the previous year. It is a source of just satisfaction to the Government to find that its efforts in promoting education are so promptly and efficiently seconded by corresponding exertions on the part of those for

whose benefit the department of education chiefly exists, and that three-fourths of the additional expenditure which the Government was prepared to incur have been met by increased contributions from the people at large.

2. The figures of receipts adopted above are those furnished by the Accountant-General, and they refer only to those sums which have been credited in Government treasuries. The departmental return of receipts and expenditure, which includes the charges on account of medical education (Rs. 2,24,000) and of buildings constructed by the Public Works Department (Rs. 72,000), shows also the amount of private contributions in schools of all classes. From this statement it appears that out of a total expenditure on education of, in round numbers, Rs. 44,85,000, the Government contribution amounted to Rs. 22,85,000, while the people paid Rs. 22,00,000, their contributions in the previous year having been Rs. 19,82,000. Hence the Government contribution to the total cost of education, which amounted in 1875-76 to 57 per cent. and in 1876-77 to 53 per cent., has again decreased during the year 1877-78 to 51 per cent. of the gross expenditure. The Director points out that, owing probably to different principles of classification, the statement of expenditure furnished by the Accountant-General differs to some extent in the total, and to a large extent under separate heads, from his own departmental returns. He will be requested to place himself in communication with the Accountant-General, with the view of assimilating the principles on which educational receipts and charges are classified in the public and the departmental accounts.

3. In the Resolution on the Director's report for 1876-77, it was shown that, while there had been some increase in the number of schools of organized instruction and a slight decrease in the number of pupils in those schools, the increase had been confined to the department of primary instruction, while nearly every branch of secondary instruction had suffered loss. At the same time it was shown that the total number of schools, aided and unaided, which were known to the department, had advanced from 17,850 to 21,478, and the number of pupils in them from 535,804 to 589,351. The returns for the year 1877-78 show that education has entirely recovered from the temporary check to which it was exposed in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools is not only as great in extent as in that year, but is much more satisfactory in character. On the 31st March 1878 the total number of schools had increased from 21,478 to 26,218, and that of pupils from 589,351 to 641,400. Practically the whole of this increase has taken place in schools of organized instruction, that is, in those which are supervised more or less effectively by officers of the Education Department, and which receive or compete for Government aid on certain fixed conditions. The number of such schools has increased from 15,848 with 468,579 pupils to 19,752 with 531,168 pupils; and the increase has been spread over all branches of instruction and over every class of schools. Unaided schools, which, though not under the inspection of educational officers, have furnished returns to the department, have increased from 5,630 to 6,466, while the number of pupils in them has diminished from 120,772 to 110,232. The cause of this decrease is explained in the following manner. Indigenous schools have been discovered in Behar in numbers large enough to make up, and more than make up, for the loss in other divisions; but as the average number of pupils to each such school in Behar is only 11, or less than half the corresponding number in Bengal, the net result has been a decrease in the number of pupils.

4. The detailed figures are shown in the following table, in which the schools are classified according to the source of their income and the grant by which they are maintained :—

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.	1877.		1878.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools and colleges	323	27,831	316	28,728
Grant-in-aid	1,857	89,045	1,779	85,563
Circle grant	322	12,945	262	10,742
Primary grant	13,346	338,758	17,395	406,135
Unaided	5,630	120,772	6,466	110,232
Total	21,478	589,351	26,218	641,400

5. An examination of this table shows that, while Government schools have suffered loss (owing to the closing of seven normal schools), the number of their

pupils has steadily increased. Grant-in-aid schools have undergone a reduction of 78, of which some were mission primary schools, closed on account of diminished contributions from the parent societies and the consequent contraction of educational operations in India; while from others the grants were withdrawn on the ground that they had for years past been in an unsatisfactory state, and no hope could be entertained of their improvement. The loss in circle schools, which exist chiefly in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions, is confined to the Presidency Division, and more especially to the 24-Pergunnahs, in which district the circle grant appears to have been administered much less successfully, as regards both the quantity and the quality of the instruction, than in Dacca and the neighbouring districts of Eastern Bengal. In those districts the circle grant is almost exclusively devoted to secondary education, as it was intended finally to be, and some of the very best of the middle schools or circle schools; in the Presidency Division, on the contrary, the number of circle schools above the primary stage is insignificant. The administration of this grant has by recent orders been transferred from the Magistrates to the Circle Inspectors, who will doubtless bear in mind the fact that the circle grant was expressly intended to create middle vernacular out of primary schools at small cost. Of the increase of 4,000 in the number of primary schools, the chief share is contributed by the divisions of Burdwan and Orissa, in certain districts of which the system of payment by results has been either introduced or largely extended during the past year.

6. Adopting the nomenclature recently sanctioned by Government,* the following table shows the progress of education for the last two years, the class of instruction being now taken as the basis of classification:—

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.					1877.		1878.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Superior	Colleges	...	...	...	20	1,702	19	2,003
	Higher English schools	...	...	...	180	32,957	176	31,688
	Middle "	...	...	...	511	30,072	572	31,618
Secondary	Middle vernacular	"	...	...	1,045	51,718	1,087	53,234
	Lower English	"	...	...	112	4,328	.....	.....
	Lower vernacular	"	...	...	1,501	52,650	1,604	56,012
Primary	Primary	"	...	...	17,554	399,409	22,126	446,522
	Female	"	...	...	480	12,027	519	11,964
Special	...	...	...	...	75	4,398	66	3,779
European and Eurasian	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	49	4,580
Total					21,178	589,351	26,218	641,400

Though one unaided college has ceased to furnish returns, the number of pupils receiving collegiate instructions shows a marked and satisfactory increase. Under the head of secondary instruction there is a gain of 90 schools and 827 pupils; this, however, does not measure the whole extent of the increase, since schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, which up to last year were merged in the general body of secondary schools, middle or higher, have now been rightly entered as a separate class. If these schools be taken into account, there is a total gain under secondary instruction of 126 schools and 4,256 pupils. The loss in higher English schools is only apparent, those for the education of European boys being now transferred to their proper class. Lower English schools, of which in the previous year there were 112, have

under late orders of Government† disappeared from the returns. They no longer exist as a separate class; and the individual schools have been transferred, some to the class of middle English schools, others to that of middle vernacular schools, and others again to that of lower vernacular schools out of which they originally sprung. All these classes of schools manifest considerable progress, both in numbers and in attendance, the extent of which is by no means explained by the transfer just described, but affords convincing proof of the vitality, no less than of the stability of this important branch of education. The Lieutenant-Governor observed, in the Resolution upon the last report, that the middle schools were the weakest part of our educational system, and that special efforts should be made to strengthen and improve them. He is glad to think that the operations of the year have tended in some degree to bring about this desirable result.

* Resolution No. 3006, dated 16th October 1877.

† Resolution No. 3005, dated 16th October 1877.

7. The primary schools supported or aided by Government have increased during the year from 12,272 with 302,550 pupils, to 16,042 with 360,322 pupils. Towards the maintenance of these schools the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 2,72,000, out of a total expenditure from all sources of Rs. 7,81,000. It follows, therefore, that for the support of each primary school, with an average of 22 pupils, the Government pays Rs. 17 a year out of a total cost of Rs. 49. The figures showing the private expenditure on these schools cannot of course be regarded as trustworthy in any high degree; but they at least point to the conclusion that, taking one district with another, the policy of Government with regard to these schools is being understood and acted on; that the schools are village schools established and maintained chiefly by the people for the people; and it is believed that the Government contribution is now known to be of the nature of a subsidy, paid to the schoolmasters as an inducement to them to teach, and as a reward for teaching, those subjects of elementary liberal education which find no place in the ordinary course of the village pathsala.

8. In his report for 1876-77, the Director expressed at length his views upon the character of the instruction imparted in the indigenous schools of the country, the effect of the impulse given to primary education by the orders of 1872, the present position of the aided schools with regard to the unaided schools of the country, and the relation and duties of Government to both classes of schools. These views received the general approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the experience of another year has established their soundness. In brief, they were as follow:—

- (1.) That throughout the country there is an 'outer circle' of indigenous pathsalas, maintained by the independent efforts of the people, within which lies the 'inner circle' of the aided schools, identical in origin with the former, but differing in character since Government has taken them in hand.
- (2.) That the margin between the inner and the outer circle is greater or less in different parts of the country, but that up to the limits of the outer circle the spread of popular education is possible.
- (3.) That the question of extending education beyond that outer circle has no practical interest for the present generation.
- (4.) That the difference between the indigenous pathsalas and those which Government has taken in hand is mainly the difference between a technical and a liberal education, that of the indigenous pathsalas being confined to the needs of a cultivator's or artizan's daily life; and that it is by liberalising to some extent the education imparted in those pathsalas, without removing their technical character, that they are made available for elementary popular education.
- (5.) That while the necessary result of the action of Government is to modify the course of instruction in all schools which come under its influence, yet that their character as village schools should not be lost sight of; that the Government grant must not be regarded as their chief means of support, nor must the Government standards displace those useful subjects of instruction which have given the pathsalas their chief value in the eyes of successive generations.

9. These principles, which have already been accepted and carried out in many districts, the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to impress upon all officers concerned in the management of primary education. They seem to lead naturally, if not necessarily, to the general adoption of the system of payment by results, which the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction has now been introduced, in one form or another, into nearly half the districts of Bengal. Without wishing to bind district officers, who have, as a rule, administered the primary grant entrusted to them with considerable ability and success, to any one mode of administration, and while fully recognizing the different treatment which is called for by the circumstances of different districts, Sir Ashley Eden desires to call the attention of district officers to those paragraphs (44 to 100) in the Director's report in which the state of

primary education in each district of Bengal is described, and the different systems in force discussed. And in reference to the difficulty which some officers have felt in introducing a system of payment by results, whether owing to the dearth of inspecting officers, or to the special character of the district and its population, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the opinions expressed by the Director in the following passage which refers especially to the district of Dacca:—

“The practice of paying a rupee for an annual return, even without any examination of pupils, has this advantage that it helps *pro tanto* to bring schools into existence, or at least to preserve them; that it forces them upon the notice of the inspecting officers who therefore cannot help learning the extent and character of the ‘outer circle;’ and that it finally makes it an easy matter to introduce a system of payment by results in strict accordance with the merits of the pathsalas and the proficiency of the pupils, the goal to which all our efforts should tend.” The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the system of payment by results will, if only in its simplest form, be now tried in every district.

10. The Director refers to the need of a definite method of classification of primary schools, wherever the system of payment by results has been introduced, and points out that schools of precisely the same character are classed in one district as aided and in another as unaided. Pathsalas, in fact, that are in any way affected by the Government system are of three classes: *firstly*, stipendiary pathsalas, or those whose teachers receive a definite monthly payment; *secondly*, rewarded pathsalas, which are under inspection, and whose teachers or pupils receive rewards in accordance with the results of an annual or other periodical examination; *thirdly*, registered pathsalas, in which the teachers receive a small fixed sum, generally one rupee, for the submission of annual returns. Beyond all these lie the indigenous pathsalas of the country, those of them, that is, which as yet stand aloof from the Government system and are unaffected by its offers. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the three kinds of schools above named should be classed together, even though the only aid which some of them may receive is the small retaining fee for the submission of returns. The important fact with reference to all of them is that, in a greater or less degree, they come under the influence of the Government system. It is true that the results of that influence belong to the future rather than to the present, but it is not the less certain that schools of the simplest kind, when brought under inspection and control, and presented with a new incentive to progress and a new aim, will improve in course of time. All such schools belong essentially to one system of organization; the fact whether any given school in any single year earns or does not earn rewards by the performances of its pupils is comparatively unimportant; and all the necessary information required by Government can be given in a separate statement showing the number of schools under organization and the number of those that succeed at the central examinations.

11. From what has preceded, it will be understood that the increase of 4,000 in the number of primary schools means not that this number of absolutely new schools has been established, but that that number of schools already existing, but hitherto unaided, have been taken up into the Government system, have been placed under the supervision of officers of the Education Department, and have offered themselves for future examination, either in the subjects which they have all along taught, or in those additional subjects which the Government desires to introduce. The chief increase has taken place in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and especially Cuttack, which add 600, 500, and 2,300 schools respectively to the number of the previous year. Mr. Larminie has introduced into Burdwan the system of small stipends and large rewards which last year proved so successful in his hands in Bankoora. To introduce this system into Burdwan was, as the Director points out, to revolutionise primary education there; for Burdwan was the district, above all others, in which the pathsalas had been ‘improved’ to an extent which seemed seriously to impair their popular character. In Cuttack the example set last year in the adjoining district of Balasore has been followed, and in some respects improved upon, with the result that 14,102 pupils from 2,650 pathsalas presented themselves for examination in November 1877, and that 6,983 candidates passed by a higher

or lower standard in reading and writing, and 4,271 in arithmetic. The district of Midnapore has now regained its position (wrested from it last year by Bankoora) at the head of the list as regards the proportion of pupils to population in all schools coming under the cognizance of the department, the numerical ratio per thousand being for Midnapore 28·75 and for Balasore and Bankoora, which most nearly approach it, 27·79 and 27·15 respectively.

12. Other districts show a large increase in the number of schools under organization, though the increase is in no case so striking as in those which have been named. The system of rewards introduced last year into the 24-Pergunnahs is now fully established; but the Director's report points to some shortcomings of the scheme which deserve the Magistrate's careful attention in consultation with the Circle Inspector. The Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah have, at the instance of the Circle Inspector, introduced a somewhat different, but very simple, system into their respective districts. In Moorshedabad, in which district the margin of unaided indigenous schools seems to be exceptionally small, a system of payment by results has likewise been introduced. Experiments in the same direction have been attempted, though as yet to a limited extent, in the districts of Rajshahye and Dinagepore. In Rungpore the introduction of the system is said to have been attended with failure, the number of aided primary schools being less than half what it was in 1876. The circumstances are fully set forth in the report, and should receive the serious consideration of the officers concerned. The Director is of opinion that the failure may be ascribed to two causes: *firstly*, that the examinations for rewards follow each other too closely, thus leading the teachers to look to Government, rather than to the people, as their chief source of support, and perpetuating the disadvantages of the stipendiary system without the comparatively large stipends which made it attractive; and *secondly*, that the rewards when earned are not punctually paid. Throughout the division of Dacca, with the single exception of the Backergunge district, the old system of payments is still in force. The efforts of the local officers have been directed to the improvement rather than to the extension of popular education. The Director remarks that under the present system the aided schools in the Dacca district are probably surpassed by none in any part of the country. What seems now to be most needed is some scheme for fostering and liberalising the indigenous schools of the country, between which and the aided schools a gulf is fixed that grows wider year by year. In Chittagong, the present state of primary education is described as unsatisfactory; "yet," adds the Director, "the permanent economical conditions of the district are very favourable to progress, and only two years ago Chittagong occupied a very high rank in regard to primary education."

13. In the division of Patna the event of chief importance has been the attempt, more or less successfully carried out in different districts, to collect statistics of unaided schools, which have now been registered to the number of 1,600. Thus the first necessary steps have been taken to extend the limits of the 'inner' to those of the 'outer' circle of primary instruction. Throughout the division of Bhagulpore the Circle Inspector, with the cordial support of the Commissioner, has secured the introduction of a system which utilises the leading gurus of each district in the work of inspection, instruction, and examination. The result of the introduction of the system into Monghyr is described by the Director as startling; but he seems to feel some doubt whether the results have not been in some measure exaggerated. In Maldah the transition from the old to the new system has been attended with a certain degree of disorganization, although the circumstances furnish no ground for apprehension as to the future.

14. Of the state and prospects of primary education in the backward province of Chota Nagpore, a very hopeful account is given. The Director cites with approbation the remarks of the Deputy Inspector of Hazareebagh, who points out that in former days, if there were schools in the province, the poor cultivator at any rate had no share in them. "I can venture to state," adds the Deputy Inspector, "from my experience of 11 years in the province, that, before the introduction of the now celebrated scheme of Sir George Campbell, one might go from village to village for many miles without meeting a man or a boy who could read him a letter in Hindi. But what

changes have been wrought in the short period of five years! Wherever you go now, the first thing that attracts your notice is the rural pathshala, and there is scarcely a village of average population in which you have not the institution, and in which you may not come across at least five or six lads who are able to read and write."

Unlike Chota Nagpore, the province of Orissa abounded, from very old days, in village schools of an elementary and thoroughly popular kind; and this circumstance has made it peculiarly easy to introduce with success, in two out of the three districts of the province, the system of payment by results. It is a source of gratification to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that in the three most backward portions of Bengal, namely in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, the want of vernacular school-books of every class, which is the great and permanent obstacle to the progress of primary education, is being successfully overcome.

15. At the primary scholarship examination, the standard for which was generally kept at a high level, 12,985 candidates from 4,474 schools competed, and of these 5,647 from 2,996 schools passed. The increase in the number of candidates and in that of successful candidates manifests the sound development, and the steady growth of a system which is now thoroughly engrafted on the indigenous stock of primary education. The extent of that development is measured in another way by the fact that the number of pupils in primary schools throughout Bengal, who are able to read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother-tongue, has advanced during the year from 103,000 to 153,000. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to concur in the Director's opinion that the district officers, working through the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, and with more or less assistance from the Circle Inspectors, may well be congratulated on their successful administration of the primary grant. At the same time the circumstances of some districts seem to make it advisable to repeat the warning of last year, that the chief function of the primary grant is to promote primary education, not to force people out of their natural social position by giving them an education which unfits them for the ordinary duties of such a life as is open to them; that the occasional development of a primary school into one of a higher class, though it need not be repressed, is to be left to come naturally and only as the result of an actual demand; that no forcing is to be attempted; and that the sound progress of a district in primary education is to be tested only by the proportion of pupils who can read, write, and cipher. In the last year's resolution on this subject doubts were expressed whether the primary scholarships were chiefly won, as it was intended they should be won, by pupils of the humbler classes. It is satisfactory to find that these doubts are unfounded. The Director has taken steps to ascertain the social position of those candidates to whom scholarships were awarded at the last examination. Of 403 scholarships, 127 were gained by boys of the middle class, and 275 by boys of the lower, including 171 sons of cultivating ryots. In other words, the lower classes, who form 81 per cent. of the pupils of the pathshalas, hold 68 per cent. of the scholarships, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

It is also noticeable that half the number of scholars in the lower classes of society are also of the lower castes of Hindoos. The Mahomedans at present win only half their proper share of scholarships, looking to their numbers. But in the Rajshahye Division they gained nearly their full number, while in the 24-Pergunnahs the pupils of Mahomedan gurus were particularly successful.

16. The area of secondary instruction has been narrowed during the year by the abolition, as a separate class, of the schools ranked as lower or intermediate English. The policy that Government has followed with regard to the teaching of English in schools below those that read to the Entrance standard of the University may be described as a return to the principles affirmed successively by Sir John Grant and Sir Cecil Beadon. According to those principles, the middle vernacular schools established by Government were to be regarded as model schools for the advancement of education among the rural classes, who must always remain strangers to the English language and literature. Side by side with, and attached to, these vernacular schools, there sprang up, however, in many places English classes, whose object was to give those

who read the full vernacular course some additional instruction in English. In course of time, the English teaching, originally intended to be supplementary and subordinate to the vernacular course, assumed an unduly prominent position. History and other subjects were read in English, and the vernacular was proportionately neglected. It followed, therefore, that all students in such schools, except those few who were afterwards to proceed to a higher English school, received from masters, themselves ill-instructed in English, an education which was imperfect, and in too many cases worthless, both on its vernacular and on its English side. The late orders of Government declare the necessity of re-adjusting the mutual relations of English and the vernacular by reconstituting middle English schools on a true vernacular basis. The middle English standard, which in course of time had come to vary widely from that of the vernacular scholarship, has been again identified with it; the only, and sufficient, difference being that candidates for the middle English scholarship are now required to take up English in addition to the full vernacular course. This condition being understood, any school that teaches effectively the vernacular scholarship course is at full liberty to add an English class, and hence it follows that the sound study of English has been really promoted and encouraged by the orders that have been issued. But the logical corollary to those orders was the abolition of the class of lower English schools. If English was only to be taught as a sequel to sound instruction in the vernacular up to a certain standard, it followed that English should be rigorously excluded from schools that could under no circumstances teach to that standard. Of those classed in the last report as lower English, some of the best have become middle English schools; others have abandoned the teaching of English and classed themselves, according to their proficiency, as middle or lower vernacular; while some few have disappeared.

17. Lower vernacular schools have increased from 1,501 to 1,604, the increase being exclusively due to the rise of schools from the class below, hitherto classed as primary. The great majority of this class of schools are supported from the circle and primary grants; and the principle has been acted on during the past year that, if a lower vernacular school claims aid under the grant-in-aid rules, the amount should be limited to that of the maximum pathshala stipend, or Rs. 5. The results of the lower vernacular scholarship examination, the second that has been held, were satisfactory. Of 1,604 schools of this class, 993 sent candidates to the examination, and from 702 of those candidates passed. It is not of course to be expected that schools originating, as these do, from very humble beginnings will at once or very soon reach the full standard of their class. Each lower vernacular school is supported at an average cost to Government of Rs. 51 yearly.

18. The number of middle vernacular schools has increased from 1,045 to 1,087. The increase is due partly to the transfer of lower English schools, and partly to the conversion of weak middle English schools to this class. On the other hand, the addition of an English class to a certain number of vernacular schools has made the increase less than it would otherwise have been. The condition of these schools is generally satisfactory. In Eastern Bengal and in the division of Rajshahye their high character and great popularity are especially noticeable. As might be supposed, it is in the more backward districts that these schools chiefly need support. In Behar the vernacular is not much valued; English is the only language that can successfully compete with Persian; and hence the new orders sanctioning the introduction of English into vernacular schools may be expected to have marked effect. It is the same in Orissa. For the wants of the people these schools are either too high or too low; they are too high for the ordinary requirements of a rural population, and they are too low for those who look to Government or professional employment.

19. The number of middle English schools has advanced from 511 to 572. The increase has been general throughout Bengal, and is due to the two causes already mentioned, namely the abolition of lower English schools and the addition of English classes to vernacular schools. It is satisfactory to learn that public opinion has been practically unanimous in favour of the change that has been made in the constitution of English schools and the basis of English teaching. Attention was called in the resolution on the last year's report to the extremely unsatisfactory character of a large number of middle

schools, English as well as vernacular, which were distinguished by inability or neglect to appear at the examinations of their class. In the last middle vernacular scholarship examination, out of 1,087 schools of this class, 887 sent candidates to the examination, and 637 schools were successful, passing altogether 1,573 candidates. At the middle English scholarship examination, out of 572 schools 308 competed, and from 247 of these schools 934 candidates passed. These figures mark some advance over the results of the previous year, but it is evident that the 'inefficient margin' of middle schools, and especially of middle English schools, is still very wide. The Director has called the special attention of all Circle Inspectors to this class of schools, pointing out that the permanently unsuccessful schools are the reproach of educational administration. Much improvement may be expected from the instructions that have been issued, and from the action that has already been taken; but the Lieutenant-Governor must express the hope that the Director will lose no opportunity of enforcing the principles by which the constitution of middle schools is henceforth to be determined, and their character improved.

20. The class of higher English schools shows but little variation. The number is 176, against 180 returned in the previous year; the apparent loss of four schools being due to the separation of European and Eurasian education. This important class of schools continues steadily to advance in efficiency and in public favour; and the Government schools alone show an increase of 640 pupils. The proportion of schools whose pupils fail to pass at the Entrance Examination is small, and some of the weaker schools of this class are now undergoing reduction or reorganization. Others, again, as the Director points out, are maintained chiefly on account of the dignity bestowed by the proprietorship of a higher class school; they occasionally send a candidate to the examination, but the real work they do is that of a good middle school, and the grant they enjoy is a middle school grant. If they do not always reach the standard at which they aim, they at least carry instruction beyond the middle standard, and at no greater cost to Government.

21. For the Entrance Examination of December 1877, 176 schools sent up 1,991 candidates, of whom 844 passed, 17 per cent. of these being placed in the first division, 46 per cent. in the second, and 37 per cent. in the third. Of the whole number of candidates, 42 per cent. were successful; but while among the candidates from private and aided schools 36 and 31 per cent. respectively passed, among those from Government schools the proportion of successful candidates was as high as 54 per cent. Each Government school, with an average of 288 pupils, costs Government Rs. 2,720 a year out of a total expenditure of Rs. 8,396, while each aided school, with an average of 112 pupils, costs Government only Rs. 580 a year out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,340. It is therefore to be expected that the former class of schools should be stronger and more successful than the latter. A detailed criticism is given in the report of the success and shortcomings of the several zillah schools. The Hare and the Hindu schools and the Sanskrit Collegiate school in Calcutta take the highest place, and the collegiate schools of Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnaghur, Patna, and Midnapore obtained a fair measure of success. The Director points in more than one instance to the fact that failure in the examination has been due to improper promotions to the highest class. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the pressure that is often put upon headmasters by parents of pupils, in order to secure the promotion of their sons; but these considerations should be allowed no weight. Even if pupils are withdrawn from the school, and fee-receipts are in consequence reduced, that is a result of very trifling importance compared with the advantage of keeping up the standard of acquirements in each class, and, above all, in the Entrance class to the highest possible level.

22. The system of net grants to zillah and collegiate schools, and to madrasas, has secured the financial prosperity of those institutions. The total amount of the balances at credit of net grant schools on the 31st March 1877 was Rs. 82,564, which was re-granted to those institutions during the following year. In the course of that year expenditure to the amount of Rs. 22,349 was sanctioned from the balances, and a further sum of Rs. 15,766 from invested funds arising from the savings of previous years. Yet it appears that the total amount to be re-granted by Government as the surplus balance in favour

of those schools on the 31st March 1878 was Rs 78,774, showing a reduction, notwithstanding the expenditure incurred in the interval, of only Rs. 4,000 upon the surplus balances of the previous year. It follows, therefore, that the schools worked during the year at a profit of some Rs. 18,000. It is very satisfactory to notice that, out of the whole sum expended upon net-grant schools out of their surplus funds, nearly Rs. 25,000 were expended upon buildings, thus causing a saving to the same extent in the expenditure of the Public Works Department. Still the total net grant appears to be considerably in excess of the necessary requirements; and when the period of three years for which the grants run comes to an end in March 1880, it is probable that large reductions can be made.

23. The total number of colleges teaching to the standard of the B A Examination is now seven, the Beaulah High School having been raised during the year to the status of a full college, under the title of the Rajshahye College. The permanent establishment of this college is as yet undecided, as it is still somewhat doubtful whether the districts of Northern Bengal will supply the college year by year with a sufficient number of pupils to justify the outlay involved in maintaining a large staff of professors. At present the bulk of the expenditure is borne by the Rajshahye Association, who have contributed funds amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, the whole of which will shortly be invested. Second grade colleges, teaching to the First Arts standard, now number five. The aided colleges are six, as in the previous year, and there are three unaided colleges. The number of pupils in all colleges has increased during the year from 1,792 to 2,003. But the intensity of the desire that exists for collegiate education is best illustrated by the fact that the number of college students is now nearly twice as great as it was in 1874, when it amounted to 1,083 only. During these four years the Government and the High Court have, by various steps, raised the standards qualifying for admission to the executive and judicial services, and to the legal profession, and have offered considerable inducements to those whose abilities were attested by University degrees. The senate of the University has moved in the same direction. Students who have passed the Entrance Examination find it yearly more difficult to qualify themselves for any profession unless they go forward to a University degree. The eager desire that has been manifested in many parts of the country for the establishment of new colleges affords a convincing proof of the value attached to collegiate instruction.

24. For the First Examination in Arts 613 candidates appeared and 184 passed. The proportion of successful candidates was much lower than in previous years—a result which is ascribed, as regards Government colleges, to the fact that the vacancies in the graded list caused by the casualties of 1876 and previous years, which had never been fully supplied, made it quite impossible to bring the staff of the Government colleges up to the requisite strength, and also made it necessary to transfer officers in a way very detrimental to efficient teaching. For the B A Examination 163 candidates appeared and 51 passed. The Government colleges to some extent recovered their position, passing 40 per cent. of their candidates; while aided colleges passed only 29 per cent. The Kishnaghur College redeemed its failure in the First Arts Examination by considerable success in the examination for the degree. The Cuttack College, in this the first year of its competition for the B A degree, failed altogether. The experimental establishment of this college was designed rather to test the desire of Uryas for high education, than to try the possibility of carrying on a full college with a staff of ungraded officers. The dearth of graded officers has hitherto prevented the strengthening of the establishment of the Cuttack College, and has interfered a good deal with the efficiency of the other colleges. For the M A Degree Examination there were 28 candidates, of whom 15 passed. The Director re-affirms the high opinion which he expressed last year of these candidates, as in all respects the most satisfactory outcome of the University system; and it has gratified the Lieutenant-Governor to have been able to select several such students during the past year for responsible and honorable employment under the Government of Bengal.

25. The department of special instruction comprises the subjects of law, medicine, and engineering, surveying schools, industrial schools, and the School of Art. The number of law students in the classes attached to five

Government colleges has increased from 222 to 316 ; but in every other branch of special instruction the number of students has seriously declined. In the Medical College of Calcutta they have fallen from 176 to 145 ; in the Engineering Department of the Presidency College from 124 to 87. As regards instruction of a lower class, the pupils in vernacular medical schools have declined from 862 to 686, while in vernacular survey schools the number remains constant at 160. Technical schools number 148 pupils, against 116 in the previous year. The attendance at the School of Art has fallen from 119 to 89. The causes of this general decline have been in operation for some time past. Fewer students enter the Medical College than in former years, owing to the substitution of the First Arts for the Entrance certificate as the qualification for admission. The Government demand for trained Engineers is not great enough to absorb the supply of graduates from the Civil Engineering College, and the private demand is still small. The novelty of the vernacular medical schools has, to a certain extent, worn off; new pupils are admitted in smaller numbers than before, and many of the old pupils have ceased to attend. No doubt, however, can be entertained of the ultimate success and permanent usefulness of some of these schools. It is the same with the vernacular surveying schools. The pupils are generally well taught, and become efficient surveyors. The present report shows the result of the first examination that has been held for the final certificate, and from one school at least (Dacca) the passed candidates have found employment without difficulty.

26. The scope of the artisan school at Dehree has been enlarged during the year, and its standard considerably raised. The Government of India required that the course should be so framed as to qualify the pupils for the position of foremen mechanics in a workshop rather than for that of overseers in the Public Works Department. The standard has been revised in accordance with these instructions, and comprises a theoretical course of considerable depth, in addition to practical work in the shops occupying six hours a day ; and if, with the existing staff, that standard can be reached, there can be little doubt that the Dehree school will turn out a body of young men qualified to take charge of workshops. The Government of Bengal have taken further steps during the past year to establish schools of technical instruction. A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the means of providing thorough technical instruction to those who wished to adopt one of the branches of engineering as a profession. It was fully understood that, if such a school were established, it must be attached to a workshop on a large scale. For such an enterprise a mere toy workshop is of no service ; if useful and thorough instruction is to be given, the school must be attached to a real workshop conducted on sound business principles, and fulfilling its own purposes quite independently of the school. The submission of the report has been delayed pending the decision of the scale on which the new Government workshops are to be established. That question once decided on independent grounds, there will be no difficulty in establishing a school in connection with the shops ; and the Director reports that the committee have determined the general outline which such a scheme will take. It is hoped that the difficulty regarding a new site for the workshops and schools attached has now been overcome. The Civil Engineering College already turns out two classes of students—those who are qualified to become engineers of roads and bridges, and those who aspire to subordinate appointments of the same kind. The proposed school or college, similarly, will comprise two courses for two separate classes of students ; the upper course for those who desire to become mechanical engineers of the highest class, and directors of large manufacturing establishments ; and the lower course for the training of overseers of shops and factories, foremen of works, &c. While theoretical and practical training are combined in both, the upper course will carry theoretical instruction to a much higher standard. For neither of these two purposes is special proficiency in a single trade needed ; it will be sufficient if a man has such practical skill as may be gained by four years' work with his own hands alternately in the pattern-shop, the forge, the foundry, and the fitting-shop. These proposals do not involve the training of mechanics, that is, of men skilled in particular trades only. It is thoroughly understood that, in order to produce workmen of this class, nothing

can supersede the ordinary mode of apprenticeship. No school is needed for this purpose ; the only school in which a man can learn his trade is the workshop. But the Lieutenant-Governor, in proposing to establish a school for technical instruction, hopes not only that students will come forward in sufficient numbers to acquire an education which will now for the first time be placed within their reach, but also that, having acquired that education, they will find abundant opportunities for turning it to practical account. The absence of any future career for students so trained has been sometimes urged as a reason why Government should not enter upon the field of technical instruction ; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that, if the training given to students is good of its kind, the supply will create the demand ; and that employers of skilled labour of the highest kind will find their advantage in securing upon the spot, and at a comparatively cheap rate of remuneration, engineers and foremen whom they have hitherto been compelled to import at great expense from Europe. The demand for this class of labour is daily increasing, and must extend with the development of railways and factories which is now going on.

27. The School of Art has lost 30 students, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 89. The number has been steadily diminishing since 1875, when it amounted to 169. In that year the monthly fee was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, and the school is consequently attended only by those who have a genuine desire to follow one of the branches of art as a profession. Under the present regulations, students not only leave the school much less capriciously than in former years, but they remain for a longer time. The work done by the pupils is gradually gaining in public estimation, as its character becomes more widely known. Designs for cotton goods, which were made for the Indian market by students of the school at the instance of a mercantile firm in Calcutta, have been described as most successful and much better adapted to the purpose than English work of the same kind. The same favourable opinion was recorded of some lithographic work turned out by the school. A large number of surgical and anatomical drawings were made by two of the students of the school, under the supervision of the late Dr. Gayer, for the illustration of lectures in the Medical College. They have been found to be admirably suited to their purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to acknowledge the value of the services rendered by Mr. H. H. Locke, the Principal of the School of Art.

28. The Art Gallery, which was opened in 1876 in connection with the School of Art, has now been placed upon a permanent basis, an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 being set apart for the maintenance of the establishment and the purchase of works of art. A committee of gentlemen interested in art has been appointed to work with the Principal of the school in carrying out the objects of the gallery, and steps are being taken to procure such copies and original paintings from Europe as may best tend to cultivate the taste and inform the minds of the students of the school. The gallery is also open to the public.

29. In accordance with the policy explained in previous resolutions, the number of normal schools was reduced during the year from 31 to 24, and further reductions have since brought the number down to 17, of which seven only are of the first grade. Normal schools of the lowest grade, designed to supply teachers to primary schools, are now only maintained in those backward parts of the province where the natural supply of qualified teachers, as tested by the primary scholarship examinations, is found to be insufficient. Even in backward districts, however, the system of payment by results is found to increase the natural supply of competent gurus, and makes the maintenance of normal schools less necessary. The number of first grade normal schools has to be regulated so as to supply trained pundits to the whole of the middle vernacular schools of Bengal, and this principle has been followed in determining their local distribution. The only second grade school remaining is that at Chittagong. The best of the first grade normal schools is that of Hooghly. The Calcutta school failed conspicuously in the final examinations, and there would be no reason for maintaining it beside the very flourishing institution at Hooghly, but for the fact that the model school attached to it is so well attended and prosperous that its profits help to pay the expenses of the normal school. There were altogether 224 candidates for certificates at the vernacular master-

ship examination, of whom 150 passed against 163 out of 278 in the preceding year.

30. The following figures show the progress in native female education during the year. The number of schools increased from 464 with 10,492 pupils to 519 with 11,964 pupils, but the number of girls in boys' schools decreased from 9,794 to 9,623. Altogether there were 21,587 girls under instruction against 20,286 in 1876-77. The improvement in numbers is seen in all the stages of progress, though of course greatest in the lower primary stage.

31. The reports of Mrs. Monmohini Wheeler, Government Inspectress of Schools, have thrown much light upon the character of the teaching given in the schools and classes visited by her. In Calcutta she examined 23 schools with 1,042 pupils and 97 zenana classes with 117 pupils. She also reported on the zenana pupils and schools in the districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Backergunge, and Furreedpore. Government is paying for zenana teaching in Calcutta and the mofussil Rs. 16,420, of which Rs. 14,804 are expended in Calcutta alone, almost entirely in grants to missionary societies which themselves contributed to this object Rs. 46,500. Of the total receipts only Rs. 7,986 were raised by fees from 1,827 pupils, less than six annas a head per month. It is found that the zenana teachers employed by the missionary agencies are very frequently quite unfit for their work, and that the great majority of the pupils have had none of that preliminary instruction in school to complete which is the object of the Government grants in aid of zenana missions. The time given by the teachers to each house averages moreover only two hours a week, including the time devoted to Bible stories and needle-work. Much of the unfavourable result appears to be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the missions from home to show increasing numbers under instruction year by year. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the principles upon which Government aid is given to these agencies should be reconsidered. There must be, as the Director remarks, at the outset some guarantee of ability in the teachers. They must subject themselves to examination and obtain certificates of fitness. Then, to test the work of these certificated mistresses, there must be graduated standards and examinations for the pupils, and the Government grants must be rated on the results of these examinations. If there could be more co-operation between the societies, or if in other ways zenana pupils could be concentrated and brought together so as to admit of their receiving more continuous instruction, another great advantage would be gained. At present there is much connected with this work which is not real and genuine.

32. In the Dacca Division the plan inaugurated under native management of encouraging zenana teaching by rewards after examination has also practically failed, there being strong grounds for believing that the answers were frequently written by the husbands of the girls under examination.

33. Excluding zenana classes, the aided girls' schools throughout the country increased by 21 with 334 additional pupils, the increase being in girls' pathshalas. Grant-in-aid schools have fallen from 157 to 151. All other descriptions of girls' schools are stationary, except those aided from the primary grant, which rose from 128 to 151, the increase being chiefly in the Dacca Division. There are, besides the aided schools, 73 unaided schools for native girls, 51 of which are under missionary management. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to see steps taken by district officers and sub-inspectors to encourage the attendance of girls at boys' pathshalas. Both Mrs. Wheeler and the Inspectors generally consider the mixed pathshalas to be most successful. Possibly the establishment of mixed pathshalas might be encouraged by paying the gurus a higher rate per head for girls passing a certain standard.

34. The statistics of European and Eurasian schools are separately submitted in the report. There were 36 aided schools of this class, with 3,389 pupils; and 12 unaided schools submitted returns showing 1,166 pupils in their classes. In future it is intended to classify these schools according to their standards of instruction, as is done in the case of schools for native education. Government gave Rs. 70,246 in aid of schools of this class during the year, and their total cost was Rs. 2,53,255.

35. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedans under instruction, though, owing to the great increase of Hindoo pupils in Burdwan and Orissa, where the Mahomedan population is small, the percentage of pupils of this class was lower on the whole. Out of 528,748 pupils of all creeds in Government and aided schools on the 31st March 1878, 86,847, or 16·4 per cent., were Mahomedans ; the percentage of Mahomedans in the total population of Bengal being 31·5. The increase over 1876-77 amounts to 5,262 pupils. Taking all classes of schools, aided and unaided, there were 111,645 Mahomedan students, against 106,590 in the preceding year.

36. In accordance with the orders of Government last year several new scholarships were given from the Mohsin Fund to enable Mahomedan students of the Mofussil Madrasas to continue their English studies either in the Calcutta Madrasa or at other Government institutions. The total expenditure from the Mohsin endowment on Mahomedan education is now Rs. 56,532. The Calcutta Madrasa has suffered a serious loss in the death of its Principal, Mr. H. Blochmann.

37. The following table exhibits the distribution of funds under the grant-in-aid system for the last two years : —

	1877.				1878.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	6	556	24,198	1,07,828	6	701	24,136	1,18,600
Higher English Schools	88	10,365	62,061	3,01,432	84	9,383	48,842	1,90,524
Middle	438	25,101	1,46,801	4,28,608	453	24,906	1,30,463	3,76,289
" Vernacular	556	28,614	87,574	2,45,019	574	28,914	87,293	2,47,151
Lower English	65	2,598	12,176	31,393	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Vernacular	110	4,298	10,552	28,204	130	5,015	7,825	22,097
Primary	285	8,466	14,075	34,785	192	4,876	7,161	10,634
Girls' Schools	*294	8,195	64,314	1,98,620	288	7,549	44,557	1,59,771
Boys' .. for Europeans, &c. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,637	35,458	1,54,425
Girls' .. for .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	991	19,281	70,574
Mixed .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	786	13,987	38,117
Normal	15	852	16,294	46,043	15	775	16,999	42,284
Total	1,857	89,045	4,37,995	14,15,020	1,779	85,563	4,35,702	14,46,408

* Inclusive of European girls' schools.

The only loss is in primary mission schools, schools of other kinds showing an increase of 15. The grants are periodically revised, and it is found that the people are now able and ready to maintain schools on much smaller grants than were formerly deemed necessary. The improved system of inspection which is now being introduced along with the reduced areas allotted to each Inspector will enable the supervision of the grant-in-aid system to be made more close and effective than it has hitherto been. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely endorses the Director's remarks as to the inexpediency of introducing sudden and sweeping changes into the relations between the aided schools and Government, but he would be glad to see an attempt made in suitable places to introduce in this class of schools a system of payment by results such as has proved so successful in other parts of India.

38. The aim of the department and of Government during the year has been not so much to extend education as to systematize it, to secure the best possible application of the funds available, and to bring the secondary education of the country back to the sound principles on which it was originally based. At the same time there has been considerable and satisfactory progress. The people show themselves more anxious to get education and more willing to pay for it, and there is gradually being extended all over the country a network of primary schools that must, as the numbers passing through them year by year increase, very shortly affect materially the standard of intelligence among the lower classes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE following Resolution recorded by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished from the *Gazette of India* of the 19th October 1878, Supplement page 1613, for general information, with the subjoined Notification declaring to what extent, and within what limits, the Forest officers therein mentioned are authorized to execute contracts and other instruments specified below :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Judicial), No. ²³₁₄₁₁₋₂₃, under date Simla, the 15th October 1878.

READ again the following Resolutions on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State :—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.

" " " 684, " 31st May 1878.

" " " 991, " 3rd August 1878.

• Read also the following letters relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., by Forest officers :—

From Government of Madras, No. 343, dated the 4th March 1878.

" " of Bombay, No. 2313, dated the 4th May 1878.

" " of Bengal, No. 397T, dated the 10th May 1878.

" " of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 110A, dated the 28th May 1878.

" " of Punjab, No. 449C, dated the 3rd August 1878.

" Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, No. ³⁰⁶³₁₂₀, dated the 2nd August 1878.

" " of British Burmah, No. ²⁰⁷₇, dated the 29th March 1878.

" " of Mysore, No. ³³⁶₆, dated the 20th May 1878.

" " of Assam, No. 760, dated the 14th March 1878.

" " of Ajmere, No. 1141S, dated the 23rd May 1878.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 5B, dated the 29th April 1878.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vic., cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vic., cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.

By Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests, to such extent, and within such limits, as the Local Government may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted above, and to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, for information, and for the issue of any further orders which may be necessary.

Ordered also that this Resolution, together with the Statutes referred to in it, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

IN accordance with the terms of the above Resolution, all gazetted officers of the Forest Department, who have qualified for the charge of a Forest division as prescribed in paragraph 17 of the Forest Code, are hereby authorized to execute contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration of Forests, and with the business of the Forest Department generally: provided that, before the execution of any contract involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Conservator of Forests must be obtained. In cases in which the contract or other instrument refers to works extending over a series of years, the sanction of the Local Government is necessary. No officer of the Forest Department may execute any deed for the purchase and sale of land, or any interest in land.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1878.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—							
	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.	1st week of September 1878.	1st week of October 1878.	1st week of Nov. 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bahaghatta	7,31,700	5,90,200	4,60,200	4,36,100	3,28,700	2,78,000	3,20,600	2,61,200
Boitadanga	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500	32,500	33,750	20,500	20,400
Butpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	4,47,200	4,25,400	4,48,100	3,64,200	4,02,100	4,05,650	4,64,100	4,24,900
Pathuriallatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700	8,950	13,600	13,600
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshikunge.	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500	1,05,900	97,700	79,000	57,000
21 Minor Bazaars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Bordyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhudressur, and Chandernagore.	23,294	46,402	66,329	74,611	1,57,074	58,698	1,12,986	73,894
Total ...	19,26,294	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,24,974	14,30,748	15,09,786	13,49,994
In Railway premises both sides the river.	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)	3,716 (on 5th August.)	1,174 (on 2nd Sep.)	4,380 (on 1st Oct.)	7,906 (on 2nd November.)
In boats unloaded as by ...	Port Commissioners' returns	65,149 (30th March to 1st April)	22,324 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)	27,324 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	18,270 (28th to 30th September.)
	Canal returns ...	19,538 (30th March to 1st April)	15,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,799 (1st to 3rd July.)	26,116 (2nd to 4th August.)	25,900 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	13,177 (28th to 30th September.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,402	16,98,900	15,91,083	14,85,150	15,45,563	13,97,617
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.	5 lakhs.	3½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th November 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

Following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of August 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Where imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard.				Refined.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.																
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
	62,941	7,955	67,913	.....	121	2,707	70,741	.....	.....	2,420	2,296	108	100	35	.....
1	14,563	.....	14,563	.....	.....	.....	14,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
	37,795	27,025	64,820	.....	.....	375	65,061	.....	200	1,216	.....	.....	.....	628	.....
	33,725	4,443	38,168	5,504	7,159	3,090	53,155	11,992	631,008	60,082	6,187	.....	.....	974	6	5,642
ahs	47,572	21,197	68,769	356	51	29	81,256	24,832	368,095	1,470	.....	20	479	.....	6,379	
	16,470	.....	16,470	4,444	25,639	6,477	53,070	18,202	2,125	11,046	377	1,571	58	804	3,283	
	5,295	425	5,720	1,325	3,160	.....	10,046	19,415	.....	2,856	254	.....	.....	.....	.....
had	81,298	.....	21,298	8,488	12,087	919	42,702	1,456	.....	20,958	8,778	.....	.....	740	.....
	3,39,543	.....	3,39,543	.....	50	.....	3,39,593	3,371	845,350	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,806	.....	3,806	.....	11,276	73	18,155	44,677	.....	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,675	8,872	6,882	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....
	16,075	.....	16,075	.....	.....	.....	16,075	639	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	800	300	1,100	2,804	5,129	.....	8,929	2,15,628	233,825	8,345	1,050	.....	.....	.....	100	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	650	.....	9,505	321	.....	215	.....	.....	.....
	45,209	.....	45,209	.....	224	.....	45,433	1,38,482	975	754	206	.....	1,500	.....	.....
re	16,633	330	16,963	703	7,083	291	21,504	3,90,476	1,950	6,119	2,064	109	.....	.....	.....
ro	1,37,165	.....	1,37,165	.....	.....	.....	1,37,165	1,300	.....	980	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
gh	2,410	.....	2,410	.....	.....	.....	2,410	12,343	.....	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	21,813	.....	21,813	.....	.....	.....	21,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	736	102	.....	.....
	3,435	.....	3,435	.....	.....	.....	3,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f Bengal	8,47,058	61,675	8,85,593	23,064	75,629	11,861	9,99,747	8,91,915	2,100,945	1,22,369	21,987	3,036	3,213	2,195	15,404	
BEHAR.																
	1,011	.....	1,011	24,190	43,591	4,493	73,285	.....	.....	1,53,819	54,003	.....	.....	.....	100	
	.....	.....	.....	1,969	1,162	.....	3,131	.....	.....	1,174	503	.....	.....	.....	67	
oro	.....	.....	.....	.....	981	1,004	1,985	.....	.....	31,756	9,968	.....	.....	.....	.....
a	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,354	.....	1,354	.....	.....	47,197	21,019	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	67,624	590	5,561	73,775	.....	.....	70,449	34,139	.....	.....	.....	.....
ro	1,645	.....	1,645	27,840	45,334	.....	73,174	.....	.....	45,183	10,954	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	67,550	9,428	11,868	88,846	.....	.....	38,227	8,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
	200	.....	200	8,134	6,744	1,409	16,287	.....	104,160	5,435	9,506	3,643	.....	.....	.....
	5,306	.....	5,306	4,550	1,522	1,194	12,572	825	232	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
orgunnahs	945	.....	945	1,746	2,271	127	5,099	.....	.....	2,704	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
of Behar	9,107	.....	9,107	2,03,603	1,12,977	25,656	3,51,343	825	104,382	3,96,254	1,18,767	3,643	.....	.....	167	
ORISSA.																
	457	218	593	.....	.....	.....	593	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,276	3,395	4,392	.....	.....	.....	4,392	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of Orissa	2,727	3,613	4,985	.....	.....	.....	4,985	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
m	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
tal of supplies the Provinces the Lieutenant- or of Bengal.	8,58,592	65,288	8,99,695	2,27,267	1,88,606	40,517	13,56,075	8,92,740	2,205,927	5,18,523	1,70,754	6,679	3,214	2,165	15,571	
WESTERN PROVINCES.																
	.....	675	422	.....	.....	.....	422	.....	.....	2,587	41,845	.....	.....	2	.....
estern Provinces	11	.....	11	7,007	6,513	1,416	11,947	.....	.....	1,00,711	99,752	139	11,572	.....	4,137	
Provinces	1	.....	4	.....	255	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	551	.....	.....
na States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	1,181	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,182	.....	.....
urmah	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	87,600	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	1	
acon	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	21,100	500	296	.....	1,002	50	583	
Import in { 1878	8,58,919	65,963	9,00,194	2,31,274	1,95,399	41,933	13,71,740	8,92,740	2,223,027	6,19,734	2,73,452	19,125	33,318	2,217	20,292	
ust ... { 1877	36,30,621	1,56,648	37,28,526	7,79,253	8,77,140	88,808	54,73,727	7,49,509	Not available.	9,69,210	3,84,199	Not available.	29,948	6,759	Not available.	

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of August 1878 was as follows:—

FROM CAL- CUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
n Ports, viz.—															
bay	4	.....	4	.....	5,444	.....	5,448	3,943	387,300	.....	145	126	.....	90	.....
ran	1,24,190	.....	1,24,190	17,373	14,909	23	1,56,561	244	2,704	.....	.....	9	.....	527	87
r ports in Madras	24,252	.....	24,252	2,076	7,931	31	34,280	807	29,900	.....	.....	1	.....	25	1,039
sh Burmah ...	210	.....	210	1,049	2,105	22	3,476	8	380,100	.....	.....	22	.....	9	5,764
r Indian ports...	3	.....	3	52	591	.....	591	.....	54,125	.....	10	4	3	1	140
licherry ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	2,087	.....	2,287	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
l of interportal ade	1,48,668	.....	1,48,668	20,750	33,139	70	2,02,653	5,092	854,129	10	155	163	3	652	7,350
ign Ports—															
ed Kingdom ...	6,810	.....	6,810	1,14,004	.....	.....	1,21,414	3,82,870	.....	5,19,099	1,17,804	18,489	3,862	534	2,087
r foreign ports ..	5,20,791	1	5,20,792	25,042	61,839	19,061	6,24,734	1,11,606	.....	1,91,223	58,099	136	10,582	1,204	.....
l of foreign trade	5,27,601	1	5,27,602	1,39,646	61,839	19,061	7,44,149	4,94,476	.....	7,04,322	1,75,903	48,605	14,444	1,738	2,087
rd total { 1878	6,76,263	1	6,76,270	1,60,396	94,998	19,137	9,50,801	4,99,478	854,129	7,04,332	1,76,058	48,768	14,447	2,390	9,417
Aug. { 1877	20,94,402	17,428	21,05,295	7,11,603	4,42,020	17,532	32,76,510	1,75,774	3,007,107	11,44,531	4,31,694	41,982	9,903	2,697	64,557

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
Steamers ...	Mds. 7,25,958	Mds. 57,059	Mds. 2,28,094	Mds. 1,73,600	Mds. 34,539	Mds. 3,10,281	No. 1,949,082	Mds. 5,38,425	Mds. 1,76,718	Mds. 2,922	Mds. 531	Mds. 18,149	Mds. 47,0	Mds. 47,0
East Indian ...	35,681	.....	5,392	15,418	6,580	1,31,213	.....	70,342	92,822	4,352	14,425	844	549	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	46,642	.....	203	6,209	785	4,50,255	248,702	10,942	1,325	5,701	.....	804	.....	.....
.....	51,197	8,339	181	51	29	991	7,543	25	.....	29	71	16	1,010	6,3
.....	2,341	3,565	.....	25	.....	.....	117,700	.....	.....	736	15,482	50	584	2
Total of imports { 1878 ..	8,58,919	65,963	2,34,274	1,95,309	41,933	8,92,740	2,323,027	6,19,734	2,73,452	49,125	33,318	2,247	20,292	54,2
..... { 1877 ..	36,30,621	1,56,645	7,79,253	8,77,140	88,808	7,49,599	Not available.	9,69,210	3,84,199	Not available.	29,948	6,759	Not available.	Not available.

The following Statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of August 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European)	Salt.	Gunny-bags	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-b
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
.....	1,20,290	519	15,844	22,242	Hazareebagh	14,640	27	3,692	.....
.....	36,180	256	4,313	14,420	Manbhoom	66,960	38	1,778	54
.....	25,707	149	.....	4,588	Total of Chota Nagpore ..	81,600	65	5,470	54
.....	1,42,657	1,925	4,186	127,498	Grand total of supplies into the	51,75,582	13,011	4,72,627	583,46
.....	96,846	491	14,010	22,732	provinces under the Lieuten-				
.....	4,35,577	1,974	14,466	9,841	ant-Governor of Bengal. }				
.....	2,000	17	31,677	1,890	OTHER PROVINCES.				
.....	1,93,662	134	9,649	20,902	Assam	3,91,511	280	21,960	.....
.....	1,30,500	177	4,775	1,500	N.-W. Provinces	12,55,330	2,353	8,138	168,6
.....	2,10,020	240	7,200	4,150	Punjab	7,04,569	1,807	.....	93,9
.....	1,96,840	16	170	2,200	Central Provinces	71,300	79	.....	5
.....	9,049	16	10,025	.....	Rajpootana States	97,920	17	475	1
.....	2,50,280	512	56,881	2,625	Nizam's Territory	1,360	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,2,880	145	274	.....	Bombay	37,872	.....	.....	387,3
.....	9,60,980	2,752	52,461	2,000	Madras	34,417	377	.....	32,6
.....	2,34,480	643	19,359	.....	British Burmah	3,61,774	1,302	.....	380,1
.....	46,295	51	19,225	300	Other places	3,25,3	134	.....	5,450,5
.....	60,904	64	5,251	50,100	Grand total of ex-ports in August { 1878 ..	81,05,209	19,960	5,03,500	7,097,2
.....	1,055	8	10,125	.....	ports in August .. { 1877 ..	61,98,995	22,445	14,58,749	Not avail
Total of Bengal ..	33,16,493	9,819	3,07,566	289,898	The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of August was as follows:—				
BEHAR.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs. †	Mds.	Mds.	No.
.....	6,75,190	282	70,129	127,410	From Foreign Ports—				
.....	86,400	67	12,180	4,865	United Kingdom	87,92,446	12,213	6,19,646	.....
.....	1,23,520	.....	3,973	4,005	Other foreign ports	57,364	418	1,60,814	24,5
.....	1,39,320	704	25,677	33,491	Total of foreign trade ..	88,45,810	12,631	7,80,460	24,5
.....	.....	.....	3,000	17,825	From Indian Ports—				
.....	44,240	275	5,361	26,922	Bombay	420	.....	39,722	5,4
.....	2,00,240	135	19,371	51,234	Madras	9,243	56	6,310	87,2
.....	2,28,480	241	6,310	2,700	Other ports in Madras ..	.....	.....	5,150	.....
.....	2,12,000	473	9,218	20,545	British Burmah	450	3	.....	.....
Total of Behar ..	17,06,390	2,177	1,58,519	289,007	Other Indian ports .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORISSA.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Total of interport trade ..	10,113	50	44,872	93,4
.....	66,437	683	1,062	200	Grand total in August { 1878 ..	88,55,923	12,690	8,25,332	117,7
.....	4,662	267	10	3,825	..... { 1877 ..	99,35,360	19,721	8,30,550	.....
Total of Orissa ..	71,099	950	1,072	4,025					

following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of August 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.					Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bag.
					Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,226	857	3,08,475	271,54
Steamers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,92,291	2,813	6,310	.....
East Indian ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,24,800	8,077	1,41,902	513,31
Eastern Bengal ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,25,600	3,553	40,116	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,05,173	1,833	6,825	10,81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,78,119	2,827	1,072	6,301,5
Grand total of exports in August { 1878 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,05,209	19,960	5,03,500	7,097,2
..... { 1877 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,98,995	22,445	14,58,749	.....

* Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
† As per tariff declaration value.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th November 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan. Nov. 9 '78	0.43	The weather is unseasonable; the rains should have ceased, whereas clouds still hover about, and there was a shower early on the morning of the 9th. The crops promise an excellent harvest.
	• Culna ...	0.94	
	Cutwa ...	2.62	
	Bood-Bood ...	1.01	
	Raneegunge ...	0.36	
	2 Bankoora, „ 9 „	1.38	Weather—cold after rain; on dry days rather hot. Three to four annas of the rice crop have been lost for want of rain. The cold-weather crops are being sown. There was a large flight of locusts on the afternoon of the 8th instant; the damage done by them is not yet known. Epidemic fever continues, but has slightly abated.
	3 Beerbhoom. „ 9 „	1.31	Weather—cloudy and unsettled during most of the week. Slight rain has benefited the high land crops. The other crops are in excellent condition.
	4 Midnapore, „ 9 „	0.79	Weather—cloudy, with occasional sunshine. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. A splendid rice crop is expected. There is an exceptional and serious outbreak of fever in the town and its environs.
	5 Hooghly, „ 9 „	0.40	Weather—cloudy, with light showers. Wind generally from the north. <i>Karticsali</i> is nearly ripe; <i>amun</i> is in ear and promises well. Ploughing and sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are in progress; prospects are generally good. The late rain has been beneficial. Fine weather now is wanted. Fever is prevalent throughout the district.
	Howrah, „ 11 „	1.24	Weather—unseasonable. The prospects of the rice crop continue good. A great deal of fever prevails, and small-pox has broken out in the town.
Moheerakha ...	1.68		
Central Districts			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs Nov. 9 '78	0.87	Weather—unseasonably moist and hot. The state and prospects of the crops are good, but the feeling is that there has been enough of rain for the present. Fever continues in many parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, „ 9 „	2.87	Weather—cloudy and showery; warm for the season. The late rains have been favourable to the <i>amun</i> crop, but in some places somewhat unfavourable to the winter crops.
	Kooshtea ...	2.52	
	Meherpore ...	0.88	
	Chooadanga ...	6.09	
	8 Jessore, „ 9 „	1.08		Weather—cloudy and warm, with occasional light showers. The prospects of rice and winter crops are all good. Fine weather is now wanted.
	Jhenida ...	1.76	
	Magoora ...	0.35	
	Bazirhat ...	1.35	
	Narail ...	0.80	
	Khoolna ...	1.97	Weather—fine and bright, but the earlier part of the week was stormy and unsettled. The rain was unaccompanied by wind, or some damage might have been done to the <i>amun</i> which will be a bumper harvest. In the west of the district, where the Collector has this week been, the prospects of all crops are unexceptionally good.
	9 Moorshedabad „ 10 „	2.71	
	Lalbagh ...	1.75	
	Rampore Hât ...	1.18	
Jungipore ...	0.15		
10 Dinagepore, „ 8 „	0.91	Rain fell on the 6th and 7th instants. It will improve the condition of the growing rice. Cultivation for the cold-weather crops is in progress.	
11 Rajshahye, „ 9 „	1.73	There has been slight rain in most parts of the district during the week. The state of the <i>ropa dhan</i> crop continues to be satisfactory, but rain is still wanted. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are being sown, and the plants are thriving. <i>Kalai</i> is still in good condition. Public health is good.	
12 Rangpore, „ 8 „	1.26	Rain fell on the 8th instant; for two or three days before this the weather was cloudy. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good, and the rain will be beneficial as regards it. Fever of a mild type is somewhat prevalent.	
13 Bogra, „ 9 „	2.83	Rain fell towards the end of the week. It has benefited the crops on the high lands, but has slightly damaged those on the low lands. In places the mustard and pulses have been damaged to some extent by insects. The price of rice continues to be 13 or 14 kutchas seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera were reported from Shariakandi during the week.	
14 Pubna, „ 9 '78	1.34	Weather—showery, cloudy, close and damp. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice crop continue good. Cholera has appeared in thanas Shazadpore and Serajgunge. There is also some fever about.	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Central Districts —(Contd.)</i>			
15	Darjeeling, ...	.....	Return not received.
16	Julpigoree, Nov. 9 ..	Nil	For the last few days the weather has been very close and sultry, and heavy clouds hanging about, but no rain to speak of, only a few drops on the 8th. The crops are all that can be desired, but rain is wanted. There is distress reported in places in the Buxa sub-division owing to quantities of rice having been exported. This will continue till the <i>haimanta dhan</i> comes into the market in about three weeks' time. A good deal of fever about in the district.
	Cooch Behar, .. 7 ..	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. It is feared that, owing to the want of rain in October, the outturn of late rice will not be satisfactory. Tobacco seedlings are being transplanted. The price of coarse rice varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in different parts of the State. Some cases of cholera have been reported.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
17	Dacca, Nov. 9 '78 Moonsheegunge (for week ending 6th.) Manickgunge (for week ending 8th).	1.68 0.62 2.1	Clouds and occasional rain all the week. Weather close and sultry. On the 9th there were signs of clearing. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain has done good both to rice and such winter crops as are in the ground, and has allowed the ryots to plough for the later crops.
18	Furreedpore, Nov. 10 .. Madaripore ...	2.59 1.12	Weather—cloudy and stormy. South wind blowing. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
19	Backergunge, .. 7 ..	2.41	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. Prospects continue favourable. No more rain is wanted for the rice crop. No change in prices. Fever is still prevalent.
20	Mymensingh, .. 8 ..	1.58	Weather—cloudy and cool. The crops generally promise well.
21	Tipperah, .. 8 .. Brahmunbaria ... Chandpore ...	1.41 0.54 0.68	Weather—unseasonably hot and oppressive. Sky cloudy. During the latter part of the week there was rain without wind. Further fall of rain is probable. <i>Amun dhan</i> is in a flourishing condition.
22	Chittagong, .. 7 ..	3.17	Weather—cloudy and sultry till 5th and 6th, when there was heavy rain. The cloudy weather has fostered insects in paddy, and the heavy rain has beaten it down a little. The crops which were forward will suffer a little, but those which were backward will benefit.
23	Nonkholly .. 7 ..	3.29	Weather—cooler since the night of the 4th, when there was very heavy rain. It continues unsettled. The <i>amun</i> crop is progressing favourably. The rain is beneficial. The prices of grain have fallen.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts .. 5 ..	3.15	Weather—rainy on the 5th instant. The prospects of the plough cultivators' paddy crop are good. Land is being ploughed for mustard. Owing to the unusual fall of rain the cotton pods are being slightly damaged.
	Hill Tipperah, .. 6 ..	0.89	Weather—occasionally cloudy and rainy, but on the whole not unfavourable. Prospects continue good. Paddy is being cut and gathered.
BEHAR.			
25	Patna, Nov. 9 '78	0.80	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The rain has much benefited the sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crop.
26	Gaya, .. 9 ..	3.34	The appearance of the sky during the week was partly cloudy and partly clear. The thermometer in the shade was 90.5°. There was a heavy fall of rain on the 7th, which, if general all over the district, must have been beneficial to the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The health of the people is generally good. The health of the plough cattle is also good.
27	Shahabad, .. 9 ..	0.75	Weather—warm in the first part of the week; cloudy on the 6th, 7th and 8th. Rain on the 7th. The sky has cleared up on the day of report (9th). The rain of the 7th will be of great benefit to the <i>rubbee</i> , but it was too late for the <i>aghani</i> crop. Poppy sowings have commenced. Public health is fair.
28	Durbhunga, .. 9 ..	0.10	Weather—cool in the morning and evening, but the day is hotter than usual for the season. The prospects of the <i>aghani</i> crop are generally good, but rain is still wanted.
29	Mozufferpore, .. 9 .. Hajepore ...	0.30 0.14	Weather—cool and cloudy. The prospects of the crops continue favourable. The rain that has fallen will do immense good to the young <i>rubbee</i> crops, as also to the <i>dhan</i> crop which is now budding.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL—continued.									
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.				
		Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Nil	Not recd. 1·03	62·55	26th Oct.	From 17th February.		
			... { Hospital ... ditto		79·76	2nd Nov.			
			Moonsheegunge ... ditto	0·32	88·83	ditto			
			Manickgunge ... ditto	0·25	63·97	ditto			
		Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... ditto	0·11	64·27	ditto			
			Goalundo ... ditto	Nil	73·93	ditto			
			Madaripore ... ditto	1·03	69·94	ditto			
		Backergunge	Burrisal ... ditto	1·00	71·87	ditto			
			Perozepore ... ditto	0·41	82·87	ditto			
			Patoakhally ... ditto	0·33	75·00	ditto			
			Bhola ... ditto	0·83	70·02	ditto			
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... ditto	0·07	101·39	ditto			
			Jainalporc ... ditto	Not recd. ditto	97·80	26th Oct.			
			Atia ... ditto		64·66	ditto			
			Kishoregunge ... ditto	Nil	86·04	2nd Nov.			
		CHITTAGONG.		Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ditto	ditto		104·37	ditto
					... { Jail ... ditto			98·15	ditto
Cox's Bazar ... ditto	110·80			ditto					
Noakholly	Noakholly ... 0·28			0·88	92·64	ditto			
	Fenny ... Nil			0·17	100·50	ditto			
Tipperah	Comillah ... 0·27			0·02	85·17	ditto			
	Brahmunbariah ... Nil			Nil	71·07	ditto			
Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Rangamatec Hill... ditto			1·02	95·77	ditto			
	Ruma ... ditto			Not recd.	92·97	26th Oct.			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... 0·83			Nil	75·76	2nd Nov.			
BEHAR.									
PATNA.		Patna	Patna ... Nil	ditto	39·85	ditto	Not received, 20th to 26th October		
			Behar ... ditto		37·98	ditto			
			Barh ... ditto		43·00	ditto			
			Dinapore ... ditto		37·68	ditto			
		Gya	Gya ... ditto	ditto	41·62	ditto			
			Nowadah ... ditto		39·42	ditto			
			Aurangabad ... ditto		32·16	ditto			
			Jehanabad ... ditto		39·95	ditto			
		Shahabad	Arrah ... ditto	ditto	37·46	ditto			
			Sasseram ... ditto		34·36	ditto			
			Buxar ... ditto		24·81	ditto			
			Bhuboosah ... ditto		32·05	ditto			
		Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... ditto	ditto	35·11	ditto			
			Hajeepore ... ditto		29·83	ditto			
			Seetampurhee ... ditto		44·86	ditto			
		Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... ditto	ditto	34·29	ditto			
			Mudhoobunnee ... Not recd.		42·95	ditto			
		Sarun	Tajpore ... Nil	ditto	46·61	ditto			
			Chupra ... ditto		Not recd. ditto	28·79		26th Nov.	
		Sewan ... ditto	32·81	ditto					
		Chumparan	Motibaree ... ditto	Nil	40·23	2nd Nov.			
			Bettiah ... ditto		35·11	ditto			
			Segowlee ... ditto		41·03	ditto			
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... ditto	ditto	46·67	ditto			
Begooaserai ... ditto	37·70		ditto						
Jamooee ... ditto	43·49		ditto						
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... ditto	ditto	46·04	ditto					
	Soopool ... ditto		54·10	ditto					
	Muddehpooora ... ditto		61·54	ditto					
	Banka ... ditto		60·14	ditto					
	Sonbursa ... ditto		56·38	ditto					
Purneah	Purneah ... ditto	ditto	63·48	ditto					
	Kissengunge ... ditto		84·60	ditto					
	Arrareah ... ditto		89·57	ditto					
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka ... ditto	0·06	67·72	ditto					
	Rajmehal ... ditto		Nil	98·40	ditto				
	Deoghur ... ditto		0·73	63·00	ditto				
	Jamtara ... ditto		Nil	31·70	ditto				
	Pakour ... ditto		ditto	40·58	ditto				
	Godda ... ditto		ditto	68·32	ditto				

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.		Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
						Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	Nil	Not recd.	49.59	26th Oct.	Not recorded, 28th July.	
		Jajpore	...	Not recorded.	ditto	20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	...	0.10	ditto	43.50	26th Oct.	Not received, 13th to 19th October.	
		Jagatsingpore	...	Nil	ditto	56.83	ditto		
		False Point	...	0.17	ditto	44.61	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	...	0.21	7.15	48.30	2nd Nov.		
		Khurdah	...	0.25	3.17	44.51	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	...	Nil	6.16	59.39	ditto		
		Bhadrack	...	ditto	6.33	64.12	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	ditto	2.11	54.02	ditto		
		Sorah	...	ditto	11.34	66.67	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	ditto	4.93	57.88	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehal.	Sumbalpor	...	ditto	0.04	41.70	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	{ Jail	...	ditto	0.01	41.10	ditto	From 4th August.
			{ Dispensary	...	ditto	0.03	43.21	ditto	
		Sitagurb	...	...	ditto	Not recd.	22.80	26th Oct.
		Pachamba	...	...	ditto	0.05	51.35	2nd Nov.
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	ditto	Not recd.	6.25	26th Oct.	From 8th August.
		Ranchee	...	...	ditto	0.27	46.00	2nd Nov.
	Singbhoom	Palamow	ditto	Nil	34.63	ditto	
		Chyebassa	ditto	0.28	48.24	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	0.19	59.83	ditto	
		Govindpore	ditto	Not recd.	49.54	26th Oct.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0.27	0.01	158.98	2nd Nov	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2.63	Not recd.	84.18	26th Oct.	Not recorded, 16th to 29th June.
		Golaghat	...	...	0.70	ditto	79.71	ditto
		Jorhat	...	...	1.00	ditto	68.77	ditto
		Akyab	...	...	0.35	0.42	120.10	2nd Nov.
	Rajpootana	Alwar	Nil	Not recd.	24.98	26th Oct.	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Sarun, Nov. 9 '78	0.39	Weather—cloudy, with easterly wind. There has been slight rain in most parts of the district, and heavy rain in the east. Paddy on the high lands has withered, and is being made use of as fodder for cattle, while what little has been kept alive on the low lands is greatly improved by the late rain. <i>Rubbee</i> is doing well. Prices have slightly fallen. Fever is still prevalent.
	31 Chumparan, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—warm during the day, but cold at night. No change in the prospects to report. A little rain would do good to the <i>dhan</i> . Prices are the same as in last week.
	32 Monghyr, „ 9 „	1.12	Weather—cloudy, culminating in rain. The <i>rubbee</i> crops will be much benefited by the rain just fallen.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 9 „	3.53	Weather—cloudy and sultry, with easterly wind. The rain fell in one night. There may be some damage to some crops, but both rice and <i>rubbee</i> have been greatly benefited by it.
	34 Purneah, „ 9 „	0.89	Heavy rain fell on the night of the 2nd and 8th instants. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Apprehensions are expressed if more rain falls. Fever is bad.
	Arrareah „ „	0.42	
	35 Maldah, „ 9 „	2.63	There has been good fall of rain from the 6th to 8th. The last fall of rain is very favourable to the growing crops. A good outturn is expected this year. The state of the public health is bad. Fever is prevalent everywhere, particularly in thana Kaliachuk.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 10 „	1.84	The rain which had been long threatening came down heavily on the night of the 8th instant, with fierce thunder and lightning, but no wind. All the signs of the regular cold weather were abundant on the morning of the 10th. The harvest will be the best for many years. The late rain will also make a good <i>rubbee</i> crop certain.
	Dooghur „ „	1.10	
	Godda „ „	0.31	
	Rajmehal „ „	1.19	
	Pakour „ „	0.50	
	Jamtara „ „	1.64	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 9 '78	1.81	Rain and sunshine alternately. Weather cool. There has been more rain than was wanted, but no damage is done yet to the crops which are now in excellent condition, and a full harvest is expected. Cholera is on the decrease.
	38 Pooree, „ 7 „	3.11	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall has been more than enough, and has done some small damage to those rice plants which are in flower. The state of <i>arhar</i> , <i>kalai</i> , and sugarcane crops is good. Common rice sells at 13½ to 26½ seers for the rupee in the district. Public health is good.
	Khoorda „ „	3.79	
39 Balasore, „ 8 „	2.40	Weather—cloudy and sunshiny alternately. Warm for the time of the year. The state and prospects of the crops are good. More rain would cause damage to the standing crops. Fever and cattle disease prevail.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Nov. 8 '78	0.39	Weather—unseasonable; cloudy and rainy. The rain will injure the <i>dhan</i> which has ripened and is now ready to be cut, and also what has been cut and collected in the <i>kallians</i> to be threshed out, but it will enable the ryots to get in the <i>rubbee</i> crops. A continuance of this rainy weather will cause much damage.
41	Lohardugga, „ 9 „	0.95	Weather—unsettled; cloudy with drizzling rain. The cloudy weather and rain are unfavourable for the paddy, but will improve the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> . From Palamow it is reported that the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> are very bad and that the outturn of the paddy is not expected to exceed 8 annas. In the head-quarters sub-division the average outturn of paddy will probably amount to 12 annas. Ravages of locusts have been reported from the east of the district.
42	Singbhoom, „ 8 „	1.03	Weather—cool and seasonable. Rain fell during the latter part of the week. The <i>dhan</i> crop is in a satisfactory condition and uninjured by the rain that has fallen. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are also in a satisfactory state. Prices have not fallen during the week.
43	Manbhoom, „ 9 „	0.50	Weather—cloudy attended with slight rain and high wind. The high land crops are being reaped. There has been slight rain lately which did much good to the low land paddy, but on the night of the 8th there was slight rain attended with somewhat high wind which, it is feared, will do a little injury to the standing crops. The prospects of cotton, <i>teel</i> , <i>surgoonga</i> , and <i>koortee</i> are very promising.

Published for general information.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.				
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Nil	1.92	61.37	2nd Nov.			
		Cutwa ...	ditto	0.05	66.06	ditto			
		Culina ...	ditto	1.43	61.54	ditto			
		Bood-Bood ...	ditto	0.35	53.58	ditto			
		Raneegunge ...	ditto	Nil	47.86	ditto			
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	2.57	72.93	ditto				
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	ditto	0.57	53.15	ditto			
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	ditto	Nil	61.93	ditto			
		Hetampore ...	ditto	ditto	71.10	ditto			
		Roypore ...	ditto	ditto	70.40	ditto			
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	ditto	0.74	48.37	ditto			
		Tumlook ...	Not recd.	1.55	51.13	ditto		Not received, 20th to 26th October.	
		Ghattal ...	Nil	Not recd.	60.68	26th Oct.			
		Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Not recd.	4.61	52.01	2nd Nov.	Ditto	ditto.	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	5.01	52.04	ditto			
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	ditto	1.03	88.53	ditto			
Seraimpore ...		ditto	2.30	79.38	ditto				
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	ditto	1.38	60.57	ditto				
	Maheshrakha ...	ditto	1.84	65.41	ditto				
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	24. Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	ditto	3.75	62.30	ditto			
		Alipore ... { Observatory ...	ditto	0.81	56.29	ditto			
			Dispensary ...	ditto	0.79	64.37	ditto		
			Jail ...	ditto	0.79	63.92	ditto		
		Busseerhat ...	ditto	0.83	65.91	ditto			
		Baraset ...	ditto	1.23	76.06	ditto			
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.22	1.29	61.51	ditto			
		Barripore ...	Nil	2.02	67.37	ditto			
		Satkhira ...	ditto	1.36	74.25	ditto			
		Barrackpore ...	ditto	1.57	77.33	ditto			
		Dum-Dum ...	ditto	2.32	68.79	ditto			
		Kishnaghur ...	ditto	0.00	62.55	ditto			
		Bongong ...	ditto	1.95	67.79	ditto			
		Meherpore ...	ditto	Nil	53.72	ditto			
		Chooadanga ...	ditto	0.59	79.10	ditto			
		Nudda ...	Koosheta ...	ditto	Nil	71.31	ditto		
			Ranaghat ...	ditto	1.47	70.72	ditto		
	Jessore ...		ditto	2.16	69.80	ditto			
	Narail ...		ditto	0.90	50.03	ditto			
	Jessore ...	Khoolna ...	ditto	0.77	63.44	ditto			
		Jhenidah ...	ditto	0.81	64.58	ditto			
		Bagirhat ...	ditto	0.50	67.34	ditto			
		Mugoorah ...	ditto	0.84	60.19	ditto			
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhanupore ...	ditto	0.13	68.00	ditto			
		Rampore Haut ...	ditto	0.05	62.00	ditto			
		Lallbagh ...	ditto	Nil	52.82	ditto			
		Jungypore ...	ditto	ditto	51.69	ditto			
		Azingunge ...	ditto	ditto	58.88	ditto			
		Lalgolla ...	ditto	ditto	56.21	ditto			
	Dinagopore ...	Kandee ...	ditto	0.30	61.55	ditto			
		Dinagopore ...	ditto	Nil	70.73	ditto			
	Maldah ...	Raugunge ...	ditto	ditto	70.06	ditto			
		Maldah ...	ditto	ditto	53.80	ditto			
	Rajshahye ...	Chanchal ...	ditto	ditto	57.10	ditto			
		Bauleah ...	ditto	ditto	71.29	ditto			
		Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	80.28	ditto			
		Rangpore ...	ditto	ditto	120.12	ditto			
	Rangpore ...	Bhabanigunge ...	ditto	ditto	90.78	ditto			
		Kurigram ...	ditto	ditto	130.55	ditto			
		Bagdogra ...	ditto	ditto	141.99	ditto			
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	ditto	ditto	79.20	ditto			
		Sherpur ...	ditto	ditto	85.85	ditto			
		Nowkhilla ...	ditto	ditto	68.38	ditto			
		Panchbibi ...	ditto	ditto	84.76	ditto			
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	ditto	0.19	74.53	ditto			
		Seragunge ...	ditto	0.21	55.79	ditto		Not received, 6th to 19th October.	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	ditto	Not recd.	123.81	26th Oct.			
{ Hospital		ditto	Nil	116.18	2nd Nov.				
COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	ditto	ditto	112.95	ditto			
		Boda ...	ditto	ditto	110.42	ditto			
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office ...	0.85	ditto	200.40	ditto			
		Titalya ...	Nil	ditto	131.95	ditto			
	Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	194.96	ditto			

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th November 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.833	29.855	83.0	74.7	66	E N E	6.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.720	29.748	84.8	72.2	62	N E	10.8	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.824	29.840	80.6	73.2	69	N E	7.2	...	PC	c
		16	29.720	29.742	82.4	75.0	73	N by S	7.0	...	C, FK	c
	5th	10	29.830	29.852	80.0	75.5	80	E	9.3	...	P, FK	o, g
		16	29.744	29.766	79.0	76.2	84	E	10.3	0.16	P, FK	o, g
	6th	10	29.844	29.866	81.3	78.0	86	E	4.5	...	PK, FK	c
		16	29.752	29.774	78.8	77.0	92	S	4.7	0.21	P, FK	o, g
	7th	10	29.910	29.932	77.0	76.6	91	S	2.0	0.42	PC, C	o, g
		16	29.801	29.823	82.4	79.0	85	S E by S	3.0	0.01	K, FK	c
	8th	10	29.918	29.940	83.0	76.5	73	S W	5.5	...	K, FK	c
		16	29.766	29.787	85.1	79.0	76	S	9.2	...	CS	c
	9th	10	29.878	29.900	81.0	77.0	83	S W	7.8	0.03	K, EK	c
		16	29.793	29.815	80.1	75.5	80	N	9.3	0.01	PC	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.826	29.832	85	77	68	N N E	5	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.727	29.733	85	74.5	59	N N E	12	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.833	29.839	79.5	73.5	74	N E	7	...	.....	o
		16	29.710	29.716	83	78	79	E N E	12	...	.....	Threatening weather.
	5th	10	29.813	29.819	77.5	77	98	N E	4	0.10	.....	d, moist and muggy.
		16	29.723	29.729	80	78.5	93	E N E	8	0.07	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
	6th	10	29.831	29.837	85.5	81	81	S E	5	0.23	.....	p
		16	29.759	29.765	85	81	83	S E	8	0.05	.....	p
	7th	10	29.911	29.917	84.5	80.0	81	S S E	4	0.81	.....	p
		16	29.824	29.830	84.5	80.0	81	S	8	...	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.923	29.929	85	80	79	S W	8	...	.....	clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
		16	29.799	29.805	85	80.5	81	S	12	...	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.901	29.907	84	79	79	W N W	13	0.32	.....	b, c
		16	29.801	29.807	84	79	79	N N W	8	...	.....	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.732	29.823	80	80	76	C	4	...	.....	o, threatening weather.
	4th	10	29.757	29.849	81.5	77.5	83	N	3	...	.....	o, dark gloomy weather.
	5th	10	29.799	29.891	76	75	95	N N W	3	0.51	.....	o, continuous raining.
	6th	10	29.820	29.913	80	79	96	E N E	4	3.29	.....	Threatening weather.
	7th	10	29.873	29.965	87	81	70	N N E	3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.873	29.965	80	80	76	W S W	3	...	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.813	29.935	84	80	83	S S E	3	...	.....	b, c
AKYAB.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.792	29.813	87	81	76	E	1	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.819	29.840	85	81	83	E	2	...	.....	o, b, c
	5th	10	29.836	29.857	85	82	87	E	1	1.05	.....	g
	6th	10	29.878	29.900	84.5	82	89	E	2	1.28	.....	g
	7th	10	29.946	29.967	85	82	87	E	1	...	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.934	29.955	85	82	87	N E	1	...	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.919	29.940	85	82	87	E	2	0.22	.....	b, c
FALSE POINT.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.812	29.827	83	79	83	N E	6	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.778	29.793	82	78	83	N E	12	...	.....	Strong wind. Threatening weather.
	5th	10	29.779	29.794	79	77	91	C	6	0.55	.....	o, p
	6th	10	29.813	29.828	82	78.5	85	W S W	2	0.18	.....	p
	7th	10	29.904	29.919	85	79	76	S	5	0.12	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.910	29.925	86	80	76	S W	5	0.02	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.910	29.925	86	79.5	74	W N W	6	...	.....	b, c
VIZAGAPATAM.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.762	29.794	82.5	76.5	75	N N W	1	0.10	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.684	29.716	81.5	71.5	60	N	1	...	.....	o, b, c
	5th	10	29.516	29.548	80.5	77.0	85	E	7	1.30	.....	o, gale of wind.
	6th	10	29.738	29.770	80.5	75.5	78	W	9	1.50	.....	Sea rough.
	7th	10	29.864	29.895	83	78.5	81	N W	1	0.40	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.915	29.917	81	78.5	77	N W	1	...	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.921	29.953	84.5	78.5	76	S	1	...	.....	b, c
COLOMBO.	Nov. 3rd	10	29.808	29.847	83.5	78.0	77	S W	8	...	.....	b, c
	4th	10	29.797	29.838	81	78.5	76	W S W	10	...	.....	b, c
	5th	10	29.819	29.860	84.5	78.5	77	S W	11	...	.....	b, c
	6th	10	29.831	29.872	84	78.5	77	S W	8	0.05	.....	b, c
	7th	10	29.899	29.940	84	79.5	81	S S W	7	...	.....	b, c
	8th	10	29.928	29.969	84	79.5	81	W N W	6	0.12	.....	b, c
	9th	10	29.936	29.977	82.5	79.0	85	S W	5	...	.....	b, c

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th November 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.			Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches.	⊖	%			Inches.	
Nov.	3rd	143.0	29.780	78.0	85.6	11.0	74.6	73.4	0.767	70.0	78	Till 7 A.M. N by E, till midnight chiefly N E.	123	Nil	Morning and night partially cloudy, day clear, <i>f</i> , <i>w</i> , ☽.
"	4th	142.0	77.1	77.8	83.7	11.0	72.1	73.5	77.0	71.4	81	Till 10 A.M. N E, till midnight E by S through E.	114	...	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>w</i> .
"	5th	123.2	77.0	77.5	81.6	6.7	71.0	75.1	83.0	73.0	80	Till 6.15 A.M. E by S, till midnight chiefly E.	150	0.16	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> .
"	6th	141.0	80.1	77.8	85.8	10.0	75.2	70.8	81.0	76.4	95	Till 11 A.M. E by N, till 3.45 P.M. S E by E through E, till midnight S W through S E and S.	88	0.25	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>d</i> .
"	7th	132.7	81.7	78.4	84.4	7.6	73.8	77.3	92.5	76.0	95	Till 8 A.M. S W, till noon chiefly S, till 3.45 P.M. W by S through S W, till midnight S S E through S W and S.	62	0.42*	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>w</i> .
"	8th	147.2	83.2	80.0	86.4	11.0	75.4	77.0	88.0	75.7	87	Till 7 A.M. S S E, till 3 P.M. chiefly S W by S, till midnight S.	114	Nil	Chiefly clear, <i>w</i> .
"	9th	121.5	82.7	78.0	82.4	5.4	77.0	76.1	87.5	75.2	91	Till 3 A.M. S, till 9 A.M. S W, till midnight N by E through W N W and N.	124	0.04	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, <i>o</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>f</i> , and <i>w</i> .

* 0.03 fell at 11-10 P.M. of the 6th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.806
				29.929

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	⊖
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	78.3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	77.6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	14.3
				86.4

				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	74

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th November 1878	...	...	...	0.87
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	0.22
The total fall from 1st January to 9th November 1878	...	...	...	58.01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	64.84

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing temporary showers, *d* drizzling, *w* dew, *f* fog, ☽ lunar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 11th November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1878.

			Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.785		
The average pressure of 25 years	...	...	29.835		
The highest pressure during the month	...	...	29.928	28th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	...	...	29.608	6th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	...	...	0.320		
<hr/>					
			°		
The mean temperature of the month	...	...	80.3		
The average temperature of 25 years	...	...	81.3		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	91.0	9th	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	67.8	26th	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	23.2		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	11.7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	18.5	25th	
<hr/>					
			%		
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	85		
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	0.887		
The average humidity of 25 years	...	...	79		
The average vapour tension of 11 years	...	...	0.854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	4.33		
<hr/>					
			Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	2.07		
The average fall of 50 years	...	...	5.46		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.51	31st	
<hr/>					
			Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	10		
The average number of rainy days of 25 years	...	...	10		
<hr/>					
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	...	...	141.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	53.9		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	156.1	7th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	67.3	7th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	71.2		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	5.0		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	9.1	26th	
<hr/>					
			Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	82.4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	149	14th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	12	12th	11h. to noon.
				14th	8h. to 9h.
				& 31st	13h. to 14h.
<hr/>					
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—					
N76, NE68, E115, SE77, S72, SW123, W76, NW107, Calm 30.					

The results of the observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th November 1878.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.				
Seehsaugor	29.740	83.0	1	13	12	2	1	12	6	4	9	10 N 68° E	56.7	9.27	
Goalpara	709	81.7	1	3	15	6	2	2	1	1	30	30 S 80° E	141.4	6.48	
Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	10	1	33	38 S 60° W	18.1	8.70
Purneah	683	83.0	1	10	26	12	1	2	5	1	...	59 S 88° E	70.7	5.98	
Durbhunga	674	82.9	...	11	30	10	...	4	3	2	...	63 S 89° E	85.3	6.65	
Patna	684	81.8	...	1	66	...	...	...	...	1	2	93 N 89° E	25.8	7.37
Gya	689	84.4	2	9	8	3	3	7	2	1	25	15 S 84° E	40.5	7.07	
Hazareebagh	685	83.1	2	4	14	5	3	7	17	8	...	12 S 82° W	165.0	8.18	
Berhampore	683	83.1	4	5	11	9	10	16	2	3	...	31 S 17° E	97.1	7.83	
Burdwan	687	84.2	...	1	23	9	13	2	3	2	7	61 S 62° E	70.2	8.10	
Jessore	691	82.5	...	6	10	16	10	3	6	...	...	54 S 54° E	65.6	8.37
Dacca	704	84.3	1	2	1	9	2	3	2	...	15	56 S 8° E	108.9	6.95	
Silchar	732	82.6	4	9	12	3	1	4	11	4	12	14 N 28° E	40.0	8.13	
Chittagong	741	83.3	1	6	2	7	7	14	6	1	15	28 S 19° W	65.0	7.68	
Demagree ... ..	...	...	11	4	3	14	5	7	5	6	...	4 S 41° E	...	1.43
Alipore	699	81.9	1	6	30	15	36	23	7	2	...	50 S 20° E	118.4	7.12	
Saugor Island	686	84.7	6	12	17	15	35	26	5	4	8	40 S 13° E	210.9	6.88	
Cuttack	686	81.8	...	10	7	3	9	10	11	2	10	17 S 19° W	42.9	5.30	
False Point	684	83.0	1	4	7	9	9	10	8	2	...	29 S 1° W	120.8	7.75	
Vizagapatam	699	86.0	1	4	3	13	17	15	28	39	...	43 S 84° W	30.0	5.37	
Akyab	750	81.2	1	5	12	9	18	9	6	...	...	46 S 20° E	71.9	7.30
Port Blair	820	79.4	...	2	...	4	6	20	27	...	...	72 S 61° W	259.3	8.85
Nancoury	873	80.3	...	...	...	...	...	48	10	2	...	93 S 54° W	231.4	7.23

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1878.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of
September 1878.

Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
67	Paddy	8,260	16,520	16,867	603	22,306	216 12 0	.....
25	Rice	10,852	34,837	13,513	483	20,438	233 6 3	.....
19	Jaggery	2,080	10,400	3,910	139	2,967	26 2 0	.....
29	Salt	5,952	29,510	10,291	368	11,112	103 6 0	.....
1	Salt-fish	25	250	81	3	135	1 2 0	.....
12	Grain	2,628	5,263	5,787	132	5,835	61 7 6	.....
7	Timbers	1,930	6,272	2,884	103	4,635	42 0 0	.....
1	Sleepers	1,275	5,300	1,922	60	3,105	28 8 0	.....
1	Furniture	200	250	287	10	370	4 2 0	.....
1	Tiles	100	40	215	8	192	2 8 0	.....
1	Rubble stone	500	8	1,092	39	624	5 6 0	.....
1	Gravel	418	7	662	24	312	3 4 0	.....
1	Charcoal	50	75	90	3	21	0 6 0	.....
17	Stone mulls	810	100	1,604	58	2,292	21 0 0	.....
1	Ghee	50	2,000	237	8	360	3 6 0	.....
2	Gallnuts	400	400	595	21	915	8 10 0	.....
2	Hides	500	5,000	843	30	1,350	12 6 0	.....
2	Til seed	400	1,600	615	22	990	9 0 0	.....
1	Hammer	100	1,000	151	5	225	2 4 0	.....
8	Sundries (Messrs. Bullock & Co.'s boats)	3,335	55,284	3,487	128	5,405	71 12 0	.....
4	Firewood	550	55	1,040	37	1,361	13 2 0	.....
2	Lac	400	6,400	664	24	1,080	9 2 0	.....
1	Kharee	100	400	198	7	315	2 10 0	.....
2	Ghosting lime	150	36	365	13	455	3 8 0	.....
1	Betel-nuts (ditto ditto)	854	8,440	854	30	1,350	18 4 6	.....
1	Myrabolams (ditto ditto)	800	1,200	800	29	1,300	17 1 0	.....
1	Doors	25	5	64	2	90	0 12 0	.....
2	Castor seeds	250	1,250	472	17	765	6 12 0	.....
18	Spices	2,738	53,660	5,782	206	8,692	82 1 6	.....
2	Gunny-bags	600	12,255	963	34	1,530	18 3 0	.....
1	Tobacco	50	250	94	3	135	1 2 0	.....
11	Passengers, 34 in number	.....	.....	520	19	813	8 7 4	.....
217	Empty boats	.....	.....	21,952	784	23,420	235 15 8	.....
450	Total	46,502	2,58,083	96,921	3,461	1,24,770	1,273 12 9	0 2
599	Total of same month last year	73,815	4,21,040	1,35,092	4,826	1,64,549	1,766 12 11	0 2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
2	Bamboos, 15,000 in number	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	37 8 0	.....
1	Timber, 19 in number	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....
1	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....
2	Total	.....	616	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
5	Total of same month last year	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	33 12 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Earthen shoots	120	30	272	10	450	3 12 0	.....
1	Boying rods	10	30	46	2	90	0 8 0	.....
12	Firewood	4,400	440	6,226	222	9,090	90 0 0	.....
10	Empty boats	.....	.....	3,356	120	5,304	18 0 0	.....
31	Total	4,530	500	9,900	354	15,834	142 4 0	0 16
12	Total of same month last year	1,110	173	3,259	117	3,916	42 0 0	0 20
MISCELLANEOUS.								
72	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Total of same month last year	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1 14 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

458	Private, including miscellaneous	46,502	2,58,089	96,921	3,461	1,24,770	1,319 12 9	.....
103	Government stores, including ditto	4,530	500	9,900	354	15,834	142 4 0	.....
561	Grand Total	51,032	2,59,199	1,06,821	3,815	1,40,604	1,462 0 9	.....
612	Grand total of same month last year	73,925	4,21,381	1,38,351	4,943	1,68,465	1,814 6 11	.....

* Of this Rs. 434-0-0 is the total toll collection of Gobri Canal locks and Rs. 1,027-10-9 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal.

MEMO.		Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance at the end of the month	.....	1,347	13	3
Amount of the tollage for the month	.....	3,492	0	9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	2,809	14	0
Balance at the end of the month	.....	1,221	2	7
		1,588	11	5

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

DETAIL.	No. of boats.	Mauudage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable.
Passenger boats with Government officers on duty	72	27,748	991	Rs. A. P. 340 12 0
Boats carrying materials for Jumboo works				
Empty boats returning				
Ditto of Orissa Carrying Company, &c.				

High Level Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
9	Paddy	1,408	2,816	2,820	101	3,434	41 10 0	.....
13	Rice	2,003	8,372	4,192	149	5,066	61 14 0	.....
1	Timber	148	481	297	11	374	4 8 0	.....
1	Leather	60	600	121	4	136	1 14 0	.....
3	Gallnuts	103	103	206	7	238	3 0 0	.....
2	Firewood	20	1	50	2	32	0 8 0	.....
1	Jaggery	10	50	50	1	16	0 4 0	.....
4	Cotton	270	2,700	561	20	460	5 9 0	.....
1	Cocoanuts	70	105	131	5	170	1 14 0	.....
17	Salt	3,410	17,050	5,508	197	6,694	80 10 0	.....
8	Miscellaneous	870	870	1,595	57	1,934	23 4 0	.....
41	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,046	144	4,896	59 0 11	.....
1	Passengers, 14 in number	.....	.....	170	6	204	3 4 6	.....
102	Total	8,492	33,119	19,737	704	23,662	287 4 5	0 2 3
127	Total of same month last year	10,283	41,581	21,079	860	28,577	342 14 1	0 2 3

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Rubble stone	12,605	197	25,210	900	900		
	Empty boats	.....	.....	15,612	54	5,680		
	Passengers, 62 in number	.....	.....	1,124	6	1,734		
	Sundries	40	.....	84	3	102		
110	Total	12,645	.....	.....	1,512	8,422		
	Total of same month last year	3,825	704	432	2,107			

ABSTRACT.

102	Private	8,492	33,148	19,727	704	23,662	287 4 5
110	Government stores	12,645	237	42,330	1,512	8,422	219 10 0
212	Grand total	21,137	33,385	62,057	2,216	32,084	506 14 5
172	Grand total of same month last year	14,108	43,285	36,167	1,292	30,984	413 12 1

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	Total	.....
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

14	Paddy	4,914	5,725	7,507	268	2,680	17 10 4
9	Rice	5,709	17,127	12,336	441	441	7 11 5
1	Jaggery	414	3,512	630	22	607	1 9 2
1	Timbers	479	50	726	26	650	1 13 0
9	Sand-cut stones	5,022	1,295	7,019	251	6,263	17 8 8
2	Gallnuts	594	1,184	1,090	39	39	0 10 10
2	Gunny-bags	102	204	180	6	6	0 1 10
25	Passengers	.....	.....	15,564	556	1,668	38 14 7
39	Empty boats	.....	.....	12,907	461	5,071	17 2 1
102	Total	17,234	29,901	57,953	2,070	17,425	103 1 11
166	Total of same month last year	34,550	91,099	75,285	2,686	4,537	67 13 5
MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	18 Logs	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
...	2,900 Bamboos	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4 1 4
...	502 Passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 7
...	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0
...	Total	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	20 4 11
...	Total of same month last year	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14 13 6

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Nil			Nil				
Total	.....	.....	.....	
Total of same month last year	10,720	376	26,38	911	1,584	20 0 1	0 2 0

Taldunda Canal—Continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
102	Private, including miscellaneous ...	17,234	20,041	57,953	2,070	17,425	123 6 10	.....
0	Government stores, including ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Grand Total ...	17,234	20,041	57,953	2,070	17,425	123 6 10	.....
221	Grand total of same month last year ...	45,282	92,078	1,01,865	3,627	6,421	102 11 0	.....
MEMO.								
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...							Rs. A. P.	
Amount of tollage for the month ...							47 8 8	
							123 6 10	
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...							Total	170 15 6
								88 2 10
Balance at the end of the month ...								82 12 8

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

28	Betel-leaves ...	1,248	5,628	4,155	.....	.....	32 5 3	.....
8	Betel-nuts ...	1,275	11,600	2,775	.....	.....	24 6 6	.....
10	Bricks and tiles, No. 7,500 ...	759	273	2,550	.....	.....	9 9 0	.....
61	Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	7,420	2,78,500	20,305	.....	.....	91 10 3	.....
84	Coal and coke ...	20,085	9,453	40,765	.....	.....	376 0 6	.....
12	Cotton, raw ...	1,125	25,200	3,050	.....	.....	28 13 0	.....
23	Cocoanuts, No. 55,100 ...	789	1,750	4,340	.....	.....	39 12 3	.....
67	Cotton, twist and yarn (European) ...	6,970	2,46,600	19,675	.....	.....	105 12 6	.....
10	Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1,170	1,10,000	3,555	.....	.....	36 9 0	.....
24	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	200	9,600	4,130	.....	.....	24 12 3	.....
25	Card ...	1,255	3,730	4,225	.....	.....	17 1 6	.....
2	Cattle No. 2 ...	16	40	210	.....	.....	1 9 9	.....
1,231	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	1,19,275	.....	.....	1,156 5 3	.....
83	Earthenware ...	4,359	2,103	19,495	.....	.....	112 3 9	.....
21	Firewood ...	2,023	617	5,590	.....	.....	25 3 6	.....
23	Fruits and nuts of all kinds ...	1,719	2,454	4,705	.....	.....	60 14 3	.....
99	Gram and pulse ...	11,149	46,921	27,275	.....	.....	198 9 3	.....
5	Gunny cloths (pieces 430) ...	160	1,170	595	.....	.....	2 3 6	.....
7	Horns ...	387	2,542	1,410	.....	.....	8 6 3	.....
7	Hides of cattle, untanned No. 7,540 ...	775	13,180	1,850	.....	.....	35 4 6	.....
2	Iron and its manufactures ...	50	500	200	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....
3	Indigo seed ...	200	3,000	975	.....	.....	14 10 0	.....
18	Jute, raw ...	1,580	5,770	3,760	.....	.....	14 1 6	.....
10	Lime and limestones ...	1,250	1,137	3,050	.....	.....	13 7 0	.....
6	Liquor ...	45	18,700	520	.....	.....	10 10 3	.....
3	Linseed ...	350	1,650	850	.....	.....	12 12 0	.....
154	Miscellaneous ...	11,826	11,658	31,830	.....	.....	338 4 6	.....
110	Mustard ...	18,045	71,780	40,000	.....	.....	290 0 0	.....
5	Other saline substances ...	440	1,145	1,300	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....
31	Oil-cake ...	5,740	13,116	12,500	.....	.....	53 7 6	.....
1	Other fibres, manufactured ...	100	500	300	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....
1	Other oil-seeds ...	200	800	500	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....
1,569	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	87,730	.....	.....	859 9 6	.....
257	Paddy ...	3,143	63,591	68,475	.....	.....	1,075 8 0	.....
160	Rice ...	28,338	96,262	56,515	.....	.....	562 0 0	.....
2	Rattan and canes ...	250	500	725	.....	.....	2 11 6	.....
1	Stamp paper ...	10	1,000	60	.....	.....	0 14 3	.....
81	Straw (2,141 kahuns) ...	12,550	5,242	43,475	.....	.....	200 10 6	.....
119	Sugar, unrefined ...	12,742	53,618	31,800	.....	.....	176 2 9	.....
3	Sugar, refined ...	230	4,000	600	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....
9	Spices ...	1,120	3,030	2,030	.....	.....	20 13 9	.....
107	Salt ...	56,095	2,27,880	1,07,425	.....	.....	1,047 6 0	.....
142	Sal piles, No. 4,498 ...	9,027	11,796	17,690	.....	.....	232 5 4	.....
91	Sand ...	33,370	2,973	60,045	.....	.....	227 0 0	.....
3	Stone plates ...	350	1,430	800	.....	.....	8 0 6	.....
12	Silk, raw ...	120	70,850	1,665	.....	.....	7 1 6	.....
10	Sheep and goats, No. 342 ...	121	702	940	.....	.....	10 8 9	.....
2	Til ...	700	2,800	1,325	.....	.....	11 9 6	.....
64	Tobacco ...	9,418	61,726	21,190	.....	.....	254 11 6	.....
218	Timber, No. 3,477 ...	42,756	85,218	63,900	.....	.....	1,105 12 6	.....
9	Vegetable and other kinds of provision ...	590	1,340	1,475	.....	.....	18 8 6	.....
22	Wheat ...	1,440	4,780	4,540	.....	.....	32 12 0	.....
5,147	Total ...	3,46,080	16,09,413	9,60,230	34,294	6,29,732	9,025 6 3	2 9
5,698	Total of same month last year ...	5,71,063	21,92,831	13,55,228	48,400	8,19,470	12,195 2 9	2 9
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Passengers, No. 11,983 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 2 9	.....
	Demurrage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 6	.....
11	Boats passed free ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 11 3	.....
13	Total of same month last year ...	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	231 14 6	.....

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—continued.

mbe boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.		
1,418	Private, including miscellaneous	1,21,409	3,24,372	3,08,335	11,014	2,13,108	3,784	3 0
4	Government stores, including miscellaneous	..	17	270				
Grand Total		1,21,489	3,24,389	3,08,605				
3,804	Grand total of same month last year	2,74,526	5,17,055	7,12,405	25,444	5,31,037		
MEMO.								
						Rs. A. P.		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						835	5	3
Amount of tollage for the month						3,787	3	3
Total						4,622	8	6
* Amount credited in the accounts of the month						4,127	12	6
Balance at the end of the month						494	12	0

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

18	Rice	4,000	16,000	5,801	207	2,070	34 10 3	
1	Khusary (peas)	100	100	210	7	70	0 14 0	
20	Salt	7,800	39,150	10,729	383	26,810	211 15 9	
8	Ghee	1,000	20,000	2,195			30 12 6	
24	Potatoes	500	5,000	1,792			51 12 9	
	Sugar	1,000	11,000	2,378		3,520	35 1 3	
	Spices	5,000	20,000	5,310	101	7,340	83 10 9	
4	Tobacco			1,002			14 3 0	
6	Bottle			601	24			
	Lime			12,000	456			
	Stone			1,133				
	Kunker	3,000	210	4,150				
	Road metal	6,720	1,208	8,800				
	Kenday (a country medicine)	1,500	1,615	2,262				
14	Metallic pots	2,000	4,078	1,078	145	1,450	17 4 3	
3	Leather	200	400	582	20	1,060	6 2 9	
1	Wool	100		210	8	464	3 8 3	
1	Blanket	25	75	48	1	518	0 10 0	
90	Passengers			2,371	84	3,360	82 6 6	
105	Empty			...	170	4,250		
	Difference of tollage omitted in the return of August 1878						3 0 3	
	Total	11,871	1,26,616	70,881	2,521	94,282	1,187 6 9	

Total of same month last year

14

MISCELLANEOUS.

6	Bamboos and buchals, 2,162 in number							
6	Total							
	Total of same month last year			170				

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

4	Iron, &c.	2,200	22,000	3,276	117	6,786	70 0 0	
1	Coal	1,000	1,050	2,157	87	5,946	35 0 0	
2	Mango trees, &c.	100	25	251	8	320	3 8 3	
3	Rubble	150	5	310	11	176	5 0 0	
1	Cha			135	4	64	0 12 6	
4	Empty			593	21	1,278	5 7 6	
1	Miscellaneous						15 0 0	
17	Total	3,850	23,080	7,622	218	13,670	134 12 3	
133	Total of same month last year	8,947	19,395	19,989	734	32,872	453 3 3	0 2 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rafts of timber, 67 in number

Total

Total of same month last year

ABSTRACT.

390	Private, including miscellaneous	11,871	1,26,616	70,881	2,521	94,282	1,180 12 3	
17	Government stores, including ditto	5,800	23,080	7,622	218	13,670	172 7 3	
413	Grand Total	15,721	1,49,726	77,993	2,769	1,07,952	1,362 3 6	
426	Grand total of same month last year							

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	Rs. 254 13 6	
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	1,362 3 6	
Total	...	...	...	...	1,617 1 0	
Amount credited in the accounts of the month	...	...	...	...	972 15 3	
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	644 1 9	

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

Number boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile
		Weight of cargo.						
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
(1) PRIVATE.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Wheat and rice	200	600	375	13	338	5 6 3	.
4	Ghee, &c	625	9,375	1,375	19	1,274	19 12 3	.
2	Teel	284	1,176	575	20	570	8 4 3	.
1	Spices	400	4,000	550	20	120	7 14 6	.
7	Linseed, &c.	2,350	9,100	3,750	154	3,184	53 14 0	.
1	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	75	3	78	1 1 3	.
2	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	125	15	180	3 7 3	.
	Raft containing 250 bamboos	5	2	5	1	8	0 0 6	.
18	Total	3,864	24,513	7,130	255	6,302	99 12 9	0 30
32	Total of same month last year	3,163	2,960	7,375	274	5,474	82 11 9	0 28
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Demurrage of one raft containing 250 bamboos for one day ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	.
	Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	.
	Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

3	Coal	120	
3	Empty boats ... ..	.....
	Total		11
	Total of same month last year		

ABSTRACT.

18	Private, including miscellaneous	3,864	24,513	7,130	255	6,302	99 14 9
6	Government stores, including ditto	120	24	300	11	60	2 7 0
24	Grand Total	3,984	24,537	7,430	266	6,362	102 5 9
65	Grand total of same month last year	7,443	3,221	17,475	602	7,625	118 4 0

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of tollage for the month		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	124 0 3	...
Amount credited in the accounts of the month		...	...	...	...	...	105 5 3
Balance at the end of the month		...	...	...	...	...	18 11 0

Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—84 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

54	Other food than rice and wheat	31,283	12,847				
6	Linseed	2,650	1,761				
1	Other seeds		168	6	100		
6	Clothing		1,544	55	3,511	36 4 6	
9	Building materials			121	9,824	100 17 6	
3	Cooking utensils			20	1,151	11 7 0	
1	Timber			4	110	1 8 6	
1	Bamboos			4	29	0 3 9	
62	Miscellaneous			436	31,911	370 9 3	
47	Empty boats			120	6,174	63 8 5	
10	Passenger boats				100	13 4 9	
190	Total	13,754	69,605	49,388	1,401	88,101	890 14 2 0
	Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafts of bamboos and bulahs, 2,573 in number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0
	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Patna Canal—continued.

Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Ashlar	2,573	57	6,163	219	17,187	176 11 10	.....
Rubble	4,840	116	9,974	360	13,479	140 6 3	.....
Pitching rubble	800	120	1,582	57	644	18 6 9	.....
Bricks	5,500	44	930	33	173	1 11 0	.....
Kunker	2,150	196	2,964	106	3,074	45 0 4	.....
Tools and plant	75	200	625	22	128	6 15 3	.....
Timber	705	1,000	534	44	134	9 8 9	.....
Coal	9,748	4,558	14,921	533	2,795	27 4 6	.....
Empty boats	.....	.....	4,633	169	6,857	102 5 6	.....
Total	26,431	6,321	42,206	1,542	47,471	528 9 7	0 0 2
Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

100 Private, including miscellaneous	13,754	60,860	1,401	88,101	801 12 2
123 Government stores, including ditto	26,431	6,321	1,542	47,471	528 9 7
313 Grand Total	40,185	76,181	2,943	135,572	1,420 5 9
Grand total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	263 5 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1,420 5 9
Total	1,683 11 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,420 9 1
Balance at the end of the month	.....

ABSTRACT.

CANALS	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1878-79.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kondrapara	1,162 0 0	11,008 15 5	1,844 6 11	9,697 8 5	
High Level, Section I	536 14 5	3,968 14 11	413 12 1	2,622 14 7	
Taldunda	123 6 10	594 13 8	102 11 0	814 5 7	
Total Orissa Circle ..	2,122 6 0	15,572 12 0	2,360 14 0	13,134 12 7	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	9,437 8 6	37,935 2 2	12,427 1 3	48,157 12 3	
Hidgellee Tidal	3,787 3 3	32,214 8 6	9,355 14 3	46,749 9 9	
Total South-Western Circle ..	13,224 6 9	70,149 10 8	21,782 15 6	94,907 6 0	
SONE CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	1,362 3 4	4,232 12 3	1,552 10 0	6,406 6 3	
Western Main	102 5 0	398 2 9	148 4 9	1,160 11 9	
Patna	1,420 5 9	8,401 12 7	.....	.....
Total Sone Circle ..	2,884 15 0	13,032 11 7	1,700 14 0	7,567 2 0	
GRAND TOTAL ..	18,231 11 9	98,755 2 3	25,844 11 6	1,15,609 4 7	

F. T. HAIG, Col., R. E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 31st October 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.						MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.						TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES			
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.				Weight carried.		Receipts.				Coach- ing.		Merchan- dise.			
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	141,431	2,30,455	11 3	21,675	2 1		1,160,290	10	5,31,662	15 6	48,735	15 6	7,68,115	10 9	51,052½	95,443½	
Or per mile of railway ....	...	184	12 3	16	15 9		.....	.....	415	7 1	38	1 8	400	3 4	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	2,178,084	28,24,334	11 6	258,807	14 4		1,56,71,298	10	61,83,961	5 3	567,321	9 1	90,13,300	0 9	705,921½	1,192,394½	
Total for 18 weeks ...	2,319,515	30,60,794	6 9	280,572	16 5		1,67,40,588	20	67,20,624	4 9	618,057	4 7	97,81,418	11 6	8,443,974½	1,287,837½	
COMPARISON.																	
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	129,145	1,98,092	8 8	18,159	9 8		14,72,678	10	5,75,540	13 0	52,757	18 2	7,73,633	5 8	44,775	111,830	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	154	12 8	14	3 9		.....	.....	449	11 8	41	4 6	604	8 4	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,309,063½	29,05,515	14 10	266,338	19 2		2,35,70,852	10	90,50,698	2 5	830,197	6 7	1,10,02,214	1 3	800,125	1,857,154	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	7,432	31,398	7 3	2,878	3 10		1,12,216	0	32,615	15 0	2,989	15 11		64,014	6 3	6,523½	8,551
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	140	5 3	12	17 3		.....		145	12 4	13	7 3		286	1 7	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	81,092½	2,27,922	1 3	20,802	17 2		14,31,563	10	4,17,140	0 6	38,237	16 8		6,15,062	1 9	76,955½	108,504
Total for 18 weeks	91,524½	2,59,320	8 6	23,771	1 0		15,43,719	10	4,49,755	15 6	41,227	12 7		7,09,076	8 0	83,479½	117,06
COMPARISON.																	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,420½	20,614	8 6	2,714	13 4		1,83,474	30	43,008	4 0	3,912	8 5		72,622	12 6	5,564	9,74
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	132	5 8	12	2 8		.....		192	3 6	17	12 5		324	9 2	... ..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	110,085½	2,70,961	1 10	25,663	2 0		41,03,612	30	10,02,184	14 6	91,866	19 0		12,82,146	0 4	81,488	258,84

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.								
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.								
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.
Total traffic for the week	33,595	25,495	10 0	2,337	2 0		1,30,235	3	53,744	2 9	4,926	11 0	
Or per mile of railway	212	160	9 7	14	14 5		438	7	338	8 9	31	0 8	
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6,10,225½	4,07,420	1 3	37,347	7 9		32,76,274	16	10,83,908	14 5	99,358	6 4	
Total for 17 weeks ...	6,43,820½	4,32,921	11 3	39,684	9 9		34,12,509	19	11,37,653	1 2	104,284	17 4	
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	43,081	25,496	7 7	2,337	3 7		2,41,158	27	77,985	9 4	7,063	3 7	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	271	160	9 9	14	14 5		1,521	0	485	9 3	44	10 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,16,685½	3,92,051	1 8	35,959	2 4		54,41,652	20	14,41,471	2 7	1,32,134	17 0	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increa in 1878.					
			15th September 1877.	14th September 1878.	To 15th Sept. 1877.	To 14th Sept. 1878.						
1878.		Miles.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.				
14th September ...	Northern Bengal	219	394	0 0	15,434	0 0	1,082	0 0	5,86,741	0 0	5,85,659	0
21st ...	Tirhoot	78	6,199	0 0	6,151	0 0	1,93,757	0 0	3,00,609	0 0	1,06,852	0
5th October ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	23	1,508	0 0	2,599	0 0	78,009	0 0	9,284	0 0	15,675	0
14th September ...	Nalhati	27½	1,770	0 0	1,512	0 0	62,461	0 0	61,764	0 0	2,303	0
Total ...		352½	9,871	0 0	25,926	0 0	3,33,909	0 0	10,44,398	0 0	7,10,489	0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 38.

Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
		22nd September 1877.	21st September 1878.	To 22nd September 1877.	To 21st September 1878.		
	Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
... Northern Bengal ...	219	391 0 0	18,034 0 0	1,472 0 0	6,02,775 0 0	6,01,303 0 0	.....
... Tirthoot ...	78	7,014 0 0	6,468 0 0	2,00,771 0 0	3,07,075 0 0	1,06,304 0 0	.....
... Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	29	3,881 0 0	2,105 0 0	80,491 0 0	94,390 0 0	13,899 0 0	.....
... Nallhati ...	27½	1,602 0 0	1,549 0 0	62,063 0 0	60,313 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....
... Total ...	352½	12,878 0 0	20,154 0 0	3,40,787 0 0	10,70,553 0 0	7,29,766 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS..

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LIBERALITY OF KUMAR BAIKANTA NATH DE OF BALASORE.

No. 6790, dated Fort William, the 1st November 1878.

Memo. by the Director of Public Instruction.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with the recommendation that the prizes offered by Kumar Baikanta Nath Dé of Balasore may be accepted, and the acknowledgment of Government be conveyed to him for this act of liberality and public spirit.

No. 258, dated Balasore, the 24th October 1878.

From—T. NORMAN, Esq., Acting Magistrate, Balasore,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Calcutta.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 8, dated the 22nd October 1878, from Kumar Baikanta Nath Dé of Balasore, offering two annual prizes—one of Rs. 30, and the other of Rs. 20—to be awarded to the two best Orissa candidates at the annual examination of private students of Sanscrit, sanctioned in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the Government Resolution dated the 22nd June 1878, published at page 662 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 26th June 1878. I have ascertained from the Kumar that his offer refers to the examination which I have mentioned.

2. I recommend that the Kumar's offer be accepted, and that the acknowledgments of Government be conveyed to him on account of his liberality and public spirit.

No. 8, dated Balasore, the 22nd October 1878.

From—KUMAR BAIKANTA NATH DE,

To—The Magistrate and Vice-President, District School Committee.

I beg to inform you that I promise to pay Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 annually, to be given as prizes to the first and second of the successful candidates of this province at the Oriental Sanscrit examination.

I further beg to state that the first of these scholarships be called “Rajah Shyamanand Dé Scholarship,” and the other “Srimati Dasi Scholarship.”

If my offer be accepted, I shall regularly deposit the sum promised at the Balasore treasury.

No. 3921, dated Calcutta, the 14th November 1878.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 6790, dated 1st November 1878, with its annexures; and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer made by Kumar Baikanta Nath Dé, of Balasore, of two annual prizes, one of Rs. 30 and the other of Rs. 20, to be awarded to the two best Orissa candidates at the annual examination of private students of sanskrit, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the Kumar for this example of his public spirit and liberality.

2. His Honor also approves of the names by which the Kumar desires that the Scholarships should be called.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th November 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable at head-quarters. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	Culna	1.14	
	Bood-Bood	1.51	
	Jehanabad	0.47	
	2 Bankoora, „ 16 „	Nil	
3 Beerbhoom. „ 16 „	Nil	Cold nights and mornings with heavy dews. Days bright and clear. It is reported that the locusts have done slight damage to the winter crops, but none to the rice crop. No other change to report about the crops. Nuan rice is being reaped. Fever is still prevailing in the east of the district.	
4 Midnapore, „ 16 „	Nil	The cold season has set in. The state and prospects of the crops have remained unaltered. The rice crop promises to be a very fair one.	
5 Hooghly, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The cold weather has now set in with north wind and clear sky. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.	
	Howrah, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—clear and sunny. Wind from the north. Weather getting cold. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good. <i>Karticsali</i> is nearly ripe; harvesting has commenced in some places. The cultivation of the <i>rubbee</i> crops progresses well; prospects are generally good. Fever is prevalent everywhere.
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Fever is still prevalent throughout the district.
	7 Nuddea, „ 16 „	Nil	
	Kooshtea	0.76	
	Meherpore	0.64	
	Chooadanga	0.85	
8 Jessore, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. The crops are all doing well.	
Khoolna	0.97		
Bagirhat	0.45		
Magoora	0.70		
9 Moorshedabad „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. The late rice harvest is good all round. The prospects of the winter crops are good. Fever is prevalent.	
Ialbagh	0.40		
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	10 Dinagepore, „ 15 „	0.12	Weather—fine. The nights are much cooler. <i>Amun dhan</i> is doing well. From thana Jellinghee flights of locusts are reported doing considerable damage to the <i>rubbee</i> crops of the mouzabs in which they have settled. Fever continues to be rife in the north of the district.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 16 „	Nil	
	12 Rungpore, „ 15 „	0.27	
	Kurigram	1.86	
	Gaibanda	1.00	
Bagdogra	0.25		
13 Bogra, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The winter rice is in splendid order. The cold-weather crops are progressing. On the 12th instant a flight of locusts passed from the south-west to the north-east of the district. No reports of damage have yet been received, but some damage to the mustard is probable.	
14 Pubna, „ 16 '78	0.31		
			The prospects of the <i>dhan</i> crop continue to be satisfactory. In some places <i>amun dhan</i> is being cut. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are thriving and are still being sown. Fever is reported from almost all the police stations.
			The weather has become cooler, but not as cool as it should be at this time. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory. Mild fever is somewhat prevalent, and cholera is reported from the north-east boundary of the district.
			Weather—clear and bright. North-west wind is prevailing. The winter season has fairly set in. No rain. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. In places the <i>amun</i> is being harvested. New rice is selling at 15 to 16 kutchas seers the rupee. Twenty cases of cholera have been reported from Bogra, Shariakandi, and Doochanchaea, of which 11 proved fatal. In other respects the district is healthy.
			Weather—cool both at day and night. The reaping of <i>amun</i> has commenced with ploughing and sowing of other crops. Sugarcane and turmeric in the ground are good crops. Public health is good in the Pubna division, but cholera has appeared in the Serajungse division.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
RAJSHAHY & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
	15 Darjeeling, Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Sunshine and clear days during the week. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> is ripening and a good harvest is expected. The other crops are progressing favourably.
	16 Julpigoree, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—still rather hot for the time of year. Rain is wanted. The crops are reported from all quarters of the district to be flourishing. A few cases of cholera have been reported from the Aliporo tehsil.
	Cooch Behar, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—fair, but not so cool as in other years at about this time. Locusts made their appearance in sub-division Mekligunge on the 12th instant. It cannot yet be stated over which parts of the State they will pass, and how far they will damage the standing crops. The prospects of the late rice have otherwise remained unchanged. Tobacco seedlings are being transplanted. The price of rice has not yet come down perceptibly. The number of cholera cases has been increasing in a few talooks in the east.
	Dinhatta " ...	0.04	
	Eastern Districts.		
	17 Dacca, Nov. 16 '78	0.5	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are as favourable as possible.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 13th.)	0.55	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 15th.)	0.03	
	18 Furreedpore, Nov. 17 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. The <i>amun</i> proper or <i>baran</i> paddy is in ear, and <i>digha</i> is being cut. Both are good. The winter cereals have been sown and are germinating. Prices are still high. Health is good.
	Gonlundo " ...	0.11	
	Madaripore " ...	0.44	
Dacca Divn.	19 Backergunge, " 14 "	0.19	Weather—clear and cool. The prospects of the rice crop are good everywhere. No fall in prices. Fever is prevalent.
	20 Mymensingh, " 15 "	1.10	General rain in the early part of the week succeeded by cooler weather. Mornings foggy. On the whole, the rainfall has been beneficial. The cold-weather crops promise well. New rice has come into the market.
	21 Tipperah, " 15 "	1.00	Weather—close and oppressive, with occasional rain till the 11th, when the wind changed from the south to the north-west and the cold weather set in. <i>Amun dhan</i> is in excellent condition. Good crop is expected.
	Brahmunbaria " ...	2.31	
	Chandpore " ...	0.03	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, " 14 "	1.32	Showers on 9th and 10th instants. The prospects of the crops are very good. Some very slight damage has been done by the rain.
	23 Noakholly, " 14 "	0.2	Weather—seasonably cold and fine. The crops are progressing favourably, and good harvest is expected.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 12 "	2.8	Weather—cloudy, with occasional sunshine. A heavy shower of rain on the night of the 10th instant. Cotton is being gathered. Owing to the falls of rain during the week, the sowing of mustard has been delayed. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crops are good.
	Hill Tipperah, " 13 "	1.82	There was rain on the 8th and 9th instants. Weather seasonable. Mornings and evenings cool. The rice crop is being reaped. Prospects are good.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crop has nearly been completed. It has germinated in many places.
	Barrh " ...	0.22	
	26 Gaya, " 16 "	Nil	The general appearance of the sky during the week was clear. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 86° 2'. The late rain was general all over the district, and has much improved the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The public health is good. The health of the plough-cattle is also generally good.
	Aurangabad " ...	0.19	
	27 Shahabad, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. The late rains have greatly improved the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> and to a certain extent of the winter rice crop. The reaping of paddy has commenced in some places. Several deaths from fever have been reported from various parts of the district.
28 Durbhunga, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. The prospects of the crops are generally good, but in some places the rain has been insufficient.	
29 Mozufferpore, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. The prospects of the rice crop continue good, and the young <i>rubbee</i> crops are in healthy condition.	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	80 Sarun, Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Weather—cool and clear; no signs of rain; east and west wind. There is nothing to add to former reports, unless it be to record that, with each succeeding week of continued drought, prospects are of course becoming worse. Paddy, except on inconsiderable areas of low land, has altogether failed. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being irrigated from wells wherever practicable. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen. Fever is still prevalent.
	31 Chumparun, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Very cold at night. Prospects continue good for the greater part of the district, but in the south and south-east the want of rain is being seriously felt. The <i>dhan</i> in this tract, as well as the opium, must be a failure unless rain falls at once. The tract referred to extends from Gobind-gunge on the west to Seeraha on the east, and from south of Seegowli to the southern boundary of the district.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, „ 16 „ Begusarai „ „ Jamui „ „	Nil 3.35 0.47	Weather—clear and cold. The crops have been much benefited by the recent rain.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with westerly winds. The rain reported last week has damaged the oilseed crops, but benefited every other. Prices are falling, and prospects are excellent.
	34 Purneah, „ 16 „ Kissengungo „ „	Nil 0.25	Weather—seasonable and dry. The prospects of the crops are good.
	35 Maldah, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—fine and tolerably cool. The state of the crops is very good. There have been a very few new cases of fever. Cattle disease is reported from Gomastapore, but with not much mortality.
	36 Sonthal Pergahs, „ 17 „ Doughur „ „ Godda „ „	Nil 0.49 0.45	Clear, cold weather; the very thing for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Everything is promising well. The late rain was an unmixed good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 16 '78	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The early <i>sarad</i> is ripe and being cut; the late <i>sarad</i> is in the ear. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are doing well. Fever still prevails everywhere. Cholera is reported from Jajpur sub-division.
	38 Pooree, „ 14 „ Khoorda „ „	1.06 0.19	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall has been sufficient and the outturn of the <i>sarad</i> rice crop will be good. The <i>lagoo</i> rice is being harvested. Common rice sells at 13½ to 21 annas for the rupee. A few cases of cholera have been reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. There is a good deal of fever in the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, Nov. 15 '78	0.59	The rainy weather ceased on the 10th, since which the weather has been fine and cold. The rain has been beneficial in rendering the ground fit for ploughing for the <i>rubbee</i> crops.
41	Lohardugga, „ 16 „	Nil	The weather has cleared and is now all that can be desired for harvest operations. Prospects are generally good. From Palamow it is reported that, with the exception of the eastern and south-eastern portions of the sub-division, the rice crop now ought to reach nearly 12 annas of an average crop.
42	Singbhoom, „ 15 „	0.18	Weather—cool and seasonable. The condition of the crops is satisfactory. Harvesting is going on all round. Much fever prevails.
43	Manbhoom, „ 16 „	0.26	The weather has been bright and cold and seasonable. The prospects of the crops are everywhere good. The high land paddy has been nearly harvested; that on the low lands is ripening. The cold-weather crops are generally good. The public health is good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th November 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																								
Western Districts.																								
Burdwan	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 12 4	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	R 12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	13 4	12 12	17 8	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	C 10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	20 0	9 4	10 0	12 0	11 4	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	14 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly
Howrah	10 8	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																								
Calcutta	11 8	11 12	13 0	14 8	13 5	20 0	6 6½	6 2	8 6	10 0	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs
Nudden	11 0	11 7	13 5	...	...	29 1½	8 14	8 14	13 5	10 0	10 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	D 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	E 10 0	13 0	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	{ 10 0 to 13 4 }	11 0	11 4	{ 14 0 to 19 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	F 10 13	10 10	11 4	11 6	11 4	11 8	10 13	11 6	18 4	13 3	14 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmhye	G 10 8	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	{ 15 0 to 15 13 }	23 8	15 0	21 0	{ 9 12 to 10 8 }	{ 10 8 to 11 4 }	{ 9 12 to 15 0 }	{ 12 0 to 13 8 }	{ 12 0 to 12 0 }	{ 18 0 to 21 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	H 11 0	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 1½	11 8	12 12	{ 18 0 to 22 8 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 0	11 4	11 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna
Darjeeling	I 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	3 0	4 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	J 8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																								
Dacca	K 11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	26 14	8 0	8 14	11 7	8 14	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	L 13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	M	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	N 9 4	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• Returns not received.
A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13½ seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 11½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.
B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11½ to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.
C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13½ seers, best rice 11 to 14½ seers, common rice 11½ to 15½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.
D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 8½ to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 13 to 31 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 12½ to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.
F In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 13½ seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	10 0	10 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 12	9 0	Burdwan.
...	25 0	25 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	300 0	300 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.
...	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	19 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	9 0	9 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Midnapore.
...	Hooghly.*
...	11 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Howrah.
...	...	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	24-Pergunnahs.*
...	10 0	10 0	16 13½	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	Nuddea.
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	11 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	8 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Dinapore.
...	10 8	10 8	18 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	Bangpore.
...	9 15	10 9	12 0	67 8	67 8	90 0	8 10	8 10	8 4	Bogra.
...	Pubna.*
...	9 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	8 0	8 0	6 8	64 0	60 0	80 0	6 5	6 5	7 4	Julpigorees.
...	8 14	8 14	13 5	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furzedpore.
...	9 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	8 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh.

G In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 9½ seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 6 seers, common rice 10 to 12½ seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 7½ seers, best rice 8 to 11½ seers, common rice 10 to 10 seers, and gram 6½ to 8 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8½ to 13 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 11½ seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 9½ seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 6 to 12 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10½ seers, best rice 6 to 8 seers, common rice 7½ to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																
21	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	...	...	11 0 11 8 10 0	...	...	...	8 8 8 8 10 8 12 8 11 8 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																
25	Patna	...	...	14 0 16 0 17 8	23 0 22 0 25 0	10 0 10 0 10 8	15 0 16 0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	...	...	12 0 12 8 18 8	11 0 19 0 27 8	9 0 9 0 11 8	13 0 12 0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	...	...	{ 13 0 to 13 8 } { 12 8 to 14 0 } { 15 0 to 16 0 }	10 0 { 18 0 to 19 0 }	21 0 { 10 4 to 10 8 } { 10 0 to 10 8 }	11 0 { 13 8 to 14 0 } { 11 0 to 13 0 }	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	...	...	13 0 13 0 16 8	16 8 18 8 22 0	11 0 11 0 11 0	13 8 12 8 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzafferpore	...	...	12 0 12 0 15 0	14 0 10 0 23 8	10 0 7 0 10 0	10 0 12 0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	...	...	12 0 11 8 13 8	10 0 10 0 21 0	7 0 6 12 7 8	14 0 10 0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumpanun	...	...	11 0 11 0 16 0	22 0 22 0 20 0	9 0 9 0 7 0	10 0 18 0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	...	...	13 6 13 6 14 7	4 7 4 7 25 2	9 4 9 4 10 6	11 7 11 5 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagalpore	...	...	12 10 12 10 15 2	17 11 16 6 24 0	10 11 10 11 11 5	12 10 13 4 13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	...	...	{ 13 0 to 14 0 } { 12 0 to 14 0 }	11 0	...	...	{ 10 0 to 13 8 } { 10 0 to 12 0 }	14 0	{ 17 0 to 20 0 } { 14 0 to 18 0 } { 20 0 to 25 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	...	...	13 0 13 0 15 0	...	32 8 10 0 9 0	17 0 13 8 11 8 18 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	10 0 13 0	...	...	10 0 10 8 13 0	13 0 13 0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
37	Cuttack	...	...	11 13 11 13 14 7	...	...	9 13 9 3 10 8	14 7 14 7 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Poorce*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	...	9 0 9 0 11 0	...	...	13 0 10 8 13 0	16 0 15 0 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
40	Hazareebagh	...	...	10 8 10 0 17 0 12 0	...	...	9 0 8 0 12 0 18 0 18 0 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	8 0 8 0 15 0	...	22 0 12 0 12 0 16 0 20 0 18 0 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	...	8 0 8 0 20 0 20 0 20 0	40 0 10 0 10 0 20 0 18 0 18 0 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	...	...	10 0 9 0 14 0	...	30 0 12 0 12 0 16 0 16 0 14 8 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.
† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18½ to 20½ seers per rupee.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23½ to 25 seers, and gram 10½ to 11½ seers.
1' In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, lesser millets 20 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 9½ to 12 seers.
Q In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 seers, murwa 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 seers, and gram 11½ seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 50 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 23½ seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIBERWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																		
...	Chittagong.*
...	Noakholly.*
...	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah.
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	Hill Tipperah.*
BEHAR.																		
...	30 0	29 0	25 0	13 12	13 8	21 0	140 0	110 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	30 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	24 8	25 0	10 0	12 8	23 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
...	{ 10 8 to 12 0 }	20 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	{ 24 8 to 25 0 }	...	10 0	{ 10 0 to 11 8 }	19 8	140 0	110 0	180 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Shahabad.
...	27 8	26 0	25 4	34 8	33 0	25 4	11 8	11 8	19 8	121 0	121 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darbhanga.
...	32 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	140 0	110 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
29 0	27 0	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	28 8	28 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Sarun.
...	35 0	36 0	20 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumpanun.
...	28 3	27 3	25 2	11 5	11 5	21 0	168 0	168 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	26 8	29 0	23 0	12 10	12 10	21 7	131 10	131 10	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhagalpore.
...	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	120 0	140 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	35 0	...	35 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
ORISSA.																		
...	13 2	...	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	Poores.*
...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORK. South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 12	24 0	29 0	8 12	11 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazarceenagh.
...	32 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	11 0	11 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singhoom.
...	64 0	...	64 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	9 8	9 12	20 0	130 0	130 0	109 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 14½ seers, barley 11½ to 15½ seers, best rice 9½ to 12½ seers, common rice 15½ to 16½ seers, murwa 31½ to 33½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 17½ to 30½ seers, and gram 13½ seers.

U In Banka the prices are:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 13 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 11 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 17 to 17½ seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 28 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 15½ to 22 seers, mohwa (at Dalton-gunge) 15½ seers, murwa 25½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Dalton-gunge) 23½ seers, and gram 10½ to 13 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9½ seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 60 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 7 9	3 7 6	3 2 0	2 12 6	3 0 0	1 12 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
Seraingunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	1 8 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 2 0	2 14 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 11 6	1 13 0	1 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 9	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
Balasore ...	4 6 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	1 14 4	...	...	...
Poorce*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th November 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 9 9	3 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	Serajunge.*
...	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	6 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	7 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 3	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.*
...	1 4 9	1 6 3	1 10 0	2 13 0	2 15 6	1 14 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Balasore.
...	Pooree.*
...	...	3 0 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 2 0 0	0 3 0 0	0 3 0 0	0 3 0 0	3 4 0 3	4 0 3	4 0 3	3 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREWAY.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan ...	1.02	0.63	62.00	9th Nov.	Not received, 20th to 26th October. Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov. Not received, 20th to 20th October.	
		Cutwa ...	0.05	3.17	69.23	ditto		
		Culna ...	1.43	1.11	62.68	ditto		
		Bood-Bood ...	0.35	2.52	56.10	ditto		
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	Not recd.	47.86	2nd Nov.		
	Jehanabad ...	2.57	0.47	73.40	9th Nov.			
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	0.57	1.38	51.53	ditto		
	Baerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	Nil	Not recd.	61.93	2nd Nov.		
		Hetampore ...	ditto	ditto	71.10	ditto		
		Roypore ...	ditto	ditto	70.46	ditto		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.74	0.79	47.16	9th Nov.		
		Tumlook ...	1.55	0.40	51.53	ditto		
		Ghattal ...	Not recd.	0.23	60.91	ditto		
	Contai... {	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	4.61	Not recd.	52.01	2nd Nov.		
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.01	Nil	52.64	9th Nov.		
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1.03	0.40	88.93	ditto		
		Serampore ...	2.39	0.27	79.65	ditto		
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	1.38	1.24	61.81	ditto		
		Maheshwara ...	1.84	1.60	67.04	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island ...	3.75	1.58	63.80	ditto		
		Alipore ... {	Observatory ...	0.81	0.87	57.16	ditto	
			Dispensary ...	0.79	0.87	65.14	ditto	
			Jail ...	0.79	0.88	64.80	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	0.83	0.74	61.45	ditto		
	24. Pergunnahs ...	Batasat ...	1.23	0.79	70.85	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.29	0.81	62.35	ditto		
		Barrapore ...	2.02	3.18	70.55	ditto		
		Satkhira ...	1.30	1.50	75.75	ditto		
		Baranckpore ...	1.57	0.23	77.54	ditto		
		Dum-Dum ...	2.32	0.73	60.52	ditto		
		Kishnaghur ...	0.09	2.99	65.54	ditto		
		Bongong ...	1.95	Not recd.	67.79	2nd Nov.		
		Melherpore ...	Nil	1.52	55.24	9th Nov.		
		Choodanga ...	0.59	6.42	85.82	ditto		
	Nuddea ...	Kooshita ...	Nil	3.28	74.59	ditto		
		Raunghat ...	1.47	3.00	70.72	ditto		
		Jessore ...	2.16	1.08	70.88	ditto		
		Narail ...	0.90	0.60	50.68	ditto		
		Khoulna ...	0.77	1.32	61.76	ditto		
	Jessore ...	Jhendum ...	0.81	2.28	60.86	ditto		
		Bagnhat ...	0.50	1.10	68.44	ditto		
		Magoorah ...	0.84	0.82	70.01	ditto		
		Berhampore ...	0.13	2.71	68.71	ditto		
		Rampore Haut ...	0.05	1.18	63.48	ditto		
	Moorshedabad ...	Lallbagh ...	Nil	2.15	51.97	ditto		
		Jungypore ...	ditto	0.83	55.52	ditto		
		Azingunge ...	ditto	1.03	59.91	ditto		
		Lalgolla ...	ditto	1.72	67.93	ditto		
		Kandee ...	0.30	3.83	65.38	ditto		
	Dinagopore ...	Dinagopore ...	Nil	1.03	71.76	ditto		
		Raigunge ...	ditto	0.72	70.78	ditto		
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	ditto	2.63	56.43	ditto		
		Chanchal ...	ditto	2.08	59.18	ditto		
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	ditto	1.73	73.02	ditto		
		Nattore ...	ditto	3.42	83.70	ditto		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	ditto	1.53	121.65	ditto		
		Bhabanigunge ...	ditto	1.00	91.78	ditto		
		Kurigram ...	ditto	1.91	132.46	ditto		
		Bagdogra ...	ditto	0.25	142.21	ditto		
		Bogra ...	Bogra ...	ditto	2.83	82.03	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	ditto	4.94	90.79	ditto		
		Nowkhilla ...	ditto	4.80	73.18	ditto		
		Panchbibi ...	ditto	Nil	84.76	ditto		
		Pubna ...	Pubna ...	0.10	1.53	76.06	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Seragunge ...	0.21	1.66	57.45	ditto		
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... {	Nil	Not recd.	123.81	2nd Nov.	
	Julpigoree ...	Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	116.18	9th Nov.		
		Hospital ...						
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	ditto	ditt	142.95	ditto		
		Boda ...	ditto	0.10	119.52	ditto		
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office ...	ditto	Nil	20.46	ditto		
Titalya ...		ditto	0.15	132.10	ditto			
COCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States.	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	Nil	194.96	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.			
					Inches.	Up to date.				
BENGAL—continued.										
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital ...	0'00 1'03	Not recd. 1'78	63'15 81'54	2nd Nov. 9th Nov.	From 17th February.			
		Moonsheegunge ... Manickgunge ...	0'32 0'25	0'55 1'08	89'35 66'05	ditto ditto				
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Goalundo ... Madaripore ...	0'11 Nil 1'03	2'68 2'53 0'53	66'95 76'51 70'47	ditto ditto ditto				
		Backergunge	Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patgonkhally ... Bhola ...	1'00 0'41 0'33 0'83	1'63 2'70 2'55 3'68	73'55 85'57 77'55 82'70		ditto ditto ditto ditto		
			Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Jamalpoore ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	0'07 0'09 Nil ditto	2'61 2'93 1'13 2'45		104'03 100'87 65'84 68'10	ditto ditto ditto ditto	
	CHITTAGONG.			Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ... Cox's Bazar ...	ditto ditto ditto	3'80 3'37 3'35		108'17 101'52 114'15	ditto ditto ditto	
				Noakholly	Noakholly ... Fenny ...	0'88 0'17		3'23 2'77	105'59 110'43	ditto ditto
		Tipperah	Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...		0'02 Nil	1'66 2'85		86'83 73'92	ditto ditto	
			Chittagong Tracts.	Hill { Bungamatee Hill... Ruma ...	1'03 1'64	2'11 3'41		97'88 98'02	ditto ditto	
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	2'71	78'45		ditto		
	BEHAR.									
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	0'80 Not recd. 2'30 0'85	40'05 87'98 45'30 38'53		ditto 2nd Nov. 9th Nov. ditto	Not received, 20th to 26th October. Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov. Ditto ditto.	
			Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	3'34 1'30 1'19 1'00		44'36 40'72 33'35 41'85		ditto ditto ditto ditto
				Shahabad	Arrah ... Sasseram ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto		0'75 0'67 0'93 5'60		38'21 35'03 25'74 37'65	ditto ditto ditto ditto
Mozufferpore					Mozufferpore ... Hajeeopore ... Seetamurhee ...	ditto ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto ditto	35'11 29'83 44'86		2nd Nov. ditto ditto
		Durbhunga			Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...	ditto ditto ditto	0'10 Nil 0'60	34'39 42'05 47'27		ditto ditto ditto
			Saran		Chupra ... Sewan ...	Not recd. ditto	0'39 0'45	29'18 33'26		ditto ditto
Chumpanun				Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlee ...	Nil ditto ditto	Nil ditto ditto	40'23 35'14 41'03	ditto ditto ditto		
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... Begooserae ... Jamocee ...	ditto ditto ditto	1'12 3'33 0'47	47'70 41'03 43'90	ditto ditto ditto			
			Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpooora ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	3'53 Nil 0'60 1'14 2'39	49'57 54'10 62'04 61'58 58'77	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		
Purneah				Purneah ... Kissengunge ... Arrareah ...	ditto ditto ditto	0'89 0'25 0'42	61'37 84'85 89'99	ditto ditto ditto		
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		Nya Doomka ... Rajmehal ... Deoghur ... Jamtara ... Pakour ... Godda ...	0'06 Nil 0'73 Nil ditto ditto	1'84 1'83 1'59 Not recd. ditto 0'76	59'56 100'23 64'59 84'70 40'68 67'08	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 9th Nov.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	1.98	1.62	53.18	9th Nov.	Not recorded, 28th July.	
		Jappore	Not recorded.		20.90	27th July		
		Kendraparah	5.50	1.90	50.90	9th Nov.		
		Jagatsingapore	1.49	2.70	62.82	ditto		
	Pooree	False Point	7.17	1.66	51.78	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	7.15	2.09	50.39	ditto		
		Khurdah	3.17	1.75	46.26	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	6.16	1.78	60.17	ditto		
		Bhadrack	6.33	2.52	68.61	ditto		
		Jellasure	2.11	1.80	56.42	ditto		
		Sorah	11.34	2.55	69.22	ditto		
		Chandbally	4.93	4.32	62.20	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpoore	0.04	Not recd.	41.70	2nd Nov.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazarobagh	Hazarobagh { Jail	0.01	1.01	43.11	9th Nov	From 4th August.	
		Hazarobagh { Dispensary	0.03	0.98	41.19	ditto		
		Sitagurrah	Nil	0.81	23.61	ditto		
		Pachamra	0.05	2.30	53.65	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	Nil	1.55	7.80	ditto	From 8th August.	
	Singbhoom	Ranchee	0.27	0.95	46.95	ditto		
		Palamow	Nil	1.66	46.29	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Chyabassa	0.28	1.19	49.43	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0.19	0.76	60.59	ditto	Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	
		Govindpore	Not recd	1.28	50.82	ditto		
	ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0.01	6.01	164.99	ditto		
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0.3	Not recd.	84.51	2nd Nov.	Not recorded, 16th to 20th June.	
		Golaghat	0.18	ditto	79.89	ditto		
		Jorhat	Nil	ditto	68.77	ditto		
		Akyao	0.42	3.15	123.25	9th Nov.		
	Rajpootana	Alwar	Nil	Nil	24.98	ditto		
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto		
Sambhar		ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto			

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 16th November 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th November 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	• Velo- city.			
ALFPORE.	Nov. 10th	10	29.958	29.980	80.2	69.0	51	N by W	4.8	...	...	b
	10th	16	29.849	29.871	82.7	67.0	41	N by W	7.0	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.989	30.011	78.3	67.5	55	N	1.8	...	...	b
	11th	16	29.878	29.900	81.0	67.2	45	N N W	0.5	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.963	29.985	76.9	68.0	61	N W	1.2	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.829	29.851	80.5	67.5	48	N N W	0.7	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.961	29.983	75.2	67.0	51	N N W	2.8	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.835	29.857	79.9	68.1	52	N N W	5.3	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.959	29.981	77.6	69.0	60	N	0.0	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.839	29.861	81.9	72.1	60	N	10.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.959	29.981	73.0	68.1	62	N by W	5.8	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.837	29.859	82.7	70.7	53	N by W	8.0	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.965	29.987	75.9	62.9	45	N by W	5.8	...	CS	c
	16th	16	29.843	29.865	79.0	63.5	39	N by W	10.5	...	C	c
SANDWICH ISLAND.	Nov. 10th	10	29.956	29.982	83	71.5	55	N N E	4	...	...	b, c
	10th	16	29.859	29.885	83.5	72.0	55	N N E	8	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.907	30.003	81.5	70.0	51	N N E	3	...	...	p, b
	11th	16	29.875	29.881	83	71	53	N	8	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.976	29.982	79	69	58	N N W	4	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.825	29.831	81.5	69.0	50	N N W	8	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.907	30.013	78	68	58	N	4	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.837	29.843	80	67	44	N	12	...	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.958	29.961	79	72.5	72	N	5	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.849	29.855	82	73	63	N	10	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.968	29.974	79	71.5	68	N	7	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.849	29.855	82	72.5	61	N	12	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	29.975	29.981	77	69	65	N	7	...	...	b, c
	16th	16	29.842	29.848	78.5	67.5	54	N N E	12	...	...	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 10th	10	29.859	29.951	83	78	79	W N W	4	1.40	...	Threatening weather.
	11th	10	29.884	29.976	87	78	65	N W	3	...	...	...
	12th	10	29.849	29.942	78	72.5	70	N	3	...	...	...
	13th	10	29.830	29.932	78.5	71.0	80	N E	4	...	...	...
	14th	10	29.828	29.921	82.5	77.0	77	N N W	4	...	...	atmosphere unusually clear.
	15th	10	29.845	29.938	80	75	78	N	4	...	...	...
	16th	10	29.854	29.947	80	74	74	N N E	4	...	...	...
ARAB.	Nov. 10th	10	29.920	29.941	80	82	84	N	2	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.917	29.938	88	85	84	N	2	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.904	29.926	81.5	79	80	N N W	3	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.886	29.908	83	80	87	N	1	...	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.886	29.907	85	79	76	N	2	...	...	b, c
	15th	10	29.875	29.896	87	81	76	N	2	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	29.896	29.918	82	78	83	N W	2	...	...	a, b, c
FALSE POINT.	Nov. 10th	10	29.951	29.966	79	77	91	E N E	5	0.16	...	...
	11th	10	29.985	30.000	82	76	75	N W	5	...	...	...
	12th	10	29.968	29.983	82	73.5	65	N	4	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.972	29.987	81.5	68.0	47	N E	5	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.964	29.979	80	67.5	50	N	6	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.979	29.994	81	70	56	N E	10	...	...	b, b
	16th	10	29.978	29.993	79	68.5	67	N N E	6	...	...	b
VIZAGAPATAM.	Nov. 10th	10	29.925	29.956	85	78	72	S S E	...	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.976	30.008	80.5	76.0	80	N W	1	0.30	...	a, b, c
	12th	10	29.937	29.969	82	73	63	N E	...	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.951	29.983	81	73.5	69	S E	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.949	29.981	81	72	62	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.959	29.991	79	70	61	S E	1	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.921	29.953	80	68	61	N E	1	...	...	b, c
COLOMBO.	Nov. 10th	10	29.916	29.957	83.5	77.5	75	W N W	4	0.17	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.936	29.977	83	78	79	N N W	4	0.24	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.930	29.970	85	79	78	N W	4	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.934	29.975	82.5	78.5	83	S W	4	0.16	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.942	29.983	83.5	78.5	78	W N W	5	0.80	...	b, c
	15th	10	29.954	29.995	79.5	73.5	74	N	8	0.09	...	b, c
	16th	10	29.947	29.988	81.5	77.5	83	W	5	...	...	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th November 1878.ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th November 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1878.			Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Nov.	10th	145.3	29.892	75.8	83.8	11.0	72.2	68.7	0.009	64.5	69	Till 4 P.M. N by E, till midnight chiefly N by W.	71	Nil	Clear, f, w.
"	11th	141.7	.937	72.0	82.1	17.3	64.8	66.4	.576	62.9	73	Chiefly N by W.	54	"	Clear, f, w.
"	12th	139.9	.891	71.0	80.9	18.0	62.9	66.1	.576	62.9	76	Till 10 A.M. N by W; till 5 P.M. chiefly N W, till midnight N by W.	57	"	Clear, f, w.
"	13th	138.1	.890	71.4	80.6	16.2	64.4	65.8	.563	62.3	73	Till 7 A.M. N by W, till 8 A.M. E through N and N E, till midnight chiefly N N W.	74	"	Clear, w.
"	14th	138.5	.922	73.5	82.7	16.5	66.2	69.4	.660	67.1	81	Till 8 A.M. N N W, till midnight chiefly N.	107	"	Chiefly clear, w.
"	15th	139.5	.805	73.8	83.6	15.6	68.0	68.5	.628	65.4	75	Chiefly N by W.	98	"	Clear, f, w.
"	16th	140.7	.806	71.4	80.9	14.8	66.1	62.7	.455	56.3	59	Chiefly N by W.	106	"	Chiefly clear, w.

														Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days														29.903
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														29.965

														°
The mean temperature of the seven days														72.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														75.6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days														20.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days														83.8

														%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days														72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														73

														Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th November 1878														Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														0.28
The total fall from 1st January to 16th November 1878														58.01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office														65.12

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

f fog, w dow.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 18th November 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 30th September 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				SCAR- CASE.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			CANALS.		LEASES.		LEASES.		LEASES.		LEASES.		LEASES.				Inches during the month.	Inches during previous years of the same period.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Estimated full dis- charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated dis- charge utilized.	Leased during September.	Leased up to end of September.	Leased during September.	Leased up to end of September.	Leased during September.	Leased up to end of September.	Leased during September.	Leased up to end of September.	Leased during September.						Leased up to end of September.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Suparcanne.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara Pattamcondra High Level, Sec- tion I Tadamah Nachkong Golri Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year	1,368	625-92	1,175 2,235	27,196 8,139<

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 19th November 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th November 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.						
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.						
		Rs.	A. P.		£	s. d.					Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	141,650	2,06,974	13 6	18,973	13 11	1,306,225	10	4,79,656	6 6	43,998	10 0	6,86,631	4 0	48,890	97,559½	146,449½
Or per mile of railway		161	11 8		14 16 6			374	12 11		34 7 2		536	8 7		
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	2,319,515	30,60,794	6 9	280,572	10 5	1,67,10,589	20	67,20,624	4 9	616,037	4 7	97,81,418	11 6	815,091½	1,281,970½	2,136,061½
Total for 19 weeks	2,461,165	32,67,769	4 3	299,545	10 4	1,80,46,813	30	72,00,280	11 3	660,025	14 7	1,04,63,049	15 6	894,590½	1,383,529½	2,277,120½
COMPARISON.																
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,192½	1,79,481	1 1	16,459	8 8	11,49,370	10	5,17,047	0 0	47,478	10 7	6,07,428	10 10	45,927	102,834	148,761
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	.....	140	4 0		12 17 1	.....		404	11 7		37 2 0		544	15 7	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,130,256	30,84,996	15 11	282,791	7 10	2,47,25,229	20	95,74,615	12 2	877,075	17 2	1,20,59,042	12 1	840,052	1,959,988	2,906,040

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th November 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,754	19,690 9 4	1,805 15 11	2,47,427 20	62,793 15 0	5,750 2 3	82,493 8 6	5,619	14,003½	19,622½
Or per mile of railway	.....	89 0 8	8 1 5	.....	280 10 4	25 14 6	368 11 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	91,624½	2,59,320 8 6	23,771 1 0	15,43,719 10	4,49,755 15 6	41,227 12 7	7,00,076 8 0	86,224	114,116½	200,340½
Total for 19 weeks	97,278½	2,70,020 2 0	25,570 16 11	17,91,140 30	5,12,519 14 6	46,983 14 10	7,91,570 0 6	91,843	128,120½	219,963½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,745½	22,342 0 0	2,051 14 8	1,30,380 30	34,903 8 0	3,109 0 9	57,286 1 0	5,269	7,601	12,870
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	.....	100 0 6	9 3 5	.....	153 15 11	14 6 0	256 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	117,781	3,02,313 10 10	27,714 16 8	42,34,023 20	10,37,988 6 6	95,006 8 9	13,30,432 1 4	89,757	200,503	350,260

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	44,953	27,008 4 6	2,478 15 2	1,47,770 0	52,962 2 6	4,854 17 4	7,830 12 6		
Or per mile of railway	283	170 2 1	15 11 11	931 0	334 9 11	30 11 8	46 3 7		
or previous 17 weeks of half-year	6,44,489	4,33,888 12 3	39,773 2 8	34,70,293 24	11,38,544 11 8	1,04,348 5 5	1,44,121 8 1		
Total for 18 weeks	6,80,142	4,60,897 0 9	42,248 17 10	36,18,063 24	11,91,806 14 2	1,09,263 2 9	1,51,462 0 7		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,056½	24,166 8 10	2,215 5 3	2,81,303 26	82,591 6 5	7,570 17 8	9,786 2 11		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	204	152 8 8	13 10 1	1,772 0	520 4 2	47 13 10	61 12 14		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,49,641	4,16,217 10 6	38,153 7 7	57,22,956 6	15,24,062 9 0	1,39,708 14 8	1,77,859 2 3		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

• • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Customs Report of the Board of Revenue for 1877-78.

Attention was drawn in the Resolution recorded last year on the Customs administration in Bengal to the inadequacy of the reports submitted both by the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Customs. It was pointed out that the Collector should carefully observe the course of trade in Calcutta, and furnish a comprehensive review of the commercial phenomena of the year. These instructions have been satisfactorily carried out by the Collector. The report of the Board, however, has been reduced to the dimensions of a more covering letter to the Collector's report, and, even with regard to the trade of the outports, fails to furnish such a full review of the transactions of the year as might be expected from the controlling authority of the Customs administration of these provinces. While admitting that these defects are to some extent accounted for by the fact that the submission of the report was insisted upon at an earlier date than had been the practice in former years, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in future the Board will recognise their obligation to place on record some comprehensive criticism of the working of this important department.

2. *Customs Revenue.*—Including the revenue on imported salt, the statistics of which have already been dealt with in the review of the Board's report on the salt revenue, the following statement furnishes a general view of the gross and net revenue derived from customs duties in the whole of Bengal during the past five years:—

Bengal.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	76,86,360	88,53,721	86,02,446	80,20,800	95,40,663
Ditto on salt ...	2,46,53,826	2,55,03,673	2,44,38,993	2,47,85,804	2,56,69,262
Export duty ...	21,88,490	20,00,583	21,26,678	21,91,722	22,44,339
Total gross duty ...	3,46,28,676	3,63,57,977	3,51,67,017	3,49,98,126	3,74,54,264
Refunds and drawbacks ... { Imports ...	2,74,978	3,10,901	3,06,028	2,90,965	3,33,957
... { Exports ...	69,475	57,351	31,619	89,517	1,42,023
Total ...	3,44,453	3,68,252	3,37,647	3,30,482	4,75,979
Total net duty ...	3,41,84,223	3,59,89,725	3,48,29,370	3,46,67,644	3,69,78,285

The total net duty collected in Bengal, which had fallen in 1875-76 and 1876-77, rose during the past year from Rs. 3,46,67,644 to Rs. 3,69,78,285, being an increase of more than twenty-three lakhs. Leaving out of account the increase of more than eight lakhs in the revenue derived from salt, there remains an increase of fifteen lakhs in the duty levied upon other imports. By far the larger proportion of this was due to larger imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods, although the imports of liquors and metals also contributed materially to the rise of duty. The circumstances which led to this peculiar development of the cotton trade will be discussed in detail below in connection with the trade of Calcutta. Under the head of exports, the increase of revenue was less marked, amounting to Rs. 52,617 only. The effect of an increase in the total amount of duty collected on rice was counterbalanced by the increased refunds of duty necessitated by a change in the procedure followed by the Customs Office in respect of shipping passes. There was a considerable rise in the receipts on account of indigo and an equivalent fall on shell-lac.

TRADE OF BENGAL.

3. Excluding Government transactions, the total value of the imports by sea into the Lower Provinces during the last five years is as follows:—

IMPORTS.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Foreign Trade.</i>					
Merchandise ... { Free ...	1,51,58,442	2,68,01,075	1,15,96,265	1,01,14,057	1,00,49,768
... { Dutiable ...	14,62,62,281	17,15,50,388	16,60,76,481	15,68,24,071	18,38,04,690
Total ...	16,14,20,723	19,81,58,063	17,76,71,746	16,69,38,128	19,38,54,456
Treasure ...	1,01,58,107	2,88,77,281	1,08,06,451	2,02,54,665	4,96,13,993
Total Foreign trade ...	18,08,78,830	22,70,35,344	18,84,77,197	19,31,92,793	21,34,68,448
<i>Coasting Trade.</i>					
Merchandise ... { Foreign ...	10,39,507	18,00,053	47,47,791	47,94,205	61,99,314
... { Indian ...	97,01,905	2,64,78,331	1,70,78,785	1,77,84,841	2,16,76,779
Total ...	1,13,44,472	2,82,78,984	2,18,26,576	2,25,79,016	2,78,76,093
Treasure ...	85,32,119	61,26,182	25,88,718	67,00,113	96,63,333
Total Coasting trade ...	1,98,76,591	3,44,05,166	2,44,13,294	2,82,79,189	3,75,39,426
Grand Total of Foreign and Coasting trade ...	20,07,55,421	26,14,40,510	21,28,90,491	22,14,71,982	28,10,07,874

Under the head of foreign trade the imports of merchandise rose in value from Rs. 16,69,38,128 in 1876-77 to Rs. 19,38,54,456 in the past year, being

an increase of more than two crores and a half. The imports of treasure also increased to nearly five cròres, against two crores and three-fifths in the previous year, for reasons which will be discussed in the special section treating of the movements of treasure. In the coasting trade the imports of merchandise rose from Rs. 2,25,79,046 to Rs. 2,78,76,093, and those of treasure from Rs. 57,00,143 to Rs. 96,63,333. Taking foreign and coasting trade together, and including treasure, the imports into Bengal rose from Rs. 22,14,71,982 to Rs. 28,10,07,874.

4. The exports from the Lower Provinces during the last five years were as follow :—

EXPORTS.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade—					
Merchandise { Free	18,69,06,226	18,87,93,605	17,80,56,491	21,45,47,391	24,09,48,689
Indian produce ... { Dutiable...	7,30,21,402	6,91,02,789	5,83,39,260	4,99,19,191	6,07,38,143
Total	26,00,17,628	25,78,96,394	23,63,95,751	26,44,66,482	31,06,87,132
Re-export of foreign goods	1,53,08,126	1,63,80,605	10,74,445	14,93,702	15,21,008
Total Merchandise	27,53,25,754	27,42,26,999	23,74,70,596	26,59,60,184	31,22,08,140
Treasure	42,30,913	75,81,700	71,59,428	10,38,308	4,47,096
Total Foreign trade	27,95,56,667	28,18,03,699	24,46,30,024	26,69,98,492	31,26,55,236
Coasting trade—					
Merchandise .. { Foreign	1,87,80,778	2,00,84,926	1,90,59,035	2,31,95,181	2,21,98,213
.. { Indian	3,47,65,535	4,03,70,642	3,11,97,331	7,23,06,908	10,85,12,939
Total	5,35,46,313	6,04,55,568	5,02,56,366	9,55,02,089	13,07,11,152
Treasure	1,53,00,602	71,40,377	75,02,111	2,15,87,290	2,66,35,774
Total Coasting trade	6,89,12,915	6,78,95,945	5,78,48,810	11,70,89,379	15,73,46,926
Grand total of Foreign and Coasting trade	34,84,69,582	34,97,04,644	30,27,78,834	38,40,87,871	47,00,02,162

The exports of merchandise in the foreign trade increased in value from Rs. 26,44,66,482 to Rs. 31,06,87,132, and the exports of treasure from Rs. 10,38,308 to Rs. 4,47,096. In the coasting trade the exports of merchandise rose from Rs. 9,55,02,089 to Rs. 13,07,11,152, and the exports of treasure from Rs. 2,15,87,290 to Rs. 2,66,35,774. Including both foreign and coasting trade, the total value of the exports from Bengal rose from Rs. 38,40,87,871 to Rs. 47,00,02,162.

5. Adding together the totals of both export and import trade, it will be seen that the value of the trade of the Bengal Presidency rose from Rs. 60,55,59,853 in 1876-77 to Rs. 75,10,10,036 in 1877-78, an increase of nearly fifteen crores, or 24 per cent., against a rise of nine crores, or 17·43 per cent. in the previous year. Those figures are inclusive of treasure, but do not include Government transactions.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

6. The following table shows the total imports and exports on behalf of Government at Calcutta during the last five years :—

Government transactions.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS					
From foreign countries—					
Stores	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,773	64,20,772	44,70,790
Treasure... ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,773	64,20,772	44,70,790
EXPORTS					
To foreign countries—					
Stores .. { Foreign	1,44,413	1,07,501	18,110	15,866	1,09,864
.. { Indian ... ..	.....	2,80,093	1,19,175	1,84,529	1,16,810
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	461	.....	.....
Total	1,44,413	3,87,597	1,68,246	2,04,395	2,26,734

There was a decrease in the value of the imports of Rs. 19,49,982 and an increase in the value of the exports amounting to Rs. 22,339. The importation of arms and ammunition was reduced by six lakhs; that of metal, railway plant, and paper by four lakhs; of hardware and cutlery by three lakhs; and of stationery by two lakhs. The effect of these reductions was, however, counteracted to some extent by an increase of five lakhs in the imports of boots and shoes, of three lakhs and a half in woollen goods, and of two lakhs in ale, beer, and porter. Nearly the whole of these imports were received from the United Kingdom. Under the head of exports, which consist for the most part of copper coin sent to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, the increase was trifling.

7. Excluding Government transactions, the fluctuations in which have been noticed in the foregoing paragraph, the value of the foreign trade of Calcutta both in exports and imports during the last five years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	• 1877-78.	1877-78 compared with 1876-77.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—							
Free	1,15,40,002	1,11,22,508	1,15,88,200	1,01,03,103	1,00,48,217	.....	54,886
Dutiable	13,73,52,138	16,20,03,782	16,58,10,554	15,65,71,144	18,35,77,552	2,70,06,408	.....
Total	14,88,92,200	17,32,10,378	17,73,98,820	16,66,74,247	19,36,25,769	2,69,51,522	.....
Treasure	1,94,46,807	2,88,77,281	1,08,03,751	2,02,54,665	4,96,03,992	2,33,49,327	.....
Total Imports	16,83,38,807	20,20,93,659	18,82,02,571	19,29,28,912	24,32,29,761	5,03,00,849	.....
EXPORTS.							
Merchandise—							
Indian { Free	10,33,32,898	16,03,19,401	17,80,03,880	21,45,01,114	24,91,88,917	3,46,87,803	.....
{ Dutiable	6,00,90,060	5,54,24,194	5,65,00,748	4,85,40,138	5,92,60,114	1,07,19,976	.....
Total	22,34,28,958	21,57,43,885	23,45,04,628	26,30,41,252	30,84,49,031	4,54,07,779	.....
Foreign Merchandise	11,42,106	12,54,552	10,70,062	14,93,562	16,20,963	27,391	.....
Total Merchandise	22,45,71,064	21,69,98,437	23,55,74,690	26,45,34,814	30,99,69,984	4,54,35,170	.....
Treasure...	42,30,913	75,81,700	74,50,428	10,38,308	4,47,096	.....	5,91,212
Total Exports	22,88,01,977	22,45,79,937	24,30,34,118	26,55,73,122	31,04,17,080	4,48,43,958	.....

8. The imports of merchandise into Calcutta during 1877-78 were valued at Rs. 19,36,25,769, against Rs. 16,66,74,247 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 2,69,51,522. By far the larger proportion of this enormous rise in the imports consisted of shipments from the United Kingdom of cotton twist and manufactured goods valued at 218 lakhs. The reasons of this excessive and exceptional import are discussed in the paragraph on the cotton trade below. Among other articles, of which the import rose less conspicuously, may be mentioned liquors, metals, mineral oil, silk both raw and manufactured, umbrellas, drugs and spices, provisions, apparel and woollen goods. On the other hand there was a decline of twelve lakhs in the import of railway plant and rolling-stock, of five lakhs in salt, and of two lakhs and a half in China tea.

9. A very remarkable rise occurred in the imports of treasure, which increased from Rs. 2,62,54,665 to Rs 4,96,03,992. The imports of gold advanced by twenty-four lakhs, and those of silver by two hundred and nine lakhs. The exceptionally large import of silver is stated to have been due to the suspension of the Secretary of State's drawings upon India during the period when silver was required here to lay down grain for shipment to Europe, and to pay for the crops of jute and indigo. Taking treasure and merchandise together, it will be seen that the imports of the foreign trade amounted to Rs. 24,32,29,761—an increase of more than five crores over the imports of the previous year, and of more than four crores over those of 1874-75, when the imports stood higher than at any other time during the last five years.

10. Almost equally remarkable is the stimulus which was felt in the export trade. The value of the merchandise exported from Calcutta amounted to Rs. 30,99,69,984, against Rs. 26,45,34,814 in the previous year, showing an increase of more than four crores and a half. This increase consisted chiefly of larger shipments of seeds, wheat, rice, jute, indigo, tea, opium, and hides. There was a decline of fifty-five lakhs in the exports of raw cotton, and the trade in sugar, lac, raw silk, and piece-goods also fell appreciably.

11. The statement below shows the proportion in which the foreign trade of Calcutta is divided between the various countries with which commercial relations are maintained:—

	Percentage in—		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
United Kingdom	63.59	64.72	65.66
China—Hong-Kong	12.73	12.43	11.07
Ditto—Treaty Ports	1.48	1.09	1.53
France	3.39	3.61	4.17
Straits Settlements	4.92	4.14	3.87
United States	4.14	4.26	3.72
Ceylon	2.41	2.36	2.74
Mauritius	1.48	1.80	1.72
Australia	1.34	1.17	1.40
Italy	1.41	1.44	1.34
Austria	0.75	0.71	0.55
Other countries	2.36	2.27	2.23

The trade with the United Kingdom amounts to almost two-thirds, and that with the United Kingdom and China together to over three-fourths of the whole trade of the port. The trade with the United Kingdom shewed an increase of 385 lakhs in imports and 278 lakhs in exports. Of the increase in imports nearly 143 lakhs were treasure, and 218 lakhs cotton goods. In the trade with China the most marked feature in the year's operations was the increased export of opium, amounting in value to 35 lakhs over that of the preceding year. The imports of tea have fallen by nearly one-half. The trade with the Straits Settlements also increased by 25 lakhs or 13 per cent.; the imports of treasure and merchandise having risen by 11 and 8 lakhs respectively, while exports also advanced chiefly under the head of jute bags, precious stones and pearls. The trade with the United States is mainly in exports, which are valued at 192 lakhs, against 14 lakhs of imports. The export of indigo, raw-hides, jute, and sugar increased during the year, as also did the import of kerosene oil. The Ceylon trade is also chiefly in exports, and the value of these rose by 44 lakhs on the whole, of which 41 lakhs were due to larger shipments of rice. Similarly, the exports of Indian produce to the Mauritius rose by 15 lakhs, to meet the growing wants of the Indian immigrants in that island. The trade with Australia grew 45 per cent. during the year, the imports rising by ten lakhs, half of which was in treasure; and the exports by 14 lakhs, mainly in jute bags and castor-oil. The trade with Italy also improved by about three and a half lakhs under imports and four lakhs under exports. On the other hand, the trade with Austria declined during the past year. This, however, is a matter of trivial importance, as the value of the entire trade, both import and export, did not much exceed thirty lakhs. The trade with France still maintains a steady rate of increase. Imports from that country have risen by five lakhs, and exports by nearly sixty lakhs. The increase in the former was due partly to shipments of silver, and partly to the extended import of silk piece-goods. Under the head of exports there was an increase of fifty-seven lakhs under indigo, of eighteen lakhs in oilseeds, and one lakh in woollen shawls. This important growth of exportation to France arises from the development of the direct trade with that country through the Suez Canal. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta following this route rose during the past year to 52 per cent. It will appear from the following statement that, with the exception of a trifling decline in 1875-76, the trade passing through the Canal has steadily increased in value having doubled itself in six years:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	9,09,46,164	5,45,47,715	14,54,93,879
1872-73	10,55,11,198	6,03,99,996	16,59,11,134
1873-74	12,12,43,365	8,23,73,224	20,36,16,589
1874-75	15,11,53,675	7,44,70,398	22,56,24,073
1875-76	13,80,21,599	8,63,69,364	22,43,90,963
1876-77	14,56,76,481	9,20,09,881	23,76,86,362
1877-78	18,38,27,054	10,42,01,939	28,80,28,993

12. *Import Trade.*—The imports of agricultural implements amounted to Rs. 3,36,197, against Rs. 2,46,882 in the previous year. They did not, however, reach the amount recorded in 1874-75. The continual extension of tea gardens, and the increasing use of machinery in the manufacture of indigo, are stated by the Collector to account for the enhanced imports of the past year. Doubtless it is the case that fresh tea gardens are continually being opened out, and that machinery is more largely used in manufacturing indigo; but it would appear that imports of machinery for rolling tea and extracting the dye from indigo would be more properly recorded under the head of machinery than under that of agricultural implements.

13. Apparel shows a rise of value from Rs. 17,71,633 to Rs. 19,44,069, due, it is suggested, to the fact that exchange was somewhat more favourable, and that there was less inducement to individuals to reduce their expenditure. As, however, a large proportion of the imports under this head is re-exported to British Burmah and ports on the coast, it is not possible to gauge the consumption very accurately.

14. The imports of coal rose from 77,375 tons valued at Rs. 14,31,348 to 80,703 tons valued at Rs. 13,07,504. The fact that this increase is clearly not proportionate to the unusually large number of steamers which arrived in the port during the year is appealed to by the Collector of Customs as evidence that the local supply of indigenous coal has successfully entered into competition with coal imported from England. No doubt the use of Indian coal tends to increase, and with slightly modified appliances very trifling inconvenience is caused by it. But it is by no means clear that the competition of Indian coal has at present had any appreciable effect upon the imports of English coal. The question is further complicated by the rates of freight ruling from England to India. When these are low, steamers bring out with them to India a supply of coal sufficient for the return voyage, but when freights are high, all available space is required for cargo and only enough coal is taken for the voyage to India. The Collector notes that passes were given for the shipment of 90,000 tons of English and country coal for the use of sea-going steamers leaving the port, which are not included in the statistics of export trade.

15. The following statement illustrates the course of trade in cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods during the last five years:—

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

	1873-74.			1875.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Grey and white	7,719,077	57,25,821		79,03,893	8,238,101	57,94,515	8,603,144	60,94,487	10,552,013	69,84,919
Turkey red	1,146,056	15,71,156	1,707,046	23,38,090	2,274,192	32,94,264	2,301,228	31,62,205	Free 10,000	0,000
Other colours	1,553,340	14,61,581	1,728,436	16,27,813	1,591,591	13,54,913	1,646,977	12,90,160	2,568,332	33,25,269
Total	10,417,473	87,49,558	14,448,370	1,10,30,702	12,103,884	1,04,43,692	12,551,349	1,05,53,852	14,982,137	1,17,65,668

Cotton Piece-goods and other manufactures.

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey piece-goods—										
British	5,80,08,207	.....	7,57,51,474	580,537,576	7,05,40,427	540,064,790	6,33,03,461	709,010,990	8,24,43,801
American		227,077	42,932	1,683,827	3,79,232	1,277,742	2,35,825
Total	5,80,08,207	.....	7,57,51,474	580,764,653	7,05,92,359	541,648,617	6,36,79,713	710,288,732	8,26,79,716
White piece-goods—										
British	1,77,43,329	.....	1,71,00,064	110,352,409	1,62,75,448	113,632,840	1,59,66,974	135,586,498	1,76,15,269
French		608,609	1,34,784	256,994	98,155	170,507	83,601
American	13,233	5,000	2,152	754
Total	1,77,43,329	.....	1,71,00,064	111,021,018	1,64,10,232	113,903,076	1,60,68,225	135,759,117	1,76,99,624
Coloured, printed, or dyed piece-goods	84,69,857	.....	1,07,33,802	85,198,226	1,49,06,908	77,260,503	1,26,46,196	84,646,791	1,22,34,202
Other cotton goods	1,76,429	.....	2,17,308	.....	14,92,022	.....	9,80,284	.....	16,60,618
Grand total of Cotton manufactures	8,62,97,683	.....	10,37,03,728	.....	10,34,61,521	.....	9,39,74,443	.....	11,42,74,160

The Collector of Customs attributes the striking increase in the imports of cotton goods of all classes to over-trading on the part of the leading Manchester firms. He states that, in the absence of an effective demand from other consuming countries, shipments were made to India on a much larger scale than the country could fairly absorb. Prices consequently fell below the cost of importation, and in spite of the high price of food, an unnatural stimulus was given to consumption in this country. The Collector therefore anticipates a considerable decline in the imports during next year, and cites the following figures in support of this view:—

	FROM APRIL 1877 TO JULY 1877		FROM APRIL 1878 TO JULY 1878.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cotton— Twist and yarn	6,832,183	45,61,505	6,135,750	37,56,701
	Yds.		Yds.	
Piece-goods— Grey	230,867,885	2,57,91,317	189,806,446	2,06,87,978
White	43,679,526	57,98,319	39,634,701	48,13,533
Coloured	21,188,177	11,71,341	21,532,870	33,09,625
Total ..	285,735,588	3,47,00,977	25,061,026	2,88,11,137

No doubt there was a distinct tendency towards excessive importation during the past year, which is sufficiently accounted for by the general state of trade and the diminished demand for cotton goods combined with over-production in England. But in assuming that the high price of food might naturally be expected to affect unfavourably the demand for cotton goods, the Collector appears to be arguing from the economic experience of European countries, which is not necessarily applicable to India. It is a familiar fact in England that a rise in the price of food tends directly to discourage the consumption of luxuries, and even causes a marked reduction in the number of marriages. But in a population which is almost wholly agricultural, the profits arising from the high price of food are so widely distributed that the expenditure on luxuries may positively be augmented in years when food is dear. In Bengal, during the past year, there was not only an abundant crop, but the prices of food ruled abnormally high in consequence of the demand for grain in Madras and Bombay; consequently the agricultural and trading classes enjoyed exceptional prosperity whatever other classes may have done. An unusual number of marriages were celebrated, and the expenditure of the cultivators on luxuries was sensibly increased. Under these circumstances, it seems reasonable to conclude that the increased imports of cotton goods were not wholly due to the exigencies of the Manchester manufacturers, but were at any rate partially designed to meet a genuine demand.

16. The import of drugs and medicines has risen in value from Rs. 10,29,163 to Rs. 14,84,287. Quinine shows a remarkable rise in price, the quantity imported having increased from 3,844 pounds to 3,980 pounds, while the value rose from Rs. 2,89,890 to Rs. 5,48,404. This is stated to be due to the demand for quinine for the Turko-Russian war, and to disturbances in Peru, which interfered with the transport of bark to the coast. The Collector calls attention to the increase in the import of quinine as evidence that the production of cheap alkaloids in India is not likely to displace the original drug. But, in the first place, the cinchona alkaloids have not been long enough in the market to produce any effect on the demand for quinine; and secondly, although the demand for those alkaloids is very large, it proceeds either from Government institutions or from classes who could in no case afford to use quinine. It can therefore hardly be expected that the sale of the cinchona alkaloids would as yet produce any marked effect upon the ordinary imports of quinine, though the amount imported by Government will eventually no doubt be sensibly reduced and after all the increase is only 136lb.

17. The following statement shews the importation of malt liquors, spirits, and wines during the last five years :—

Liquors and wines.				Ale, Beer, and Porter.	Spirits.	Wines and Liqueurs.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	...	...	...	15,47,688	20,51,320	21,89,195
1874-75	...	...	...	15,92,848	27,22,377	24,05,564
1875-76	...	...	...	12,57,721	20,80,825	25,49,795
1876-77	...	...	...	12,80,994	23,61,694	19,55,127
1877-78	...	...	...	15,63,875	30,20,246	21,36,373

There has been a slight increase under the head of ale, beer, and porter, and a considerable increase under that of spirits. The imports of wines and liqueurs also seem to be returning to the level at which they stood in former years. The Collector notices as remarkable the fact that the bulk of the imports of claret and champagne are from England and not from France, where they are produced. This may possibly be due in some measure to the cause assigned by him, namely that these wines require to be adapted for English tastes; but the correctness of his view is open to much doubt. The best sparkling wines exported to India require to be re-corked, flattened, and double wired before shipment, and this probably can be more readily done in England than abroad as London is the chief emporium for export. Again, many of the French vineyards are practically in the hands of the London wine merchants, and the machinery of direct trade with France has not as yet been sufficiently extended to admit of the direct export of the main bulk of the supply. Attention is also drawn to the introduction into the liquor trade of a new fluid called condensed beer, this being a sort of essence containing the elements of beer partially fermented. Water is added then and fermentation again gone through. The essence pays no import duty. Supposing this to produce beer equal in quality to that imported in the usual way, it is possible that the imports of ordinary beer might be reduced. But at present the manufacture is said to be confined to Allahabad, and no material effect is known to have been produced on the liquor trade in Bengal.

18. The imports of machinery and mill-work during the last five years may be shown as follow :—

		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Steam-engines and parts ...	}	48,79,139	.....	47,71,975	.....	26,61,359	.....	3,60,750	.....	3,33,420	.....
Other sorts of machinery ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	25,46,235	.....	26,12,540	.....	27,30,306	.....
Total ..		48,79,139	.....	47,71,975	.....	52,07,594	.....	29,73,290	.....	30,64,226	.....

It will be observed that, although there was a slight increase in the past year, the imports were still far below the level they attained in 1875-76. This, however, is precisely the state of things which might be expected to follow on the large extension of the jute-manufacturing industry which took place in the years preceding 1875-76. The trifling increase in the past year is probably due, as suggested by the Collector of Customs, to the opening of one new jute-mill. But for this the imports would merely have had to replace wear and tear in the existing machinery, and would probably have been even less than in the preceding year.

19. Metals of all kinds, except quicksilver and steel, shew an increase in quantity, and all, except iron, have increased in value. Copper has risen from 148,134 cwt. valued at Rs. 77,22,652 to 175,110 cwt. value Rs. 84,75,653. This is said to be due to speculative shipments in the hope of a rise of prices which has not occurred. Iron has risen from 932,208 cwt. valued at Rs. 63,32,073 to 1,022,449 cwt. valued at Rs. 60,30,451. The decline in value is remarkable. It is explained that Belgian manufacturers are now turning out enormous quantities of iron at cheap rates, and that this iron has been largely imported into Calcutta *via* England. Many kinds of coarse native manufactures do not require iron of very superior quality, and the cheap iron manufactured in Belgium meets a demand which is very likely to increase. Apart, however, from this special influence, the general cheapness of metals has combined with

low rates of freight from England to raise the imports from Rs. 1,79,53,108 to Rs. 1,87,01,906.

20. The imports of mineral oil during the last five years have been as follow :—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
United Kingdom	32,370	.....	13,277	2,685	3,760	17,201	22,076	80,689	57,404
United States	64,581	.....	4,52,595	211,516	1,28,100	178,758	1,62,415	989,187	8,11,859
Java	101,900	71,399
Straits Settlements	13,000	9,750	2,375	2,970	90,042	84,025
Other foreign countries	27,069	.....	150	54	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	*	1,24,019	*	4,68,022	227,255	1,41,704	198,334	1,87,461	1,242,708	10,21,687

* Quantities not available.

It is explained that the enormous increase observable in the imports of kerosene oil is due to the collapse of a strong combination of oil merchants in America which controlled the markets and prevented shipments abroad. As soon as the combination was broken up prices fell in America and elsewhere, and large supplies were poured into Calcutta not only from America, but from Singapore, Batavia, and Bombay, to which ports excessive shipments had been made. New wells of petroleum have also been discovered, and the investment of fresh capital in the trade has raised petroleum to the rank of one of the chief American exports. In consequence of the increase of the supply from America, the imports of British Burmah oil have declined, that oil being unable to compete with the cheaper and stronger American product.

21. The imports of cigars have fallen from 86,613lb, valued at Rs. 2,12,874, to 77,947lb, valued at Rs. 2,35,090. This is due to diminished receipts from China and the Straits Settlements, whence nearly all the imports of Manilla cigars are received. The increase in value is accounted for by the fact that the price of Manilla cigars has risen, and that expensive cigars have been more largely imported from the United Kingdom. The Collector ascribes the decline in the Manilla trade to the improvement of the tobacco "cultivated in Rungpore and certain other districts of Bengal, as well as in Madras and Burmah." There can be no doubt that the marked improvements which have been introduced of late years into the manufacture of cigars in Madras and Burmah have tended to decrease the demand for Manillas; and now that the price of the latter has risen, Indian cigars will probably be still more largely used. A decline has also occurred in the imports of manufactured tobacco other than cigars, which have fallen from 4,47,042lb, valued at Rs. 2,75,673 to 3,53,389lb, valued at Rs. 2,03,886. This is doubtless due to increased consumption of country tobacco in the shape of cigars.

22. *Export trade.*—Re-exports of foreign merchandise form a comparatively small proportion of the export trade. The following statement shows the value of the re-exports of foreign goods from Calcutta during the last five years:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1873-74 ...	11,42,086	1876-77 ...	14,93,562
1874-75 ...	12,54,552	1877-78 ...	15,20,953
1875-76 ...	10,70,062		

This branch of the export trade seems to be growing, though it is still three lakhs less in value than it was in 1872-73. The articles re-exported were chiefly apparel and corals to the Strait Settlements, drugs to the United Kingdom, and cotton goods to Mauritius and Ceylon.

23. Under the general head of dyeing and colouring materials by far the most important is indigo, the exports of which during the last five years may be shown as follows:—

Exports of Indian produce. Dyeing and colouring materials.		Cwt.	Mds.	Value.	Average value per maund.
				Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	...	73,706	1,00,321	2,62,80,103	262
1874-75 ...	...	54,428	74,083	1,98,16,099	267
1875-76 ...	...	84,228	1,14,644	2,35,25,774	205
1876-77 ...	...	69,379	91,433	2,35,66,023	250
1877-78 ...	...	99,402	1,35,297	3,04,37,068	225

An unusually favourable season in Tirhoot and a moderate outturn in Bengal raised the quantity of indigo exported by nearly 43 per cent. This large production of itself tended to lower the price, while the uncertain condition of European politics weakened the regular demand for the dye, so that the average price obtained for the crop of 1877-78 was about 10 per cent. less than in the previous year. The increased export, however, was widely distributed. Egypt consumed seven times the quantity exported to that country in 1876-77; the demand from the United States rose by 59 per cent.; and France, Persia, and Turkey doubled their consumption. In the case of France the large apparent increase is probably due not so much to larger consumption as to a change in the mode of supply, indigo being now sent direct by the Suez Canal instead of being obtained by French merchants from England. But even if the actual present demand has not risen materially, the change of route is of itself a matter for congratulation, as the extension of direct trade is generally found to lead to increased consumption. It may be observed that the total export of indigo during the past year considerably exceeds that of any of the preceding five years, and is nearly 25,000 cwt. above the average export of the last thirty years. Ever since the aniline dyes entered so successfully into competition with lac-dye as almost to drive the latter out of the market, some anxiety has been felt as to the possibility of a similar fate overtaking the manufacture of indigo. An eminent chemist in Munich has now succeeded in producing the colouring principle of indigo by a synthetic chemical process; but it is understood that this method, unlike that employed in the case of the aniline dyes, is far too elaborate and expensive to be adapted to economic requirements.

The export of myrabolams for dying and tanning purposes rose from 24,313 cwts. to 105,113 cwts., owing apparently to the derangement of the Russian trade in bark and acorn crops. The trade in safflower has been almost killed by the use of aniline dyes; but turmeric, on the other hand, shows an annually increasing demand.

24. Two powerful influences at home and abroad combined during the past year to stimulate the export of the important staples comprised under the heading of grain and pulse—the famine in Madras, and the war between Turkey and Russia. It is true that the most conspicuous effects of the Madras famine upon the exports for Calcutta were produced in the coasting trade, but it also exercised a considerable influence on the foreign exports. By virtually closing the Black Sea ports and cutting off one of the main sources of the wheat supply of Europe, the war in Turkey had a direct tendency to increase the exports of wheat from India.

25. Turning to the detailed statistics recorded under the head of grain and pulse, it appears that the exports of gram rose from 2,38,293 cwt., valued at Rs. 6,42,737, to 3,61,563 cwt., valued at Rs. 12,53,920. Most of this was sent to Mauritius for the use of the large coolie population in that island, and a fair proportion also went to Ceylon. The exports of paddy or unhusked rice amounted to 40,602 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,12,620, against 672 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,189 in the previous year. Nearly all of this unusually large export was shipped to Ceylon, the demand for cleaned rice in India being so great that the unhusked article was exported. The exports of husked rice during the last five years were as follow:—

				Cwt.	Rs.
1873-74	...	...	...	3,637,611	1,35,22,900
1874-75	...	...	...	2,724,232	1,04,85,569
1875-76	...	...	...	3,873,854	1,34,67,712
1876-77	...	...	...	5,213,704	1,99,88,737
1877-78	...	...	...	5,526,053	2,54,10,090

The increase in quantity during the past year was not very striking, but the heavy local demand enormously enhanced the price. Nearly half of the exports were taken by Ceylon, the demand from which country has

risen very remarkably in the last two years, as is shown by the following statement of the exports to Ceylon during the last five years:—

				Cwt.	Rs.
1873-74	...	...	..	409,438	12,86,418
1874-75	...	...	...	94,121	3,31,144
1875-76	...	...	...	402,321	12,66,872
1876-77	...	...	...	2,167,837	76,32,597
1877-78	...	...	...	2,547,202	1,17,72,615

About one-fourth of the total exports from Calcutta is also sent to Mauritius for the use of the coolie population there. On the other hand, the exports to the United Kingdom and South America appear to be declining.

26. Attention was drawn last year to the increased exports of wheat which seemed to promise a permanent extension of the Indian wheat trade. The exports of the last five years are shown thus—

1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
489,443	18,84,788	279,280	11,89,013	1,330,921	30,89,703	3,882,218	1,23,30,374	4,544,302	1,91,13,084

It can hardly be expected that this remarkable development will be permanent. Although still suffering from the effects of the war, the wheat growing districts of Russia will speedily recover themselves, and in the meantime there will be large exports from America, where an exceptionally large area is said to have been planted with wheat in anticipation of the European demand. The enormous exports of last year have exhausted the reserve stocks in Northern India, and the crop of the present year is said to be deficient. At the same time it is satisfactory to find that although the grain of Indian wheat is small, it is considered to yield flour of superior quality, and that mill machinery is being adapted to suit its requirements. About one-half of the export in the past year went through the Suez Canal, and arrived in much better condition than that sent round the Cape. It has hitherto been believed that one of the main obstacles to the growth of the Indian trade in wheat is the liability of the grain to be weevil eaten during those months' voyage round the Cape; but this danger seems to have been much exaggerated, and in any case is almost entirely obviated by the development of steam traffic through the Suez Canal.

26. The export of raw hides rose from 4,543,826, valued at Rs. 1,21,07,416, to 5,313,492, valued at Rs. 1,48,37,158; and of raw skins from 2,207,420, valued at Rs. 15,22,649, to 2,915,798, valued at Rs. 18,75,284. This increased export was chiefly to the United States which did a large business in the manufacture of boots and shoes for the Russian and Turkish armies. There was a decrease in dressed hides and skins entirely owing to the great and urgent demand for the raw article. The trade in dressed hides and skins is, however, in any case not important.

27. Raw jute, the exports of which have steadily declined during the last few years, shows an increase from 4,532,118 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,63,60,880, to 5,319,518 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,44,67,912. This increase is accounted for by the fact that the stocks of jute at home were low, and that the jute crop in Bengal came in just when the famine in Madras was beginning to abate. Freights for England consequently fell very low and an unusual quantity of raw jute was shipped.

The exports of gunny-bags fell from 32,568,261, valued at Rs. 63,93,613, to 25,093,969, valued at Rs. 69,47,116. The demand for bags from the United States decreased by eight millions in consequence of the diminished exports of wheat to Europe. The famine in China reduced by three millions the requirements of that country for the export of rice, while the demand from the United Kingdom fell by a million and a half. To a certain extent the effect of these reductions was neutralized by an increase of three millions of bags in

the exports to the Straits, of half a million to Egypt, and a million and a half to Australia. The net decrease in exports amounted to seven and a half millions of bags. There is, however, no reason to suppose that this diminution of the exports represented a decline in the prosperity of the trade. The local demand for bags to send grain to the Madras famine was enormous, and the use of gunny-bags enters more and more into the internal trade of the country. At the same time the manufacture has improved with longer experience, and the comparatively low rates of wages at which operatives can be obtained give Calcutta a considerable advantage over Dundee for the supply of the American, Australian, Asiatic, and Chinese markets. With regard to the demand for gunny-bags in China, the Collector should endeavour to furnish more precise information in next year's report. It is understood that a certain proportion of the so called exports to China are in fact sent to Singapore and the Straits Settlements, and that a still larger proportion, though nominally, entered for Hong-Kong, are transhipped there and ultimately find their way to San Francisco. The following statement shows the export of gunny-bags during the last five years:—

1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
6,402,305	19,03,036	7,087,617	22,30,194	18,695,025	43,07,650	32,568,261	63,93,613	25,093,960	63,47,116

28. The apparent increase which was noticed last year in the export of lac has not continued, and the exports have fallen almost to the level of 1875-76. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
75,702	25,73,470	70,405	25,33,040	1,01,933	75,00,614	1,28,615	53,62,715	103,091	35,95,122

It will be seen that there has been a remarkable decline in the value of the exports since 1875-76. Apparently the reduction in duty sanctioned in July 1877 has had no beneficial effect on the trade.

29. The exports of the various kinds of oil-seeds during the past five years were as follow:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Linseed ...	2,207,860	1,11,80,304	2,794,558	1,39,73,108	4,117,952	2,12,30,609	3,524,451	1,85,50,186	5,109,353	2,97,73,810
Poppy seed ...	208,203	16,40,115	401,012	22,05,562	212,062	12,92,520	334,946	17,51,373	447,354	26,32,185
Rapo seed ..	100,508	4,52,284	439,426	19,77,422	905,926	41,68,895	1,094,688	55,68,548	1,832,166	1,04,10,664
Teel seed . .	46,982	2,81,875	150,374	9,02,233	44,225	2,19,604	248,507	15,12,835	255,237	17,60,990

The marked increase which occurred in the export of all oil-seeds during the past year is due partly to the war in Turkey which closed the Black Sea ports and generally disorganized Russian trade, and partly to the extended use of these oils for machinery, in manufactures and for illuminating purposes.

30. The export of raw silk rose from 1,410,371lb, valued at Rs. 77,48,844, to 1,494,950lb, valued at Rs. 70,20,328, being an increase in quantity of about 7 per cent.

Almost the whole of this increase was sent to the United Kingdom; the export to France showing a decrease, while those to Italy rose only slightly. The Collector seems to think that the extension of mulberry cultivation and the production of silk in the interior are signs of a revival of the trade. But there seems to be no grounds for believing that the rise of the exports in the past year was anything more than a temporary impulse. The European silk markets will continue to draw their main supplies from France

and Italy; and it is only when the crops of those countries fail, and the deficiency is not supplied by China and Japan, that the Indian product can come into extensive demand. The Collector draws attention to a defect in the classification of silk in the trade returns which appears to require rectification.

31. The following statement shows the exports of tea during the last five years with the average value per pound calculated from the aggregate value as returned by the shippers:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
	19,185,029	1,73,02,428	21,023,039	1,92,34,861	24,220,450	2,15,00,362	27,529,194	2,58,07,017	33,186,878	3,01,73,900
Average value per lb ...	14 annas and 5 pie.		14 annas and 7 pie.		14 annas and 2 pie.		15 annas.		14 annas and 6 pie.	

The Collector explains that the value is overstated, the tea not being really worth more than from 11 annas to 12 annas per pound. The increase in quantity is due to the fact that the produce of many gardens opened out about three years ago came into the market last year.

32. The export of tobacco which fell from 18,885,400lb in 1875-76 to 9,403,997lb in 1876-77, showed a further decrease to 9,276,622lb in the year under review. The decrease is most marked in the case of exports to Trieste and Gibraltar, attributed in the former case to the ending of a contract for the supply of the Austrian army, and in the latter to the diminution of smuggling into Spain.

33. *Trade in coin and bullion.*—The following statement illustrates the fluctuations in the bullion trade during the last five years:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—	Imports	47,26,526	65,15,405	56,55,289	20,38,770	44,20,105
	Exports	6,93,143	2,609	6,76,375	19,097	370
	Net imports	40,33,383	65,12,796	49,78,914	20,19,673	44,25,735
Silver—	Imports	1,47,20,091	2,23,61,876	51,48,462	2,42,15,895	4,51,77,797
	Exports	35,37,770	75,79,091	67,81,053	10,18,611	4,40,726
	Net imports	1,11,82,311	1,47,82,785	.....	2,31,97,284	4,47,31,071
	Net exports	.....	.....	16,34,591	.....	.....
Gold and silver—	Imports ...	1,94,46,607	2,88,77,281	1,08,03,751	2,62,54,665	4,96,03,902
	Exports ...	42,30,913	76,81,700	74,59,128	10,38,308	4,47,096
	Net imports	1,52,15,694	2,12,95,581	33,44,623	2,52,16,357	4,91,56,806

As there is no gold currency in India the imports of gold are regulated chiefly by the demand for ornaments, which varies with the material prosperity of the people. During the first three years of the period, for which returns are furnished above, the net imports of gold into Calcutta amounted to about 52 lakhs a year. In 1876-77 they fell to about 20 lakhs, owing, it is stated by the Collector, to the decline in the purchasing power of silver, and to the straitened circumstances of many classes. The enormous increase in the imports of silver is thus explained by the Collector of Customs:—

“Owing to the practice which prevailed during the greater part of the year of selling the Indian Council Bills, transferable by telegraph, silver was not much resorted to for purposes of remittance till June and July, when the exigencies of the grain trade led to a considerable increase in the imports of the metal. Later on, under the double influence of the cessation of the Secretary of State's drawings and the approach of the jute and indigo season, the imports of silver reached the enormous amount of upwards of two hundred and sixty-two lakhs for the three months September to November 1877, a similar increase having taken place in Bombay, where the imports for the same period amounted to four hundred and twenty-eight lakhs. A re-action set in on the resumption in December of the Indian Council's drawings, and the imports fell off to about ten lakhs in January and in March, and about five

lakhs in February 1878, the shipments of bullion from England being checked by the very great easiness in the money market, and the falling off in exports of Indian produce after the indigo and jute crops had been shipped; and the financial year thus ended, as it began, with a comparatively small monthly import of silver."

31. The imports into and exports from Calcutta in the interportal or coasting trade during 1876-77 and 1877-78 are shown in one view in the following statement:—

1876-77.

IMPORTS INTO, OR EXPORTS FROM, CALCUTTA.	FROM OR TO BRITISH INDIAN PORTS.						From or to Indian ports not British.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	British Burmah.	Bengal outports.	Total.		
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Of Indian produce	41,15,660	1,014	50,14,238	48,44,752	17,50,068	1,57,32,632	5,23,542	1,62,62,174
.. foreign merchandise	8,32,510	80	3,74,294	3,63,988	67,219	16,38,091	44,611	16,82,702
Total Imports	49,48,170	1,094	53,88,532	52,08,740	18,24,187	1,73,70,723	5,74,153	1,79,44,876
EXPORTS.								
Of Indian produce	1,32,00,948	1,05,332	3,50,23,143	1,48,22,863	16,23,089	6,47,86,275	6,97,839	6,54,84,114
.. foreign merchandise	4,99,947	6,829	36,87,732	1,38,92,587	50,58,495	2,31,45,690	23,288	2,31,68,978
Total Exports	1,37,00,895	1,12,161	3,87,10,875	2,87,15,450	66,82,484	8,79,30,965	7,21,127	8,86,51,992

1877-78.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Of Indian produce	80,83,627	1,326	32,67,636	45,30,976	20,49,943	1,79,39,508	9,14,153	1,88,53,661
.. foreign merchandise	7,51,086	468	3,28,649	1,53,131	73,851	13,07,175	15,061	13,22,839
Total Imports	88,34,713	1,794	35,96,285	46,84,107	21,23,794	1,92,46,683	9,29,817	2,01,76,500
EXPORTS.								
Of Indian produce	2,13,36,725	66,156	5,45,22,501	1,81,07,038	21,11,121	9,61,43,541	15,64,741	9,77,08,289
.. foreign merchandise	6,02,678	3,210	42,04,273	1,25,52,012	48,95,025	2,21,57,804	12,839	2,21,70,643
Total Exports	2,19,39,403	69,372	5,87,26,774	3,06,59,050	70,06,146	11,83,01,345	15,77,580	11,98,78,932

In spite of a decline of 18 lakhs in the imports from Madras, and of 5 lakhs in those from British Burmah, the value of the total imports from British Indian ports rose from Rs. 1,73,70,723 to Rs. 1,92,46,683. At the same time the value of the imports from Indian ports rose from Rs. 5,74,153 to Rs. 9,29,817. The most important feature of the import trade from British Indian ports was the development of the Bombay imports, which rose in value from Rs. 49,48,170 in 1876-77 to Rs. 88,34,713 in the past year, being an increase of 39 lakhs. The imports of raw cotton rose by 11 lakhs, those of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture by 10 lakhs; while the imports of Indian grey cotton piece-goods show rise in value of 17 lakhs. It is believed that the raw cotton was required for manufacturing purposes in the mills near Calcutta. Details of the imports of cotton twist and piece-goods of Indian manufacture are shown below:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture	49,200	29,638	321,000	1,83,049	395,420	2,04,713	3,528,396	16,32,700	5,624,823	26,70,702

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture	9,589	.....	14,981	840,392	1,53,281	3,347,382	7,36,197	10,316,909	24,82,207

The rapid advance of these imports is the most conspicuous feature of the interportal trade of Calcutta. Between 1873-74 and the past year the imports of cotton twist and yarn, which are almost wholly from Bombay, have

risen from less than 50,000lb to more than five millions and a half. This increase is due not only to the natural development of the trade, but to the use of some of the coarser descriptions of Bombay yarn for making cloth formerly woven from English yarn. Cloth thus made is cheaper and coarser, but at the same time more durable, than that made from English yarn, and the Collector states that many natives who formerly used the finer English fabric are now content with cloth manufactured out of Bombay yarn.

Almost the whole import of Indian piece-goods is drawn from Bombay, a trifling quantity of grey goods being entered as coming from "other ports." This branch of the trade also has developed enormously during the last five years. The imports in 1875-76, the first year for which returns of quantities are available, amounted to 840,392 yards, valued at Rs. 1,53,281, while the imports of the past year were no less than 10,346,909 yards, valued at Rs. 24,82,207. It is difficult to say what proportion of this large import represents a permanent extension of the Bombay trade and successful competition with Manchester-made goods, and what proportion is a merely temporary increase arising from the famine in Western India, which closed some of the local channels of consumption and induced extensive exportation to Calcutta.

35. The decline in the Madras imports, due to the famine in that Presidency, has taken effect mostly in the trade in the castor seed, raw cotton, untanned skins, cocoanut kernel. Although the timber trade with Burmah shows an increase, the imports of raw cotton, cutch, stick lac, and mineral oil, have declined. From the outports of Bengal there was an increase of three lakhs in the total imports, chiefly under the heads of timber, myrabolams, raw hides, raw jute, and stick lac, from the Orissa ports, and raw caoutchouc from Chittagong. Chittagong shows a decrease in tea which is imported into Calcutta for re-export to the United Kingdom, and the extension of direct trade between Madras and the Orissa ports has reduced the imports of rice from the latter.

36. The value of the total exports from Calcutta in the coasting trade is returned as Rs. 11,98,78,925, against Rs. 8,86,51,992 in the previous year. The exports to Indian ports rose from Rs. 8,79,30,865 to Rs. 11,83,01,345; while the exports to Indian ports not British increased from Rs. 7,21,127 to Rs. 15,77,580. The main export was that of rice to Madras, which rose in value from 270 lakhs to 386 lakhs, while the export of rice to Bombay advanced from 54 lakhs to 126 lakhs. At the same time there was a marked increase in the exports to Madras of gram, wheat, and pulse. In consequence of the enormous demand for export purposes the local prices of all kinds of grain rose enormously in all the exporting districts of Bengal, and the non-agricultural classes who did not share in the profits accruing from the sale of grain suffered some inconvenience, which in places amounted almost to positive distress. The increase of eight lakhs in the export to Indian ports not British was due to the shipment of rice and food-grains to Pondicherry and Nanakal to relieve the distress in those parts.

37. The following statement illustrates the interportal trade in cotton twist and piece-goods of Indian and British manufacture during last five years:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture.	1,530,110	9,73,975	3,020,003	18,53,112	3,411,075	19,65,781	4,20,085	32,12,270	4,157,710	35,54,323
Cotton twist and yarn of foreign manufacture.	2,970,437	20,31,540	2,444,676	23,39,440	2,132,823	21,05,641	3,394,251	31,51,411	3,474,905	35,17,292

	Pcs.	Rs.	Pcs.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
in piece-goods of Indian manufacture.	18,597	53,410	13,277	23,397	40,427	15,350	66,913	20,555	220,052	50,351

	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
Cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture.	40,008,220	80,55,000	44,919,182	86,92,504	45,057,924	84,69,425	55,375,391	1,02,00,965	50,788,064	90,22,095

Although the total exports of Indian twist and yarn have fallen off, there was a slight increase in the shipments to British Burmah, which takes nearly the entire export. Foreign twist and yarn, which go chiefly to the Orissa ports and Burmah, show a slight improvement. The export of Indian piece-goods has trebled, though the value is only half a lakh at present. Owing to diminished shipments to British Burmah, the exports of foreign piece-goods has declined. It may be expected, however, that the development of direct trade between the United Kingdom and British Burmah will result in a diminution of the exports to that province from Calcutta.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

38. The custom duty levied at the Port of Chittagong during 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 6,56,055, against Rs. 6,81,660 in the previous year. This decrease of Rs. 25,605 occurred entirely in the duty on imports, the revenue realised from exports showing an increase of Rs. 10,217. It is accounted for by the fact that the duty collected on salt fell from Rs. 6,30,782 in 1876-77 to Rs. 5,96,534 in the year under report; this decline being to some extent counterbalanced by a rise in the goods duty on general merchandise from Rs. 50,878 to Rs. 59,521.

39. The following statement shows the value of the foreign trade of Chittagong during the last five years:—

						1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.										
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	11,98,704	4,76,866	2,72,004	2,61,989	2,25,851
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	0,000	.....	1,709	.....	10,000
Total						11,98,704	4,76,866	2,74,304	2,61,989	2,35,851
EXPORTS.										
Indian produce	...	...	...	...	...	28,82,409	23,61,634	13,25,046	6,07,107	16,03,223
Foreign merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	11,705	9,945	4,783	140	55
Total						28,94,114	23,71,619	13,30,729	6,07,247	16,03,278
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total						28,94,114	23,71,619	13,30,729	6,07,247	16,03,278
TOTAL TRADE						40,03,918	28,48,485	16,05,633	8,69,236	18,99,129

It will be seen that the value of imports in the foreign trade fell off by Rs. 26,138. The decrease occurred in the import of cocoanuts, kernels and oil from Ceylon, of coir, cowries and cocoanuts from the Maldive Islands, and of fireworks, dammer, and paper from the Straits Settlements; on the other hand, the import trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of Rs. 4,031 which is ascribed by the Commissioner to the high price of salt resulting from a combination among the bonders.

40. The value of the exports from Chittagong during the past year amounted to Rs. 16,63,678, against Rs. 6,07,247 in the preceding year. A large proportion of this remarkable increase is due to the establishment of a direct trade between Chittagong or the United Kingdom in jute brought into Chittagong from Narain-gunge by a river route which has only recently been resorted to. The value of these exports is returned as Rs. 7,12,000. It would be premature at the present time to attempt to forecast the prospects of this development of the local trade. The navigation of the river Megna presents serious difficulties even for vessels of light draught. A thorough survey has not yet been made, and since the close of the year several cases of grounding have been reported. But it may be hoped that with further experience these difficulties will be overcome, and that a permanently navigable route will be discovered. The enhanced export of rice to Mauritius and Bourbon is to some extent only apparent, arising from the high price of grain, but the tonnage returns show that the trade which had fallen off in 1876-77 materially revived during the past year. The decline in the exports to Ceylon, which was remarked upon in last year's resolution, was continued, the value of the exports falling from Rs. 4,83,379 to

Rs. 2,76,076. This, however, was caused by the diversion of the grain trade to British Indian ports in consequence of the heavy demand from Madras.

41. The imports and exports of bullion at Chittagong during the last two years were as follow:—

Bullion Trade.

Imports.			Exports.		
		Rs.			Rs.
1876-77	...	5,55,910	1876-77	...	7,99,300
1877-78	...	10,53,500	1877-78	...	1,50,168

No gold was imported during the past year. Silver to the value of Rs. 10,000 was imported from Ceylon in consequence, it is stated, of the difficulty of obtaining silver from the district treasury. The imports of the same metal from British Indian ports rose from Rs. 5,50,000 to Rs. 10,43,500, in consequence of the high prices of produce and the requirements of the export trade in grain. The fall in the exports of bullion is due to the cessation of large financial transactions with Rangoon in consequence of the closing of the Branch Bank of Bengal at Chittagong.

42. Excluding the movements of treasure which have been noticed above, the imports of the interportal trade of Chittagong show a decline from Rs. 13,58,208 to Rs. 13,16,686.

Interportal Trade.

The imports of Indian produce, however, increased by Rs. 32,363, which is attributed by the Board of Revenue to shipments of grain from British Burma for local consumption. The imports of foreign merchandise in the interportal trade fell by Rs. 73,885; but the value of this trade is still very much higher than in 1873-74 and 1874-75. The total exports rose in value from Rs. 18,40,985 to Rs. 23,44,529. This conspicuous increase was caused by the shipments of grain to the Malabar and Coromandel to meet the famine demand.

THE ORISSA PORTS.

43. The foreign trade of the Balasore ports is of slight importance.

Balasore ports.

During the past year there were no imports, and the value of the whole trade declined from Rs. 1,97,558 to Rs. 1,66,235. The customs duty rose from Rs. 18,224 to Rs. 28,138; but the export duty shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 6,000 in consequence of a great portion of the export of rice having been diverted to Madras instead of going to Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Maldives.

44. The following statement illustrates the remarkable growth of the coasting trade of the Balasore ports during the last five years:—

					1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
IMPORTS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise									
Indian produce	...	...	...	...	18,969	7,594	6,57,853	7,29,189	12,13,396
Foreign merchandise	...	...	...	...	4	.....	11,25,109	14,58,735	22,22,741
Total	...	...	...	...	18,973	7,594	17,83,352	21,87,924	34,36,137
Treasure	...	...	...	...	27,850	3,450	2,83,350	12,39,553	19,00,062
Total	...	...	...	...	46,823	11,014	20,66,702	34,27,477	53,36,199
EXPORTS.									
Merchandise—									
Indian produce	...	...	...	...	2,19,492	2,47,630	13,68,669	29,81,655	49,08,643
Foreign merchandise	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	9,139	5,696	1,786
Total	...	...	...	...	2,19,492	2,47,630	13,76,808	29,87,351	49,10,429
Treasure	...	...	...	...	10,000	.....	2,52,057	8,55,523	7,80,937
Total	...	...	...	...	2,29,492	2,47,630	16,27,865	38,42,874	56,91,366
Total Trade	...	...	...	...	2,70,315*	2,58,680*	30,01,567	72,50,661	1,10,33,555

* The figures for trade with other ports in the Presidency are not included.

Excluding treasure, the imports show an increase of nearly 12½ lakhs and the exports of nearly 19½. Cotton twist and piece-goods, copper, betel nuts, and apparel, were imported in large quantities to meet the demand created by the money which had been poured into the country in payment for agricultural produce. At one time towards the close of the past year the stock available in

the district had been reduced so low that several cargoes of rice were imported into Chandbally by steamer from Calcutta in order to complete the cargoes of ships which had been chartered at the former port, but which could not obtain enough rice at Chandbally. The enhanced exports were mainly due to extensive shipments of rice to Madras in answer to the famine demand. It is stated that the quantity of rice and paddy exported did not much exceed the exports of the previous year, but the price was considerably higher. Further inquiry has shown that the statement made in last year's resolution, that a large proportion of the rice shipped at Chandbally was the produce of the Cuttack district was scarcely correct. A small quantity of the rice grown in the tract between the Brahminee and Byturnee rivers in Cuttack is sent for shipment to Chandbally, but the bulk of the rice exported from Chandbally comes from the southern part of Balasore and the tributary estates. Rice is also sent from Chandbally by inland creeks to False Point for shipment. The export of hides shows an improvement of three lakhs, and the timber trade of two lakhs. Nearly all of this timber is sâl or sissoo wood from the Tributary Estates, and it is satisfactory to find that the improvement of communications which has gone on of late years in Orissa has rendered it possible to bring the natural produce of these estates into export market.

45. The value of the foreign imports of Cuttack in 1877-78 was Rs. 2,836.

Cuttack.

They consisted chiefly of liquors and provisions imported from England for private consumption. During the three years previous there were no foreign imports at all. The foreign exports fell from Rs. 5,53,923 to Rs. 4,04,192, in consequence of the demand in the coasting trade which diverted to Madras a large proportion of the rice which, in ordinary years, would be sent to Mauritius, Colombo, and Jeddah.

46. The coasting trade of Cuttack during the past five years may be shown as follows:—

					1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
IMPORTS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—									
Indian produce					28,390	16,078	2,06,751	3,16,593	11,04,250
Foreign merchandise					7,000	6,694	10,57,435	7,42,170	18,17,083
Total					33,390	23,372	13,54,186	10,58,763	29,21,333
Treasure					1,05,050	...	24,420	1,29,310	6,79,854
Total					1,30,040*	23,372*	13,78,606	11,88,073	36,01,187
EXPORTS.									
Merchandise—									
Indian produce					2,41,046	3,66,015	2,35,367	13,75,620	30,10,717
Foreign merchandise					115	26	3,128	212	10,943
Total					2,45,061	3,66,941	2,38,495	13,75,832	30,21,660
Treasure					11,000	...	6,65,000	9,76,350	2,50,000
Total					2,66,061*	3,66,941*	9,03,495	23,52,182	32,71,660
TOTAL TRADE					3,95,101*	3,90,313*	22,82,101	35,40,255	68,72,847

* These figures do not include the trade with other ports in Bengal.

The increase in imports last year would seem to show that the trade by sea has taken the place of trade by road, while the exports were stimulated by the requirements of the distressed districts of Madras and Bombay.

47. The port of Pooree, which is in fact nothing more than an open roadstead, has no foreign import trade, and the value of the export trade to foreign ports fell during the past year from Rs. 66,642 to Rs. 7,287. The usual export of rice to Ceylon entirely ceased in consequence of activity of the coasting trade, and there was only a small shipment of myrabolams to the United Kingdom. As there were no exports of dutiable products, no customs revenue was realised during the year. In the coasting trade the imports of merchandise fell from Rs. 29,275 to Rs. 26,447, and the imports of treasure from Rs. 72,000 to

Pooree.

Rs. 37,184. During the past year the outturn of rice throughout the district was below the average, and prices rose abnormally high. The exports accordingly declined in value from Rs. 6,65,929 to Rs. 5,55,609 ; other causes helped to diminish the exports from Pooree itself. The canal leading to False Point, which is usually closed during the hot season, was open the whole year, and large quantities of grain, which otherwise might have been exported to Madras from Pooree, were shipped at False Point. At the same time a considerable trade was carried on by land between Pooree and the district of Ganjam in Madras through the Government estate of Khoorda. Salt is imported from Ganjam by bullock carts, which return laden with rice.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 1192A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 18th November 1878.

READ—

Memorandum from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 746D., dated the 9th November 1878, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th June 1878.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the third quarter of the cess year 1877-78 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District
Ending 30th

RECEI											
DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st April 1878.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT, X OF 1871.						Road Cess leviable other- wise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS FROM		
		Cess on Lands.	Cess on Mines, Railways, &c.	Cess on Houses.	Fines.	Total.	Road Tolls.		Ferry Tolls (arrears).	River or Canal Tolls.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Howrah	40,222 0 8	35,183 7 9	3,536 10 8	826 5 5	30 0 0	39,576 7 10	24 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,981 8 3	3,421 5 10	.....	258 8 0	.....	3,679 13 10	109 15 8	609 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	42,540 2 3	10,866 12 11	.....	931 2 3	.....	11,797 15 2	8 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,00,655 0 10	33,814 2 2	.....	5,023 14 7	135 8 0	38,973 8 9	141 10 4	1,202 8 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	56,903 11 11	20,697 11 6	.....	5,911 9 6	.....	26,609 5 0	51 10 6	2,959 0 0	.....	3,075 0 0	.....
.....	70,852 12 0	25,032 6 3	.....	1,638 13 0	.....	26,671 3 3	16 13 0	2,391 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	30,593 10 1	16,312 11 8	.....	1,437 5 6	.....	17,750 1 2	11 5 6	611 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,626 12 1	25,982 1 2	.....	860 14 7	.....	26,843 9 9	22 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32,272 0 4	13,036 15 4	.....	805 5 7	.....	13,842 4 11	118 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,06,332 5 4	19,173 0 7	.....	5,181 14 3	.....	24,354 14 10	70 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,12,024 10 2	10,450 7 0	.....	160 8 2	195 15 10	10,806 15 0	4 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95,248 1 6	31,785 12 1	.....	3,175 14 0	474 10 0	35,436 4 1	1 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	42,495 4 11	18,755 3 5	.....	3,310 4 0	240 0 0	21,825 7 5	245 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27,418 9 8	13,000 3 6	.....	669 8 9	.....	13,669 12 3	51 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	875 12 7	4,376 10 11	886 14 1	471 0 0	.....	5,734 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,580 9 2	4,211 11 0	.....	301 0 0	17 0 0	4,559 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,05,619 7 9	13,017 11 3	.....	2,630 8 0	.....	15,648 3 3	309 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	88,337 11 6	11,817 3 4	.....	324 2 0	.....	12,141 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,22,635 1 9	13,766 13 10	.....	.....	.....	13,766 13 10	111 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,131 11 10	30,113 5 6	.....	2,033 8 0	.....	32,176 13 6	127 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	51,670 10 11	13,321 4 3	.....	1,205 8 0	50 8 0	14,577 4 3	5 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	43,851 6 7	11,763 8 9	.....	26 0 0	.....	11,789 8 9	33 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32,247 1 5	13,694 15 11	.....	704 4 0	.....	14,399 3 11	207 15 7	35 8 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,624 5 2	16,154 3 11	.....	1,154 1 0	.....	17,308 4 11	263 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,23,416 2 7	23,739 8 1	.....	1,295 8 4	.....	25,035 0 5	84 11 0	1,175 14 9	.....	.....	.....
.....	61,194 6 4	37,886 7 1	.....	93 8 0	.....	37,979 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,33,660 14 7	29,233 15 0	.....	377 12 3	.....	29,611 11 3	19 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	99,250 8 6	17,116 12 11	.....	501 8 5	33 8 0	17,651 13 4	52 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27,499 6 9	46,409 0 2	.....	1,317 12 0	288 13 0	48,015 9 2	10 2 10	63 13 4	1,356 0 8	.....	.....
.....	92,981 7 11	8,878 13 2	.....	187 8 0	.....	9,066 5 2	0 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	68,735 9 0	18,966 12 2	.....	1,157 9 6	.....	20,124 5 8	160 7 0	2,045 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	63,300 7 1	27,047 3 4	.....	3,219 12 9	.....	30,267 0 1	238 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	78,910 4 8	20,167 6 4	.....	382 6 0	0 8 0	20,550 4 4	38 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	41,434 14 6	5,611 9 3	.....	782 12 6	351 0 0	6,013 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,770 12 10	23,646 9 8	.....	416 2 6	.....	24,062 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	841 6 2	11,703 10 4	.....	20 12 0	.....	11,724 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,407 12 9	9,805 9 7	.....	300 11 11	.....	10,106 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26,124 10 4	3,252 13 4	557 4 10	392 9 6	25 5 9	4,228 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,902 10 3	9,008 14 0	9 8 3	526 14 6	.....	9,545 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24,668 11 3	7,192 0 6	27 13 3	321 4 0	.....	7,541 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
total	21,12,197 12 11	7,09,477 8 9	5,018 3 1	50,336 6 9	660 12 7	7,65,492 15 2	2,570 10 4	11,097 12 1	4,109 8 8	3,575 0 0	.....
g Hill	11,017 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
orgunnahs	1,09,844 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
m	8,912 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
total	1,29,774 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	22,41,972 1	77,09,477 8 9	5,018 3 1	50,336 6 9	660 12 7	7,65,492 15 2	2,592 4 11	11,097 12 1	4,109 8 8	3,575 0 0	.....

WILLIAM,

NOTE.—Of the total expenditure on works and repairs, or Rs. 6,75,416-3-1, the portion

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

ROAD FUND.

road) Committees for the 3rd Quarter of the cess year 1877-78.

re 1877.

3.

	Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including Balance.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th June 1878.
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	52 5 0	.....	25 0 0	39,677 18 7	79,899 14 3	22,015 0 6	57,884 13 9
0 0	5 0 0	.....	76 6 9	4,480 4 3	21,461 12 6	3,551 11 4	17,910 1 2
.....	72 1 11	11,878 14 1	54,419 0 4	9,055 14 11	45,363 1 5
8 0	26 2 0	.....	173 8 9	40,517 5 10	1,41,172 6 8	35,721 2 2	1,05,451 4 6
0 0	49 8 0	0 3 0	225 3 6	32,969 14 0	89,873 9 11	29,201 1 3	60,672 8 8
0 0	127 10 9	.....	847 10 6	30,054 5 6	1,00,907 1 6	36,181 1 6	64,726 0 0
0 0	57 3 0	6 0 0	182 10 6	18,618 4 2	49,211 14 3	27,561 4 3	21,650 10 0
7 3	178 3 6	27,057 10 2	38,684 6 3	31,299 6 4	7,384 15 11
8 0	58 7 0	5 2 9	56 6 0	13,813 1 4	46,085 1 8	20,994 14 4	25,090 3 4
.....	0 4 0	.....	11 5 11	24,436 13 6	1,30,769 2 10	44,500 13 8	86,268 5 2
0 0	41 9 11	11,152 13 8	1,23,177 7 10	11,055 14 0	1,12,121 9 10
12 0	2 12 0	49 8 0	3 7 0	35,517 6 1	1,30,765 7 7	65,205 1 4	65,560 6 3
11 6	2 0 0	60 0 0	7 8 0	22,558 14 11	65,054 3 10	27,646 14 2	37,407 5 8
.....	320 7 2	14,041 6 5	41,460 0 1	12,075 12 8	29,384 3 5
.....	5,734 9 0	6,610 5 7	3,040 3 2	3,570 2 5
.....	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	160 1 11	19,399 9 1	37,980 2 3	12,784 1 4	25,196 0 11
.....	10 12 0	50 0 0	188 14 6	16,207 11 6	1,21,857 3 3	19,949 1 7	1,01,908 1 8
.....	3 11 0	4 5 0	100 0 3	12,249 5 7	1,00,587 1 1	16,630 6 2	83,956 10 11
4 0	12 5 6	.....	10 6 0	14,097 8 4	1,36,732 10 1	16,005 9 6	1,20,727 0 7
1 4 0	3 9 0	.....	1,178 6 0	33,647 0 9	46,778 12 7	28,691 13 0	18,086 15 7
.....	21 9 4	.....	289 3 6	14,893 8 10	66,564 3 9	21,245 11 8	45,318 8 1
0 0	102 7 7	12,479 11 1	31,371 11 6	21,977 15 7	53,349 11 1
1 7 9	7 7 6	.....	200 12 0	15,056 14 9	47,301 0 2	26,681 5 5	20,622 10 9
.....	99 0 0	.....	789 2 9	18,460 7 5	84,084 12 7	24,732 11 6	59,352 1 1
5 14 9	1 9 0	.....	0 3 9	26,297 6 11	1,49,713 9 6	16,228 10 0	1,33,484 15 6
.....	6 0 0	.....	1,352 11 11	39,338 11 0	1,00,533 1 4	35,439 8 9	65,093 8 7
2 0 0	3,736 14 7	.....	211 5 0	34,381 0 6	1,68,041 15 1	29,121 3 6	1,38,920 11 7
.....	2 0 0	92 4 0	17,798 2 0	1,17,049 11 1	27,910 3 8	89,138 7 5
14 0	5 2 0	857 6 0	50,313 2 0	77,812 8 9	40,184 2 7	37,628 6 2
3 13 0	8 0 0	.....	9,358 10 8	1,02,340 2 7	24,816 8 3	77,523 10 4
5 0 0	3,635 4 0	25,965 0 8	94,700 9 8	26,955 9 4	67,745 0 1
0 0 0	144 13 0	31,298 13 1	94,599 4 2	19,849 10 1	74,749 10 1
.....	9,070 0 0	12 12 0	.....	0 12 0	29,672 0 11	1,08,612 5 7	25,755 14 5	82,856 7 2
2 3 6	208 10 3	0 2 0	29 6 0	6,209 4 6	47,644 3 0	4,715 12 8	42,928 6 4
.....	120 11 3	.....	518 14 2	24,732 5 7	41,503 2 5	10,117 1 3	31,386 1 2
.....	15 9 3	11,739 15 7	12,581 5 9	9,313 4 0	3,268 1 9
.....	35 10 3	.....	13 2 6	10,155 2 3	14,562 15 0	3,863 11 5	10,699 3 7
.....	1,083 6 7	5,311 8 0	31,436 2 4	4,556 10 0	26,879 8 4
.....	10 10 0	9,555 14 9	17,458 9 0	8,982 0 4	8,476 8 8
.....	2 12 0	.....	123 12 9	7,667 10 6	32,336 5 9	19,303 10 5	13,032 11 4
32 4 9	24,070 0 0	4,664 9 5	190 6 9	13,025 5 0	8,28,796 3 5	29,40,994 0 4	8,74,918 8 0	20,66,075 8
.....
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	21,017 7 10	3,038 15 10	17,978 8 0
.....	25,000 0 0	157 3 1	.....	150 0 0	25,328 13 8	1,35,173 2 9	23,581 2 11	1,11,591 15 10
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	18,912 7 9	2,986 6 2	15,926 1 7
.....
.....	45,000 0 0	157 3 1	.....	150 0 0	45,328 13 8	1,75,103 2 4	29,606 8 11	1,45,496 9 5
.....
82 4 9	69,070 0 0	4,821 12 6	190 6 9	13,175 5 0	8,74,125 1 1	31,16,097 2 8	9,04,525 0 11	22,11,572 1 9

REMARKS.

Reported to the
to the Governor
Bengal, Public
Department, in
No. 684D, do
September 1878.

DISTRICT

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District

Ending 30th

EXPENDITURE

DISTRICTS.	ON COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEES' CONTROL.						ORIGINAL WORKS.						REPAIRS.							
	Establishment.		Contingencies.		Total.		Roads and Bridges.		River and Canal Works.		Ferries (arrears).		Total.		Roads and Bridges.		River and Canal Works.		Ferries (arrears).	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Howrah	2,213	7 0	311	8 2	2,524	15 2	3,065	12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,065	12 4	13,058	7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	282	4 6	307	14 1	590	2 7	408	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	8 0	1,992	12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	189	0 0	.....	.....	189	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,697	10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,778	10 11	310	3 6	2,088	14 5	18,909	5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,909	5 3	9,967	5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,260	0 7	148	14 9	1,408	15 4	12,243	7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,243	7 9	10,589	1 5	80	0 0	.....	.....
	1,752	13 0	461	13 6	2,214	10 6	2,923	12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,923	12 3	24,433	3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	904	10 6	83	5 0	987	15 6	2,630	10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,630	10 9	20,212	11 0	.....	.....	78	1 1
	955	9 1	641	11 5	1,597	4 6	7,545	5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,545	5 8	17,420	9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	920	7 2	189	10 9	1,110	1 11	6,696	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,696	0 11	10,152	15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	798	3 6	143	13 3	942	0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,071	12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,087	11 7	228	14 9	1,316	10 4	317	10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	10 4	4,544	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,182	3 3	233	2 5	1,415	5 8	29,157	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,157	0 11	24,056	1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	515	14 11	159	1 9	675	0 8	17,064	15 6	607	12 0	.....	.....	17,672	11 6	7,062	6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	964	14 0	296	8 2	1,261	6 2	6,610	7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,610	7 3	2,065	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	585	9 6	42	6 6	628	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,412	3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	313	5 0	191	8 0	507	13 0	1,757	15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757	15 3	7,811	14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	626	9 6	370	3 3	996	12 9	4,721	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,721	1 0	2,732	14 10	82	7 6	.....	.....
	660	2 3	129	5 0	789	7 3	357	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	2 6	13,076	2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,115	13 6	737	8 6	1,853	6 0	4,768	7 0	39	4 9	.....	.....	4,807	11 9	3,057	1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,130	12 9	161	5 6	1,295	2 3	19,891	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,891	9 0	3,321	11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,390	1 3	179	10 6	1,569	11 9	7,058	8 1	638	6 7	.....	.....	7,696	14 8	7,811	1 9	9	0 0	.....	.....
5,190	4 3	603	8 11	5,793	13 2	5,673	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,673	4 0	9,489	5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,828	8 4	372	8 8	9,201	1 0	8,965	11 11	1,462	9 0	.....	.....	10,428	4 11	5,632	13 10	110	0 0	.....	.....
1,211	2 4	734	2 0	1,945	4 4	9,075	14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,075	14 9	9,212	6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,714	13 1	251	2 0	1,965	15 1	6,542	1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,542	1 9	4,812	11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,001	10 9	517	11 10	2,552	6 7	20,315	5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,315	5 11	6,226	14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,197	6 5	441	13 6	1,639	3 11	11,510	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,510	15 0	8,789	6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
888	7 3	516	8 6	1,404	15 9	1,637	1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,637	1 6	20,306	5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,455	9 9	328	2 3	1,783	12 0	11,087	12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,087	12 1	9,561	5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
853	13 0	156	8 7	1,010	5 7	.....	.....	10	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,489	14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,217	15 3	318	11 9	1,536	11 0	12,878	6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,878	6 1	7,977	8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,023	13 11	500	13 2	1,524	11 1	5,550	5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,550	5 11	8,291	10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	0 0	155	11 6	749	11 6	9,868	6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868	6 9	10,780	13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
472	11 6	150	5 3	623	0 9	765	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	3 0	1,727	3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,011	0 0	300	15 1	1,311	15 1	4,461	10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,461	10 11	2,628	7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
481	4 4	355	15 4	837	3 8	4,273	5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,273	5 7	3,281	10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
429	0 0	155	12 10	584	12 10	619	0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	0 7	2,059	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	0 0	59	1 9	395	1 9	1,477	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,477	8 0	1,254	1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
563	7 9	67	12 6	631	4 3	2,065	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,065	0 0	5,102	8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	0 0	167	11 6	428	11 6	14,548	12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,548	12 6	2,651	15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,	50,363	3 8	11,519	9 8	61,882	13 4	2,77,443	10 0	2,758	0 4	.....	.....	2,80,201	10 4	3,67,824	8 10	281	7 6	78	1 1
Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
gunnaha	.....	.....	54	8 4	54	8 4	1,791	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791	6 0	815	2 0	230	9 0	.....	.....
.....	195	0 0	235	7 6	430	7 6	18,184	13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,184	13 2	3,797	14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	0 0	1,279	14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,	195	0 0	289	15 10	484	15 10	20,906	3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,906	3 2	5,892	15 3	230	9 0	.....	.....
22,	50,558	3 8	11,809	9 6	62,367	13 2	2,98,349	13 2	2,758	0 4	.....	.....	3,01,107	13 6	3,73,717	8 1	512	0 6	78	1 1

WILLIAM,

NOTE.—Of the total expenditure on works and repairs, or Rs. 6,75,416-3-1, the portion

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

DAD FUND.

ad) Committees for the 3rd Quarter of the cess year 1877-78.

re 1877.

PURE.

Total.			Total Original Works and Repairs.			ESTABLISHMENT.						Tools and Plant.			REFUNDS.						Total.			REMARKS.	
						Public Works Charges.		Other Charges.		Total.					Contribution towards Famine Relief Works.		Other Charges.								
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
3,058	7	3	16,124	3	7	3,102	8	3	3,102	8	3	263	5	6	22,015	0	6				* Reported to the S to the Govern Bengal, Public Department, in No. 684D, dat September 1874.
1,992	12	9	2,401	4	9	.....	560	4	0	560	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,551	11	4			
5,697	10	7	6,697	10	7	.....	2,169	4	4	2,169	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,055	14	11			
9,967	5	6	28,876	10	9	.....	4,656	5	9	4,656	5	9	99	3	3	.....	.....	.....	35,721	2	2			
0,669	1	5	22,912	9	2	.....	4,269	2	3	4,269	2	3	610	6	6	.....	.....	.....	29,201	1	3			
4,433	3	6	27,356	15	9	.....	5,489	9	3	5,489	9	3	1,119	14	0	.....	.....	.....	36,181	1	6			
0,291	8	0	22,922	2	9	.....	3,611	2	0	3,611	2	0	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	27,561	4	3			
7,420	9	11	24,965	15	7	.....	4,321	3	9	4,321	3	9	414	14	6	.....	.....	.....	31,299	6	4			
0,152	15	9	16,849	0	8	.....	2,963	7	0	2,963	7	0	72	4	9	.....	.....	.....	20,994	14	4			
7,071	12	2	37,071	12	2	.....	5,194	14	3	5,194	14	3	1,292	2	6	.....	.....	.....	41,500	13	8			
4,544	2	6	4,861	12	10	.....	3,269	2	1	3,269	2	1	1,608	4	9	.....	.....	.....	11,055	14	0			
4,056	1	1	53,213	2	0	.....	6,280	1	0	6,280	1	0	4,296	8	8	.....	.....	.....	65,205	1	4			
7,062	6	9	24,735	2	3	.....	1,943	2	6	1,943	2	6	293	8	9	.....	.....	.....	27,646	14	2			
2,065	1	0	8,675	8	3	.....	2,136	0	3	2,136	0	3	2	14	0	.....	.....	.....	12,075	12	8			
2,412	3	2	2,412	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,040	3	2			
7,811	14	8	9,569	13	11	.....	1,830	2	11	1,830	2	11	876	3	6	.....	.....	.....	12,784	1	4			
2,815	6	4	7,536	7	4	.....	3,649	1	10	3,649	1	10	7,766	11	8	.....	.....	.....	19,949	1	7			
3,076	2	8	13,433	5	2	.....	2,406	9	9	2,406	9	9	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	16,630	6	2			
3,057	1	6	7,864	13	3	.....	5,146	10	9	5,146	10	9	1,140	11	6	.....	.....	.....	16,005	9	6			
3,321	11	3	23,213	4	3	.....	3,898	8	6	3,898	8	0	281	14	6	.....	.....	.....	28,691	13	0			
7,820	1	9	15,517	0	5	.....	3,252	2	0	3,252	2	6	906	13	0	.....	.....	.....	21,245	11	8			
9,489	5	5	15,162	9	5	.....	1,021	9	0	1,021	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,977	15	7			
5,742	13	10	16,171	2	9	.....	1,264	15	8	1,264	15	8	44	2	0	.....	.....	.....	26,681	5	5			
9,212	6	2	18,288	4	11	.....	3,627	6	6	3,627	6	6	871	11	9	.....	.....	.....	24,732	11	6			
4,812	11	10	11,354	13	7	.....	2,496	5	10	2,496	5	10	411	7	6	.....	.....	.....	16,228	10	0			
6,226	14	8	26,542	4	7	.....	6,066	13	5	6,066	13	5	278	0	2	.....	.....	.....	35,439	8	9			
8,789	6	10	20,300	5	10	.....	6,934	1	9	6,934	1	9	247	8	0	.....	.....	.....	29,121	3	6			
0,306	5	11	21,943	7	5	.....	4,065	9	3	4,065	9	3	496	3	3	.....	.....	.....	27,910	3	8			
9,561	5	9	20,649	1	10	.....	7,687	4	3	7,687	4	3	64	0	6	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,489	14	2	18,499	14	2	.....	5,306	4	6	5,306	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,184	2	7			
7,977	8	4	20,855	14	5	.....	4,540	11	11	4,510	11	11	22	4	0	.....	.....	.....	24,816	8	3			
8,291	10	10	13,842	0	9	.....	4,458	1	6	4,458	1	6	24	12	9	.....	.....	.....	26,955	9	4			
0,780	13	5	20,649	4	2	.....	4,343	2	9	4,343	2	9	13	12	0	.....	.....	.....	19,849	10	1			
1,727	3	6	2,492	6	6	.....	1,587	7	5	1,547	7	5	12	14	0	.....	.....	.....	25,755	14	5			
2,628	7	3	7,090	2	2	.....	1,680	0	0	1,680	0	0	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4,715	12	8			
3,281	10	9	7,555	0	4	.....	921	0	0	921	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,117	1	3			
2,059	14	0	2,678	14	7	.....	600	0	0	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,313	4	0			
1,254	1	3	2,731	9	3	.....	1,407	7	0	1,407	7	0	22	8	0	.....	.....	.....	3,863	11	5			
5,102	8	1	7,167	8	1	.....	1,179	6	0	1,179	6	0	3	14	0	.....	.....	.....	4,556	10	0			
2,651	15	10	17,200	12	4	.....	1,674	2	7	1,674	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,982	0	4			
																			19,303	10	5				
8,184	13	4	6,48,386	1,31,011	3	9	1,31,011	3	9	23,637	15	3	10,000	0	0	8,74,918	8	0	
1,045	11	0	2,837	1	0	.....	147	6	6	147	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,038	15	10			
3,797	14	9	21,982	11	11	.....	1,167	15	6	1,167	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,681	2	11			
1,279	14	6	2,209	14	6	.....	669	2	11	669	2	11	107	4	9	.....	.....	.....	2,986	6	2			
6,123	8	3	27,029	11	5	.....	1,984	8	11	1,984	8	11	107	4	9	.....	.....	.....	29,606	8	11			
4,308	5	6,75,416	3	1	1,32,095	12	8	1,32,095	12	8	23,745	4	0	10,000	0	0	9,04,525	0	11	

Reported to the
to the Govern-
Bengal, Public
Department, in
No. 654D, dat
September 1878.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd November 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.	
BENGAL.				
Western Districts.				
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 23 '78	Nil	Weather—cloudy, and hotter than usual at this time of the year. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Fever is still prevalent in the Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions.	
	2 Bankoora, „ 23 „	Nil	It threatened to ruin in the early part of the week. The weather has been unusually sultry for the time of year. The prospects of the crops continue good. The damage done by the locusts was slight. The rice crop is being reaped and giving a good outturn.	
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and somewhat warm for the time of year. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be very good.	
	4 Midnapore, „ 23 „	0.22 „	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy and close at intervals. The rain on the 21st has been slightly injurious to the <i>amun</i> crop, which has not, however, materially suffered. Prospects are as before. Public health is still bad.	
	5 Hooghly, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy throughout the week. The harvesting of the <i>karticsali</i> crop is in progress. The prospects of <i>amun</i> crop are good. It is ripening in some places. The state of the <i>rubbee</i> crops is generally good. Fever is prevailing everywhere.	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, „ 25 „	0.05	Weather—somewhat warmer than it ought to be at this time of the year. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable in all respects.	
	Mohosrakha „ „	0.12		
	Central Districts			
	6 24-Pergunnahs Nov. 23 '78	0.02	Weather—cloudy and warm. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. A considerable amount of fever is still prevailing in the district.	
	7 Nuddea, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cool at the beginning of the week; latterly warm and cloudy. The <i>amun</i> rice is being cut. Prospects are, on the whole, good; but a change of weather is required for the winter crops. Public health is good.	
	8 Jessore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and oppressively warm; more like June than November weather. The <i>amun</i> harvest has commenced. The winter crops are good. There is much fever about the district.	
	9 Moorshedabad „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—unseasonably hot. <i>Amun dhan</i> is being cut in places and is beginning to find its way into the market. Rice sells at from 11 to 15 seers the rupee.	
	10 Dinagepore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—close and cloudy. Mustard and paddy have sustained slight damage from locusts, whose flight was reported last week. The general prospects are good.	
	11 Rajshahye, „ 23 „	Nil	No rain during the week. The <i>amun dhan</i> is being cut in parts of the district with good results. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue to be favourable. Owing to the rain of last week, a little damage has been done to the mustard crop. Fever is very prevalent in the jurisdiction of Godagareo station.	
	12 Rangpore, „ 22 „	Nil	The weather has been somewhat cloudy for the last three days, which keeps the temperature somewhat high. The prospects of the crops are good. The price of rice has fallen. Ague is somewhat prevalent and cholera reported from the north-east and south-east of the district.	
	13 Bogra, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—not so cool as it should be at this time of the year. Clear and sunny throughout the week. The cutting of <i>amun</i> in places is progressing. Mustard, sesamum and pulses on the ground are thriving. The price of rice in the district varies from 12 to 17 seers the rupee. New rice is just coming into the market. Cholera is on the increase in the eastern part of the district; 43 fresh cases and 19 deaths have been reported this week. Some fever is also prevalent in Adumidghi and Badulgachi.	
	14 Pubna, „ 23 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable, cloudy, and calm. The reaping of the <i>amun dhan</i> has commenced. The prospects of sugarcane and turmeric are good. The seedlings of <i>kalai</i> , <i>muttar</i> , <i>moog</i> and mustard promise well. Prices of food-grains continue high. Public health is good in the Pubna sub-division. In Derujgunge cholera has made its appearance. One case of cholera has been reported from the Pubna station.	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—contd.	<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		
	15 Darjeeling, Nov. 23 '78	Nil	Sunshine in the early part of the week, but cloudy and very cold afterwards. <i>Haimanta dhan</i> is ripening. Mustard, tobacco, and other winter crops are sown. The prospects of the crops continue good.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 23 „	Nil	The weather is still rather warm for this time of the year. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> is being cut in some parts of the district and a very good crop is expected. Tobacco is being transplanted. The cold-weather crops are all reported to be doing well.
	• •		
	Cooch Behar, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—becoming colder, but not yet quite seasonable. Late rice is ripening and cutting has commenced. The crop seems generally a fairly good one, except in parts where it has been affected by the floods. A large flight of locusts has passed over Mathabangha doing much damage to the mustard crop. Tobacco was little injured. The price of rice is still very high. Cholera has been very prevalent.
DACCA DIVN.	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Nov. 23 '78	Nil	Weather—very hot for the season in the latter part of the week. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fair, but rather cloudy and too warm to be seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good.
	19 Backergunge, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and unseasonably warm. If this cloudy, hot weather is to last, serious damage will be caused to the <i>amun</i> crop. The reaping of the <i>aghani</i> rice has commenced in the Bhola sub-division. No material fall in prices. Fever is still prevalent.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—fine, but not settled. Cold weather wind up to date. The prospects of the crops are good in all respects, with exceptions formerly noted.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Tipperah, „ 23 „	Nil	Cold weather in the first two days of the week. The rest of the week was sultry and oppressive. Sky cloudy at the time of report; fall of rain probable. If the threatened rain falls, harm will be done to the crops. A flight of locusts from the south passed through the station on the 17th instant. They only destroyed a few fields of mustard and radishes. They are reported to have passed through Brahmanbariah sub division, but no damage is reported. No locusts are known to have visited the district for a great many years past. The state of <i>amun dhan</i> is good.
	22 Chittagong, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and clear. Mornings foggy. The state and prospects of the crops are very good.
	23 Noakholly „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the paddy crop are favourable. A sort of paddy called <i>raja sail</i> has been cut. Land is being prepared for the cold-weather crops. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool and dry. The prospects of the crops continue good. Prices of food-grains have fallen, owing to the introduction of the new rice into the market.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Nov. 23 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is being reaped. The <i>rubbee</i> crops have been sown everywhere and germinated well.
	26 Gya, „ 23 „	Nil	Sky clear. Maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 86°. Paddy is being cut in some places. The sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops is still going on. Public health is good. Cases of cattle disease have been reported from some of the stations.
	27 Shahabad, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—warmer than last week. Light clouds have appeared. The reaping of the winter rice is going on. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops remain good. Public health is normal.
	28 Durbhanga, „ 23 „	Nil	During the last few days the weather has been warm and sometimes cloudy, but no rain has fallen. The prospects both of the <i>aghani</i> and the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. The latter would be benefited by occasional showers.
	29 Mezufferpore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. The rice crop continues in good condition. Rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops in some parts of the Seetamurhee sub-division.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA.—(Contd.)	30 Sarun, Nov. 23 '78	Nil	Weather—getting cool; east and west wind. <i>Rahur</i> , <i>urid</i> , cotton, and sugarcane are good. Paddy on the high lands has been cut as fodder for cattle. <i>Rubbee</i> is still doing well; in some places it is being irrigated from wells. Poppy sowings have commenced. Indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop. Prices are stationary. Fever is still prevalent.
	31 Chumparun, „ 23 „	Nil	Days much cooler. No rain having fallen, the <i>dhan</i> may be said to have failed entirely in the tract noted in last week's report, and further enquiry shows that that tract extends from Gobindgunge on the south-west to the Bagmati on the east, and from a line passing through Seegowli, Motihari, Seoraha to the Bagmati on the north to the southern boundary of the district. The prospects of the opium in this tract are very gloomy; if rain does not fall by the end of the month this crop must be a failure. The <i>rubbee</i> also in this tract is an inferior crop for want of moisture, and the outturn must be a poor one unless rain falls. The prospects of all crops in the other parts of the district are promising, but more rain is required.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. The crops are looking healthy, and the prospects are good.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—unusually hot. The harvesting of <i>aghani</i> rice has commenced. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are excellent. Prices are falling.
	34 Purneah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—warm. Easterly wind prevails. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Health is generally bad.
	35 Maldah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—fair, not very cool. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Locusts have passed over some parts of the district, but have done no harm. Fever is still prevailing, and some cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
	36 Sonthal Pergas, „ 24 „	Nil	The weather has become warm and cloudy. Everything continues to promise well. A continuance of cloudy weather would cause damage to mustard.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 23 '78	0.98	Weather—cloudy and unseasonable. There was more rain in the country than at head-quarters, and slight damage to the winter crops is apprehended. The rice crop is flourishing as reported before. Cholera still prevails in Jajpore sub-division.
	38 Pooree, „ 21 „	0.46	Weather—hot for the season. There was a heavy shower of rain on the night of the 20th and another shower on the 21st. The <i>laghu</i> rice is being harvested, and the <i>sarad</i> is in flower. Common rice sells at 13½ to 26½ seers for the rupee. A few cases of cholera and fever have been reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 22 „	0.55	Unusual heat and continued heavy rain. The rice crop is a bumper, but the rain has been very untimely.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazareebagh, Nov. 22 '78	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Ploughing for the spring crops continues. The <i>dhan</i> is being cut.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvest of low land rice is proceeding. Prospects are generally favourable. <i>Rubbee</i> looks well all over the district. Cases of cholera are reported from Lodhma and Chutterpore.
	42 Singbhoom, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. No rain during the week. Harvesting continues. The outturn in places has suffered from drought, but the harvest generally speaking is good.
	43 Manbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and rather close. The prospects of the crops are excellent. General health continues good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th November 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding* return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
21	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	7 8	..	..	..	10 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	..	..	..
22	Noakholly	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	..	..	..
23	Tipperah	11 0	11 8	10 0	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	10 8	12 8	11 8	14 8	..	..	..
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 2	10 5	8 14	..	..	..
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	8 5	..	..	..	12 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	..	..	..
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	14 0	16 0	17 8	23 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..
26	Gya	12 0	12 8	18 8	11 0	19 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	15 0	..	..	..
27	Shahabad	{ 13 0 to 13 8	{ 12 8 to 14 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0	16 0	{ 18 0 to 19 0	21 0	{ 10 4 to 10 8	{ 10 0 to 10 8	11 0	{ 13 8 to 14 0	{ 11 0 to 12 0	13 8	..	..	..
28	Durbhunga	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	18 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	12 8	13 8	..	..	..
29	Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	10 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..
30	Sarun	12 0	11 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	7 0	6 12	7 8	14 0	10 0	11 8	..	..	..
31	Chumparan	11 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	..	..	..
32	Monghyr	13 6	13 0	14 7	14 7	14 7	25 2	9 4	9 4	10 6	11 7	11 5	14 7	..	..	..
33	Bhagulpore	12 10	12 10	15 2	17 11	16 0	24 0	10 11	10 11	11 5	12 10	13 4	13 14	..	..	..
34	Purneah	{ 13 0 to 14 0	{ 12 0 to 14 0	11 0	..	..	..	{ 10 0 to 13 8	{ 10 0 to 12 0	14 0	{ 17 0 to 20 0	{ 14 0 to 18 0	25 0	..	..	..
35	Maldah	13 0	13 0	15 0	..	..	32 8	10 0	9 0	17 0	13 8	11 8	18 0	..	..	26 0
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	..	10 0	13 0	..	..	..	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	..	..	..
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	14 7	..	..	..	9 13	9 3	10 8	14 7*	14 7	15 12	..	..	..
38	Pooree	9 3	10 8	14 7	..	..	..	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	10 8	..	..	..
39	Balasore	9 0	9 0	11 0	..	..	..	13 0	10 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	..	..	..
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	10 8	10 0	17 0	12 0	..	..	9 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	..	..	..
41	Lohardugga	8 0	8 0	15 0	..	..	22 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	..	..	..
42	Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	..	..	..
43	Maubhoom	10 0	9 0	14 0	..	..	30 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	..	..	..

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18½ to 26½ seers per rupee.
R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 seers, and common rice 12 to 15 seers
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 11½ to 17 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 13 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23½ to 30 seers, and gram 10½ to 11½ seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 22 seers, and gram 9½ to 12 seers.
V In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 seers, murwa 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 seers, and gram 11½ seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 50 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 23½ seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.

PER OF 80 TOLAHS.

MILLET— DM, JOWAR.				LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.			
...	10 0	10 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 12	9 0					Burdwan.		
...	25 0	25 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	360 0	360 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 8					Bankoora.		
...	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	19 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8					Beerbhoom.		
...	9 0	9 8	14 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	9 0					Midnapore.		
...	{ 9 0 to 9 8 }	10 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0					Hooghly.		
...	11 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0					Howrah.		
																						Central Districts.		
...	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0					Calcutta.
...	10 8	10 0	13 4	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4					24-Pergunnahs.			
...	10 0	10 0	16 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 6					Nuddea.			
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0					Jessore.			
...	11 0	12 0	{ 20 0 to 22 0 }	120 0	120 0	120 0	{ 7 8 to 9 0 }	{ 7 8 to 9 0 }	{ 7 0 to 9 0 }					Moorshedabad.			
...	8 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0					Dinapore.			
...	10 8	10 8	13 0	{ 200 0 to 210 0 }	{ 200 0 to 210 0 }	210 0	9 0	9 0	9 0					Rajshahye.			
...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	8 1					Rungpore.			
...	9 15	10 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	90 0	8 10	8 10	8 4					Bogra.			
...	6 0	6 0	{ 12 0 to 18 12 }	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0					Pabna.			
...	...	9 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0					Darjeeling.			
...	8 0	8 0	6 8	64 0	60 0	80 0	6 5	6 5	7 4					Julpigoree.			
																						Eastern Districts.		
...	8 14	8 14	13 5	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14					Dacca.			
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0					Furreedpore.			
...	9 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8					Backergunge.			
...	8 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0					Mymensingh.			

H In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 13½ seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 9½ seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8½ seers, and gram 8½ seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 5 seers, common rice 10 to 12½ seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 7½ seers, best rice 8 to 11½ seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 6½ to 8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8½ to 13 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 11½ seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 9½ seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 6 to 12 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10½ seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 7½ to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
RENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		...	...	...	A														
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 4	13 12	17 8	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	B														
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	20 0	9 4	10 0	12 0	11 4	12 12	16 8	...	...	...
		...	...	...	C														
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	14 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	D														
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
																
	Howrah	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
																
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	13 0	14 8	13 5	20 0	6 5½	8 2	8 5	10 0	10 0	13 5	...	...	...
		...	...	...	E														
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...
																
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	11 0	11 7	13 5	...	...	29 1½	8 14	8 14	13 5	10 0	10 0	15 4	...	...	...
		...	...	...	F														
8	Jessore	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	G														
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	{ 10 0 to 13 1 }	11 0	11 4	{ 14 0 to 19 0 }	...	...	...
		...	...	...	H														
10	Dinagapore	...	...	...	10 13	10 10	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 8	10 13	11 0	18 4	13 3	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	I														
11	Rajshahye	...	...	...	10 8	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	{ 15 0 to 15 12 }	22 8	15 0	24 0	{ 9 12 to 10 8 }	{ 10 8 to 11 4 }	{ 9 12 to 15 0 }	{ 12 0 to 13 8 }	12 6	{ 18 0 to 21 0 }	...	...	...
		...	...	...	J														
12	Rungpore	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 14	11 8	12 12	{ 18 0 to 23 8 }	...	...	...
																
13	Bogra	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 0	11 4	11 4	21 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	K														
14	Pubna	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	L														
15	Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	3 0	4 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	M														
16	Jalpigoree	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
																
Eastern Districts.																			
17	Dacca	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	26 14	8 0	8 14	11 7	8 14	10 0	14 8	...	...	...
		...	...	...	N														
18	Furreedpore	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	O														
19	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	P														
20	Mynensingh	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	9 4	9 4	16 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	Q														

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13½ seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 11½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.
B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 3½ seers, best rice 11½ to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers maize or Indian-corn 20 to 3½ seers, and gram 1½ to 12 seers.
C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 14½ seers, common rice 11½ to 15½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.
D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 11½ seers, barley 13½ to 16 seers, best rice 5½ to 6½ seers, common rice 8½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 seers.
F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 7½ to 8½ seers, common rice 8½ to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 13 to 3½ seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 12½ to 15 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

**RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN
THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR
THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER 1878.**

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR?			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Chittagong.
...	8 0	8 0	5 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Noakholly.
...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Tipperah.
...	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah.
...	8 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	BEHAR.
...	30 0	29 0	25 0	13 12	13 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	30 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	24 8	25 0	10 0	12 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
...	{ 10 8 to 12 0 }	20 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	{ 24 8 to 25 0 }	...	10 0	{ 10 0 to 11 8 }	19 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Shahabad.
...	27 8	26 0	25 4	34 8	33 0	25 4	11 8	11 8	19 8	121 0	121 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhanga.
...	32 0	29 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Muzafferpoore.
29 0	27 0	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	28 8	28 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Sarun.
...	35 0	36 0	20 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	28 3	27 3	25 2	11 5	11 5	21 0	168 0	168 0	128 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	26 8	29 0	23 0	12 10	12 10	21 7	131 10	131 10	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	120 0	140 0	139 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	35 0	...	35 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pargha.
ORISSA.																		
...	13 2	...	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	12 7	12 7	18 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Poorce.
...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORK. South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 12	24 0	29 0	8 12	11 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	32 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	11 0	11 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	...	64 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	9 8	9 12	20 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 14¾ seers, barley 14½ to 15¾ seers, best rice 9½ to 12½ seers, common rice 15½ to 16½ seers, murwa 31½ to 33½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 17½ to 30½ seers, and gram 13½ seers.

Z In Banka the prices are:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 13 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 12½ seers.

Z2 In Khoorda the prices are:—Best rice 15½ seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 14½ seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 11 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 17 to 17½ seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 28 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 15½ to 23 seers, murwa (at Dalton-gunge) 15½ seers, murwa 25½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 23½ seers, and gram 10½ to 13 seers.

Z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 9½ seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 66 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 7 9	3 7 6	3 2 0	2 12 6	3 0 0	1 12 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	C	...	...
2	Serajungse ...	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	2 5 0	..	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	1 8 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
4	Nuraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 2 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 11 6	1 13 0	1 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	1 14 4	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	..	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 9 9	3 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	Serajgunge.
...	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Dacca.
...	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 3 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	4 3 6	4 3 0	4 2 3	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 4 9	1 6 3	1 10 0	2 13 6	2 15 6	1 14 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Balasore.
...	Pooree.
...	3 0 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 10th to 16th November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.63	Nil	62.00	16th Nov.	Not received, 3rd to 9th November.
		Cutwa ...	3.17	ditto	69.23	ditto	
		Culna ...	1.14	ditto	62.68	ditto	
		Bood-Bood ...	2.62	ditto	56.10	ditto	
		Raneegunge ...	Not recd.	ditto	47.86	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.47	Not recd.	73.40	9th Nov.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1.38	ditto	54.53	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	1.31	Nil	63.24	10th Nov.	
		Hetampore ...	1.07	ditto	72.17	ditto	
		Roypore ...	1.60	ditto	72.00	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.79	ditto	47.18	ditto	Not received, 20th to 26th October. Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov. Not received, 3rd to 9th November and 20th to 26th October.
		Tumlook ...	0.40	ditto	51.53	ditto	
		Ghattal ...	0.23	Not recd.	60.91	9th Nov.	
		Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not recd.	Nil	51.01	16th Nov.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	0.40	ditto	68.93	ditto	
		Serampore ...	6.27	ditto	79.65	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	1.24	ditto	61.81	ditto	
		Maheshnaka ...	1.60	ditto	67.04	ditto	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pargunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	1.58	ditto	63.80	ditto	
		Alipore ... { Observatory ... Dispensary ... Jail	0.87	ditto	67.16	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	0.74	ditto	66.45	ditto	
		Banshet ...	0.79	ditto	76.85	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.84	ditto	62.35	ditto	
		Baripore ...	3.18	ditto	70.55	ditto	
		Sarkhara ...	1.50	ditto	75.75	ditto	
		Barinackpore ...	0.22	ditto	77.54	ditto	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.73	ditto	69.52	ditto	
		Kishnaghur ...	2.99	Not recd.	65.54	9th Nov.	
		Pongong ...	0.20	ditto	67.99	ditto	
		Melherpore ...	1.52	ditto	55.24	ditto	
	Nuddea ...	Choonadanga ...	0.42	ditto	85.82	ditto	
		Kooshtea ...	3.28	ditto	74.60	ditto	
		Ranaghat ...	3.00	ditto	79.72	ditto	
		Jessore ...	1.08	Nil	70.88	16th Nov.	
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0.60	ditto	60.64	ditto	
		Khoolna ...	1.32	ditto	64.76	ditto	
		Jhenidah ...	2.23	ditto	66.86	ditto	
		Bagubat ...	1.10	ditto	68.14	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Mugootah ...	0.82	ditto	70.01	ditto	
		Behampore ...	2.71	ditto	68.71	ditto	
		Rampore Haut ...	1.48	ditto	64.48	ditto	
		Lalbagh ...	2.15	ditto	54.97	ditto	
	Dinagopore ...	Jungypore ...	0.83	ditto	55.52	ditto	
		Azimungunge ...	1.03	ditto	59.91	ditto	
		Lalgolla ...	1.72	ditto	57.93	ditto	
		Kaudee ...	3.83	ditto	65.38	ditto	
RAJSHAHY.	Maldah ...	Dinagopore ...	1.03	ditto	71.76	ditto	
		Rangunge ...	0.72	ditto	70.78	ditto	
		Maldah ...	2.63	Not recd.	56.43	9th Nov.	
		Chanchal ...	2.08	ditto	59.18	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	1.73	Nil	73.12	16th Nov.	
		Nattore ...	3.42	ditto	83.70	ditto	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	1.53	ditto	121.65	ditto	
		Bhabangunge ...	1.00	ditto	91.78	ditto	
		Kurigram ...	1.91	ditto	132.16	ditto	
		Bagdogra ...	0.25	ditto	142.24	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	2.83	ditto	82.03	ditto	
		Sherpur ...	4.94	ditto	90.79	ditto	
		Nowkhulla ...	4.80	ditto	73.18	ditto	
		Panchbibi ...	Nil	ditto	84.76	ditto	
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	1.53	ditto	76.06	ditto		
	Seragunge ...	1.66	ditto	57.07	ditto		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office Hospital	Nil	Not recd.	123.81	9th Nov.	
			ditto	Nil	116.18	16th Nov.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	ditto	ditto	142.95	ditto	
		Boda ...	0.10	ditto	119.52	ditto	
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	ditto	20.46	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Titalya ...	0.15	ditto	132.10	ditto	
		Cooch Behar ...	Nil	ditto	194.96	ditto	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 10th to 16th November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—continued.							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
		Dacca... { Telegraph Office... 0.53 Not recd. 63.68 9th Nov.	Hospital ... 1.78 Nil 81.64 16th Nov.				
		Moonsheegunge ... 0.55 0.30 89.65 ditto	Manickgunge ... 1.68 Nil 65.65 ditto				
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... 2.68 ditto 66.95 ditto	Goalundo ... 2.53 ditto 76.51 ditto				
		Madaripore ... 0.53 ditto 70.47 ditto					
		Backesgunge	Burrisal ... 1.63 0.06 73.61 ditto	Perozepore ... 2.70 0.04 85.61 ditto			
	Patoakhally ... 2.56 0.25 77.80 ditto		Bhola ... 3.68 0.08 82.78 ditto				
	Mymensingh		Mymensingh ... 2.64 Nil 104.03 ditto	Jamulpore ... 2.98 ditto 100.87 ditto			
			Atia ... 1.14 ditto 65.84 ditto	Kishoregunge ... 2.45 ditto 68.49 ditto			
		Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office 3.80 1.40 109.57 ditto	Jail ... 3.37 1.12 102.64 ditto			
			Cox's Bazar ... 3.35 Nil 114.15 ditto				
	Noakholly		Noakholly ... 3.23 0.11 105.70 ditto	Fenny ... 2.77 0.20 119.63 ditto			
		Tipperah	Comillah ... 1.66 0.75 87.58 ditto	Braknunbariah ... 2.85 Nil 73.92 ditto			
	Chittagong Tracts.		Hill { Rungamatee Hill... 2.11 1.20 99.08 ditto	Ituna ... 3.41 Nil 98.02 ditto ...		From 17th February.	
		Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... 2.71 ditto 78.45 ditto				
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... 0.80 ditto 40.65 ditto	Behar ... 2.17 ditto 40.15 ditto				
		Barh ... 2.30 ditto 45.39 ditto	Dinapore ... 0.85 ditto 38.53 ditto				
		Gya	Gya ... 3.34 ditto 44.36 ditto	Nowadah ... 1.30 ditto 40.72 ditto			
			Aurangabad ... 1.19 ditto 33.35 ditto	Jehanabad ... 1.90 ditto 41.85 ditto			
	Shahabad		Arrah ... 0.75 ditto 38.21 ditto	Sasseram ... 0.67 ditto 35.03 ditto			
			Buxar ... 0.93 ditto 25.71 ditto	Bhuboonah ... 5.60 ditto 37.65 ditto			
		Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore. ... Not recd. ditto 35.11 ditto ...	Hajeepore ... ditto ditto 29.83 ditto ...		Not received, 3rd to 9th November.	
			Seetampurhee ... ditto ditto 44.80 ditto ...			Ditto ditto.	
	Durbhunga		Durbhunga ... 0.10 ditto 34.39 ditto	Mudhoobunnee ... Nil ditto 42.95 ditto ...		Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	
		Tajpore ... 0.66 ditto 47.27 ditto ...			Ditto ditto.		
		Sarun	Chupra ... 0.39 ditto 29.18 ditto	Sewan ... 0.45 ditto 33.26 ditto			
	Chumparan		Motiharee ... Nil ditto 40.23 ditto	Bettiah ... ditto ditto 35.14 ditto			
		Segowlee ... ditto ditto 44.03 ditto					
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... 1.12 ditto 47.79 ditto	Begousserai ... 3.33 ditto 41.03 ditto			
	Jamooee ... 0.47 ditto 43.96 ditto						
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... 3.53 ditto 49.57 ditto		Sooopool ... Nil ditto 54.10 ditto				
	Muddehpooora ... 0.50 ditto 62.04 ditto	Banka ... 1.14 ditto 61.68 ditto					
	Sonbursa ... 2.39 ditto 58.77 ditto						
	Purneah	Purneah ... 0.89 ditto 64.37 ditto	Kimsengunge ... 0.25 ditto 84.85 ditto				
		Arrarean ... 0.42 ditto 80.99 ditto					
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		Nya Doomka ... 1.84 ditto 59.56 ditto	Rajmebai ... 1.83 ditto 100.23 ditto				
	Deoghur ... 1.69 ditto 61.59 ditto	Jamtara ... Not recd. ditto 34.70 ditto ...		From 30th June, and not received, 11th to 17th August and 3rd to 9th November.			
	Pakour ... ditto Not recd. 40.58 2nd Nov.	Godua ... 0.76 Nil 67.18 16th Nov.		From 8th July.			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 3rd to 8th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 10th to 16th November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack Hospital	1.62	Nil	53.18	16th Nov.	Not recorded, from 28th July to 9th November.
		Jaypore	Not recorded.	ditto	20.90	ditto	
		Kendraparah	1.30	0.10	51.00	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	2.70	Nil	62.82	ditto	
		False Point	1.66	0.46	52.24	ditto	
		Pooree	2.09	1.06	51.45	ditto	
		Khurdah	1.75	0.06	46.32	ditto	
		Balasore	1.78	Nil	60.17	ditto	
		Bhadrack	2.52	0.38	67.02	ditto	
		Jellasore	1.80	Nil	56.42	ditto	
	Balasore	Sorab	2.55	ditto	69.22	ditto	
		Chandbally	4.32	Not recd.	62.20	9th Nov.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Sumbalporo	0.12	ditto	41.82	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	1.01	Nil	43.11	16th Nov.	From 4th August.
		Dispensary	0.98	ditto	41.19	ditto	
		Sitagurrah	0.81	ditto	23.61	ditto	
		Pachamda	2.30	ditto	53.65	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	1.55	ditto	7.80	ditto	From 8th August.
		Ranchee	0.95	ditto	46.95	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	1.66	ditto	46.20	ditto	
		Chyebassa	1.19	ditto	49.43	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purnulia	0.76	ditto	60.59	ditto	Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.
		Govindpore	1.28	ditto	50.82	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	6.01	ditto	104.99	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0.94	Not recd.	85.45	9th Nov.	Not received, 16th to 29th June.
		Golaghat	0.61	ditto	80.50	ditto	
		Jorhat	1.00	ditto	69.77	ditto	
	Rajpootana	Akyab	3.15	Nil	13.25	16th Nov.	
		Alwar	Nil	ditto	24.98	ditto	
		Jampur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
		Samthar	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 23rd November 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd November 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METRE.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet.		Direction.	* Velo- city.			
ALIPORE.	Nov. 17th	10	29.856	29.978	71.0	60.1	49	N by W	0.3	...	C	c
		16	29.833	29.855	70.9	61.0	35	N by W	4.5	...	C	c
	18th	10	29.984	30.006	72.0	62.3	59	N by W	0.8	...	C	c
		16	29.808	29.890	77.5	65.9	53	N by E	5.7	...	C	c
	19th	10	29.994	30.020	76.8	69.0	68	N N E	4.6	...	CK	c
		16	29.893	29.915	80.5	71.2	61	N	6.3	...	CK	c
	20th	10	30.005	30.027	80.2	71.1	63	N N E	6.8	...	O	b
		16	29.875	29.896	85.0	74.9	61	E by N	5.8	...	CK, PK	c
	21st	10	30.007	30.029	80.0	74.5	76	E	6.5	...	C, PC	c, g
		16	29.917	29.939	79.6	74.4	78	E by N	3.5	...	C, PC	c, g
	22nd	10	30.000	30.022	81.1	75.1	74	E by N	2.0	0.03	C, PC	c, g
		16	29.893	29.915	78.6	74.0	80	S by E	3.2	...	PC, CS	c
	23rd	10	30.009	30.031	80.0	74.8	77	N by W	4.0	...	CS	c
		16	29.885	29.907	83.9	73.5	59	N N W	4.0	...	.....	b
SAVOR ISLAND.	Nov. 17th	10	29.947	29.953	75	67.5	66	N	5	...	4	b, c
		16	29.840	29.840	78	61	43	N N W	4	...	0	b, c
	18th	10	29.975	29.981	74	67.5	70	N	5	...	2	b, c
		16	29.860	29.860	78.5	68	56	N	12	...	2	b, c
	19th	10	29.978	29.984	79.5	70.5	62	N N E	7	...	8	b, c
		16	29.892	29.898	80	71	71	N N E	12	...	9	No remark.
	20th	10	29.900	29.906	83	75.5	69	N E	5	...	2	b, c
		16	29.869	29.875	85	78.5	74	E	4	...	9	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scud
	21st	10	30.001	30.007	80.5	77	85	E	4	0.18	10	ditto ditto.
		16	29.914	29.920	82	78	83	E S E	4	...	.....	d, g
	22nd	10	29.983	29.989	81	77.5	85	N E	4	0.43	7	b, c
		16	29.894	29.900	81.5	77.5	81	W N W	4	...	9	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
	23rd	10	30.018	30.024	78	75.5	89	N	4	...	7	Foggy
		16	29.894	29.900	85	76	61	N	8	...	2	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 17th	10	29.821	29.914	78	62	36	N	3	...	4	No remark.
	18th	10	29.859	29.952	81	74	71	E N E	3	...	2	Ditto.
	19th	10	29.879	29.971	84	77	72	Calm	3	...	1	Ditto.
	20th	10	29.929	30.021	83	78	79	N	3	...	1	Ditto.
	21st	10	29.934	30.026	83	77	75	N N E	2	...	.....	Ditto.
	22nd	10	29.911	30.004	81	76.5	81	N	2	...	10	c, ditto
	23rd	10	29.913	30.006	82	74	67	N N W	2	...	.....	Ditto.
AKYAB.	Nov. 17th	10	Not received.									
	18th	10	29.912	29.933	86	80	76	S E	1	...	4	b, c
	19th	10	29.950	29.971	87	83	81	E	1	...	5	b, c
	20th	10	29.992	30.013	85	80	79	E	1	...	4	b, c
	21st	10	30.005	30.027	83	78	79	N E	2	...	4	b, c
	22nd	10	29.970	29.991	85	79	76	N E	2	...	3	b, c
	23rd	10	29.952	29.973	85	78	72	N E	2	...	1	b, c
FALSE POINT.	Nov. 17th	10	29.957	29.972	76	66	56	N	6	...	3	No remark.
	18th	10	29.982	29.997	76	65	53	N E	6	...	4	b
	19th	10	29.969	29.984	82	71.5	68	N E	8	...	5	b
	20th	0	29.959	29.974	79	75	82	N E	10	0.07	8	No remark.
	21st	10	29.978	29.993	82	79	87	E	14	2.41	9	Continuous rain.
	22nd	10	29.986	30.001	81	76	78	Calm	3	0.60	7	g
	23rd	10	30.006	30.021	80	77.5	89	E N E	4	0.06	9	g, no remark.
VIZAGAPATAM.	Nov. 17th	10	30.927	29.959	78	62.5	38	N E	1	...	5	b, c
	18th	10	30.933	29.965	76	59.5	33	N N W	1	...	0	b, c
	19th	10	30.897	29.929	78	68	58	N N E	1	...	9	Foggy.
	20th	10	30.823	29.855	79	73.5	70	E	3	...	9	d, threatening weather.
	21st	10	30.903	29.935	80.5	77	85	E	3	2.30	9	Thunderstorm.
	22nd	10	30.971	30.003	81	76	78	E S E	...	0.50	4	b, c
	23rd	10	30.981	30.013	81	75	74	S E	...	...	1	b
COLOMBO.	Nov. 17th	10	29.896	29.937	84	79.5	81	N	8	...	9	b, c
	18th	10	29.924	29.964	85	79	76	S W	5	...	9	b, c
	19th	10	29.916	29.956	86	78.5	70	W	5	...	3	b, c
	20th	10	29.901	29.942	84	77.5	74	S W	6	...	3	b, c
	21st	10	29.914	29.955	84	76.5	68	S W	6	...	1	b, c
	22nd	10	29.886	29.927	84	77.5	74	E S E	5	...	2	b, c
	23rd	10	29.892	29.933	84.5	78.5	76	S W	5	...	5	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd November 1878.JOHN ELIOT,
For Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd November 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 35° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Nov.	17th	137.5	29.895	65.6	77.3	20.5	56.8	59.0	0.415	53.8	66	Till 11-30 A.M. N by W, till 2-30 P.M. N W by W through N W, till midnight N by W.	39	Nil	Chiefly clear, w.
"	18th	141.7	29.23	67.7	78.5	20.5	58.0	62.4	.496	58.7	73	Till 4-30 P.M. chiefly N by W, till midnight N by E.	45	"	Morning partially cloudy, day and night chiefly clear, f and w.
"	19th	136.5	29.35	73.6	82.1	18.1	64.0	68.7	.636	65.8	76	Till noon chiefly N by E, till midnight N.	119	"	Chiefly cloudy, f and w.
"	20th	142.8	29.35	77.2	86.2	16.0	70.2	71.7	.704	68.8	75	Till 7-30 A.M. N, till midnight E by N through N E.	91	"	Chiefly cloudy, w.
"	21st	115.2	29.59	76.5	83.5	13.6	69.9	73.3	.781	71.8	86	Till 10 A.M. E by N, till 1 P.M. S E by E through E, till 3 P.M. S by W through S E and S, till 8 P.M. E by N through S, S E and E, till midnight S W through E, S E, and S.	94	"	Cloudy, o, g, and d.
"	22nd	97.7	29.41	75.6	81.3	11.3	70.0	73.4	.797	72.4	90	Till 9-30 A.M. S W, till noon E through W and N, till 3 P.M. S W through S E and S, till midnight S E by S through S.	43	0.03	Day cloudy, night clear, o, g, d, f, and w.
"	23rd	142.7	29.48	76.1	84.8	16.3	68.5	72.3	.740	70.2	82	Till 8-15 A.M. S E by S, till 2-45 P.M. chiefly N through S E, E and N E, till midnight N N W.	64	Nil	Chiefly clear, f and w.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	29.934
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	29.994

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	73.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	73.3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	29.4
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	86.2

The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	...	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	70

The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd November 1878	...	...	...	...	0.03
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	0.01
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd November 1878	...	...	...	...	58.04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	65.13

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.
o overcast; g gloomy; d drizzling; f fog; w dew.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 26th October 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 26th October 1878.

The approximate figures for the period are—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	535,838	9,21,415	40,15,987	10,58,430	25,80,254
1877... .. .	523,603	7,38,521	52,61,519	18,23,456	25,61,980
Increases	12,170	1,83,291	.....	.....	18,274
Decreases .. .. .	.....	.....	12,15,832	1,65,017	.....

To coaching traffic a considerable stimulus has been given owing to the movement of troops and the large pilgrim traffic we have had to meet—

In goods traffic the principal items of increase are—

Coal, down.	Government Ordnance stores.	Hides and Horns.	Salt.
Cotton.		Iron.	Saltpetre.
			Timber.

and the cause may be set down as follows:—

Coal, down	Mds.	1,07,794	Rs.	10,190
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The increased despatches chiefly arise at Raneeunge, Searsole, and Barrakur. In the early half of the month under review there was little doing owing to the holidays, but very large quantities were subsequently sent down to replenish stocks for the local mills, &c.

Cotton	Mds.	17,839	Rs.	27,653
--------	-------	------	--------	-----	--------

The chief despatching stations were Mirzapore and Cawnpore, whence screwed cotton was sent to Howrah for the China and Europe markets.

Government Ordnance stores	Mds.	17,261	Rs.	39,791
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Howrah was the principal station from which large quantities of material were sent up to the frontier.

Hides and Horns	Mds.	5,124	Rs.	4,239
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This is a small increase.

Iron	Mds.	14,595	Rs.	22,175
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Consisted chiefly of despatches of plate-iron from Howrah to Cawnpore intended for the Roorkee workshops.

Salt	Mds.	87,145	Rs.	19,014
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The Rajpootana State Railway has been the principal contributor to the increase as shewn above in despatches from the Salt Lakes to Oudh and Rohilkund, where there is a constant demand for the article.

Saltpetre	Mds.	16,845	Rs.	6,902
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Saltpetre has been in good demand at Calcutta, and despatches from Patna and Cawnpore have been considerable.

Timber	Mds.	4,209	Rs.	4,135
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This was a consignment of teak timber from Howrah to Lucknow for Government.

Decreases.

Coal, up. Edible grain and pulses.	Jaggree. Minerals. Seeds.	Stone. Sugar. Tea.
Coal, upwards	...	Mds. 71,912
...	...	Rs. 10,306

The upwards coal traffic fell off considerably during this period from Seetarampore and Giridhi, owing to the holidays intervening, and the cessation of supplies to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway *via* Benares and other foreign lines.

Edible grain and pulses	Mds.	11,73,788	Rs.	2,76,395
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In 1877 there was an abnormally large traffic in pulses, while wheat had decreased to a large extent as compared with 1876. This was owing to the stocks of wheat being exhausted in 1877, and with a local market only. This year we have carried a less quantity, maunds 5,617, but the length of the lead from Delhi, Etawah, and Cawnpore to Howrah has increased the earnings over 1877 by Rs. 36,804.

In other grains the decreases in tons are—

Barley	.....	Tons.	233	Rs.	1,951
Oats	.....	"	58	"	672
Rice	.....	"	6,059	"	70,630
Other grains	.....	"	13,816	"	1,11,677
Pulses	.....	"	22,719	"	98,269

The demand for rice has been exceedingly dull in Calcutta, while there has been no occasion for any large demands for other description of grain in Oudh or the North-West this year as there was last, and this will account for the falling off to a large extent.

Jaggree	Mds.	21,143	Rs.	5,582
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The falling off is not important, and may be attributed to fluctuation of markets.

Minerals	Mds.	10,608	Rs.	1,123
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This decrease is due to the stoppage of lime works at Burrakur owing to the holidays and unseasonable weather.

Seeds	Mds.	93,935	Rs.	22,873
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In the North-West there has been an increase of traffic in seeds generally, and the falling off has been principally owing to the short despatches at Patna. This station alone shews a decrease as compared with 1877 of—

Maunds	1,57,080	Rs.	58,400
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and it appears to be owing to dull business in oil-seeds in Calcutta.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	193,225	319,580	512,805
1877	178,794	395,225	574,019
Increases	14,431	.....	.....
Decreases	.....	75,645	61,214

Earnings per train mile—					
		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1878			5 3 0	5 0 6	
1877			4 9 10	4 7 5	
Increases	...	0 10 3	0 9 2	0 9 1	
Decreases	...				

The above statements show a very satisfactory result of the working of the traffic.

Shunting mileage decrease—

Hours	455
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This is consequent on the slackness of traffic as compared with last year and the less need for shunting power.

Jubbulpore line traffic —

		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.	
		No. Rs.	Mds. Rs.	Rs.	
1878	...	22,308 64,807	6,15,598	2,30,044	
1877	...	21,697 64,362	10,16,572	3,08,698	
Increases	...				
Decreases	...	2,220 3,555	4,00,974	78,654	

The Jubbulpore line earnings suffered with the main line from the falling off in the grain traffic. There has been a slight increase in piece-goods.

Jubbulpore line train mileage for the period has been—

		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.	
1878	...	19,588	44,008	63,596	
1877	...	19,483	52,465	71,938	
Increases	...	105			
Decreases	...		8,447	8,342	

the decrease per train mile being Rs. 0-10-9.

N. St. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 26th October 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1878.			
					1878.		Increase.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	6,455	9,275	5,128	7,224		2,114		
.. not Commissariat	4,213	3,718	5,251	4,869			404	343
Betel-nuts and leaves	7,641	7,229	5,055	5,706			412	246
Boots and shoes	3,158	3,241	5,028	5,221	83	201		
Brass and brassware	7,390	8,771	4,588	5,25	1,381	672		
Bricks	4,825	1,869	1,334	62				
Coal, up	2,79,047	2,07,075	1,13,069	1,03,306			2,566	709
.. down	10,58,145	11,00,239	1,45,760	1,56,250	1,07,794	10,490	71,972	10,306
Copper	5,135	8,206	5,747	9,55		3,404		
Cotton	20,781	38,620	20,801	48,55	17,839	27,653		
.. twist	11,593	10,197	12,069	11,749			1,308	350
Dye-wood	2,621	3,380	1,457	2,741		1,234		
Empty coops and casks, &c.	5,376	5,894	3,633	4,250		617		
Firo-wood	2,744	607	94	33			2,077	61
Fruits	10,366	13,704	15,536	12,371			2,062	3,105
Glass and glassware	2,101	3,034	4,267	4,783	1,833	486		
Ghee and oil	35,388	39,716	32,055	33,030	4,328	981		
G. H. T. packages	2,328	3,810	5,191	7,958	1,492	2,767		
Government Commissariat stores	18,435	17,841	13,042	17,397	4,406	4,355		
.. Ordnance stores	12,739	30,000	16,580	56,371	17,281	39,791		
.. Barley	17,872	11,524	4,300	2,349			6,348	1,951
.. Oats	4,120	2,531	1,800	1,128			1,589	673
GRAIN, RIDIBLE, & PULSES.	8,41,669	2,19,736	60,741	26,111			1,61,033	70,630
.. Wheat	2,84,387	2,78,770	60,428	67,232		30,804	5,617	
.. Other grains	8,07,285	4,31,063	2,80,236	1,38,559			3,70,883	1,41,077
.. Pulses of all kinds	8,42,687	2,24,168	1,63,270	95,001			6,18,419	98,269
Gunny	50,169	38,312	34,891	30,019			11,857	4,972
Hides and horns	52,498	57,622	87,317	41,556	5,124	4,239		
.. Indigo	8,365	5,578	16,961	9,707				
Iron	44,798	69,393	40,158	62,383	14,595	22,175	2,777	7,254
Jaxarce	41,775	20,632	9,765	3,883			21,143	5,882
Lac	17,100	19,856	11,089	14,363	2,756	3,214		
Minerals	21,084	10,476	6,003	3,580			10,008	1,423
Oil-cake	9,041	4,338	4,249	1,837			4,703	2,412
Opium	678	724	000	667	46	67		
Paper	4,930	5,503	6,881	7,304	633	43		
Piece-goods	1,27,100	1,21,031	1,40,117	1,53,451			7,034	6,396
Railway materials	2,326	10,797		1,116			319	
.. Toron	49,141	44,724	29,547	71,82		42,300	4,417	
Roots	21,585	17,273	8,037	8,879			842	4,512
Salt	1,99,045	2,86,190	61,520	80,543	87,145	10,014		
Saltpetro	31,501	61,346	12,520	19,422	16,845	6,902		
Seeds	4,47,263	3,53,328	1,68,333	1,45,400			93,953	22,873
Silk	1,421	1,043	2,524	2,391			373	133
Spelter	4,292	4,625	5,623	6,230				
Spices	12,237	10,154	19,416	8,805	423	716		
St	52,240	37,893	7,547	5,978			2,083	1,611
Sugar	96,722	81,467	26,579	22,659			14,437	1,589
Tea	12,801	5,828	11,720	6,586			15,255	3,920
Timber	9,043	13,802	3,964	8,099	4,200	4,135	6,943	5,140
Tobacco	23,100	23,080	8,354	11,374			20	
Turmeric	4,470	4,361	1,733	1,607			115	66
Wines	4,449	2,094	9,423	8,793			2,345	640
Miscellaneous	1,28,477	1,95,750	1,04,806	1,05,110			22,727	
Total	53,24,784	41,49,373	18,40,858	17,01,342	3,03,823	2,40,768	14,80,233	3,96,314

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ending 26th October 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA
NOVEMBER 15TH 1878.

Report on the Goods Traffic for the four weeks ending 26th October 1878.

From—W. INNES, ESQ., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

THE total weight of goods carried over this railway during the above period was 6,38,501 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shews a decrease of 1,43,339 maunds in grain, including rice, jute, piece-goods, salt, foreign railway materials, twist and hides, overbalancing increases in tobacco of 1,238, turmeric 2,153, seeds, tea, 5,321, sugar 793, ale, wines, &c. 800 cotton 550.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice ... Mds. 1,05,779
The excessive demand for supply to the famine districts last year accounts for the falling off in the traffic of this staple, which, however, compares very favorably with the traffic of the corresponding period in 1875 and 1876.

Jute, drums of ... Mds. 61,209
The paralyzing effect on trade generally of the present political aspect may be held to considerably influence the traffic in this staple, added to which the late flood which extensively damaged the growing jute in several districts, causing the stalks to rot, must have diminished the supply to some extent. It is, however, expected that a greater quantity has yet to come to Calcutta than is usual at this season.

Piece-goods... Mds. 10,632
The late famines either directly or indirectly influencing the whole country and consequent general poverty of the masses is undoubtedly the cause of this falling off.

Salt ... Mds. 10,995
This decrease, I apprehend, to be reactionary on the large increases of the two months previous, the consumption and consequent demand for this staple being comparatively uniform.

Foreign railway materials ... Mds. 7,962
As the traffic in this is solely for the Northern Bengal State Railway, the decrease is owing to that line drawing near to completion.

Twist ... Mds. 2,943
My remarks under the head of piece-goods apply equally here.

Hides ... Mds. 1,270
This is owing to general dullness of trade.

Increases.

Tobacco ... Mds. 4,238
This is owing to the keen demand from Rangoon for Rungpore stock

Turmeric ... Mds. 2,153
There being no demand for export, I apprehend that this increase is owing to merchants purchasing their periodical stock for local consumption.

Seeds ... Mds. 5,124
This is owing to the demand for exports of the larger kinds to Europe and America, where the prices are comparatively high, although the prices for the smaller kinds have fallen owing to unfavorable advices received.

Tea ... Mds. 5,321
There has been a fall in the London market in the prices for tea, which however, does not appear to affect the traffic, the increase in which is owing to the additional supplies received from the Darjeeling district through the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Sugar ... Mds. 793
There being but a comparatively small demand for this staple, the slight increase in the traffic is simply due to ordinary fluctuations, the causes of which can hardly be traced.
I append the statement of increases and decreases.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line for the four weeks ending 26th October 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c. ...	723	.....	1,521	.....	723	1,521	798	..
Cotton, bundles of ...	21	785	18	1,297	808	1,315	509	..
Do., bales of ...	1,661	.....	737	965	1,661	1,702	41	..
Grain, including rice ...	3,378	1,20,178	4,608	13,109	1,23,558	17,777	.....	1,05,779
Gunny, bundles of... ..	1,435	1,863	329	618	3,297	877	.....	2,420
Do., bales of ...	.....	4,013	195	5,650	4,013	5,840	1,797	..
Hides, bundles of ...	16	8,235	685	6,768	8,250	7,353	.....	897
Do., bales of ...	.....	761	.....	389	761	389	.....	372
Jute, drums of ...	3,373	4,39,877	65	3,72,975	4,37,249	3,73,010	.....	64,209
Do., bales of ...	.....	62,575	.....	1,01,301	62,575	1,01,001	41,728	.....
Piece-goods ...	25,436	104	14,814	94	25,540	14,908	.....	10,632
Railway materials, foreign	17,745	.....	9,783	.....	17,745	9,783	.....	7,962
Salt ...	22,601	.....	11,000	.....	22,601	11,000	.....	10,995
Seeds ...	1,412	7,513	6,218	7,801	8,925	11,019	5,124	..
Sugar ...	211	703	494	1,213	914	1,707	793	..
Tobacco, bundles of ...	265	13,911	212	18,232	11,208	18,444	4,238	..
Do., bales of ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Turmeric ...	.....	2,780	41	5,192	2,780	5,233	2,453	..
Tea ...	8	294	2	5,624	392	5,626	5,321	..
Twist ...	4,843	1,082	1,913	1,069	5,925	2,982	.....	2,943
Miscellaneous ...	29,455	10,526	34,546	5,502	39,981	40,048	67	..
Total ...	1,12,581	6,09,259	87,712	5,50,789	7,81,840	6,38,501	62,870	2,06,209
					6,38,501	.....	.....	62,870
Decrease ..					1,43,339	.....	.....	1,43,339

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of October 1878.

General Remarks.

The result predicted in my last report "that a speedy revival of traffic might, with the termination of the rains, be confidently looked forward to," has been forcibly realized this month. The net increase in the weight lifted during the month, as compared with September, is 11,288 maunds of which 4,735 maunds is in food-grain.

Increases.

Food-grain Mds. 4,735

The drying up of the floods, which for the last three months has enabled boats to top our principal rice-despatching stations, has had an appreciable effect, and should the Calcutta market continue favourable, I anticipate a large traffic in this staple this season.

Ginger Mds. 970

It will be remembered that we carried literally nothing (3 maunds only) under this head last month. The weight shewn, therefore, represents the total weight lifted for the period under review. The movement resulted from despatches in fulfilment of a shipping order.

Gunny-bags Mds. 800

The movement in this staple will naturally be influenced by the traffic in food-grain, and a considerable business may be looked forward to during the next few months.

Hides Mds. 388

Although no actual advance in rates has taken place, the demand for hides for shipment during the month was unusually active, and sales were consequently easily effected.

Salt Mds. 32

Seeds Mds. 108

The movement in these staples unimportant.

On and from 10th of the current month the reduced rate for salt ($\frac{1}{2}$ th of a pie per maund per mile) came into force, but even this rate does not enable us to compete with the boats as is shewn by the results given above.

Ten Mds. 9,955

The total weight lifted under this head during the month reached 15,903 maunds, which is more by 7,343 maunds than we have yet carried in any one month. As I pointed out in my last report, the decrease in despatches during September was merely a suspension of traffic caused by the road between our Siliguri station and the tea gardens having been breached in several places, and the results now noted confirms this.

Other goods Mds. 935

This increase is in through miscellaneous consignments, and no special cause can be assigned for it.

Decreases.

Jute Mds. 2,991

The whole of the falling off is more than accounted for by the short despatches from station "Darwani." There has been a decided decline in the price of the article in the Calcutta market, and this has no doubt operated against despatches.

Piece-goods Mds. 700

The stocks sent forward to meet the demands of trade during the poojah holidays proved to be in excess of requirements, and a falling off in despatches during the current month is the result.

Railway material Mds. 1,885

This decrease is merely the result of a falling off in the loading at Sara, as there is a large quantity of stuff still to be sent forward for the Saidpur workshops.

Sugar Mds. 193

The demand for this staple in the Calcutta market has been almost entirely for local consumption, and sales have been difficult to effect.

Tobacco Mds. 734

This falling off is principally from Rungpore, and results from the contracts for supplies entered into by the Burmah merchants having been fulfilled.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of October 1878.

STAPLES.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		Total, September.	Total, October.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Alc	19	1	6	.....	20	6	.....	14
Cotton	15	.....	13	.....	15	13	.....	2
Food-grain	2,731	6,284	5,133	8,617	9,015	13,750	4,735	.....
Ginger ... ..	.....	3	.....	973	3	973	970	.....
Gunny-bags	90	302	15	1,177	392	1,192	800	.....
Hides	26	190	7	381	116	388	272	.....
Jute ... ..	.....	13,043	14	10,638	13,043	10,052	.....	2,991
Piece-goods	875	239	279	135	1,114	414	.....	700
Railway materials	30,341	2,627	28,016	2,167	32,968	31,083	.....	1,885
Salt	84	40	154	12	134	166	32	.....
Seeds	44	3	80	119	47	155	108	.....
Sugar	319	49	117	58	368	175	.....	193
Ten ... ..	.....	5,948	.....	15,903	5,948	15,903	9,955	.....
Tobacco ... ..	.....	9,349	33	8,622	9,349	8,655	.....	734
All other goods	2,452	1,435	2,032	2,190	3,587	4,822	935	.....
Total	37,009	39,459	37,355	50,392	76,459	87,747	11,288	.....

G. M. DRURY, Traffic Superintendent.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SAIDPUR, the 16th November 1878.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of October 1878.

Increases.							
•	Coal	...	...	...	...	Mds.	6,173
Import traffic for brick-making for public offices at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.							
	Food-grains	...	...	...	...	Mds.	10,680
•	Hides	...	...	...	...	"	3,719
	Iron	...	...	...	...	"	1,222
	Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	"	5,875
As our busy season is only commencing, these increases promise well.							
	Railway material	...	...	...	...	Mds.	7,074
Exceptional, and due in this case to the construction of the Bya bridge and Ghat extension.							
	Salt	...	...	...	...	Mds.	1,764
The traffic in this staple by rail improves as the rivers become unnavigable for country boats.							
	Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	Mds.	9,450
•	Sugar	...	...	...	...	"	1,216
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	"	9,649
	Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	"	9,554
These increases as early in the season are satisfactory, and are in a measure due to the increased flotilla accommodation and to quick despatch, which is well appreciated by the merchants in the district.							
Decreases.							
	Seeds, oil	...	...	...	...	Mds.	11,408
Due to the low state of the market.							

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of October 1878 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Coal	400	927	7,500	...	1,327	7,500	6,173	.....
Food-grain	13,692	16,207	10,719	29,859	29,898	40,578	10,680	.....
Hides and horns	867	1,510	.....	6,116	2,397	6,116	3,719	.....
Indigo	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....
Iron	89	10	1,221	100	99	1,321	1,222	.....
Piece-goods	2,850	9	8,697	37	2,859	8,734	5,875	.....
Railway material	1,832	854	6,098	3,662	2,686	9,760	7,074	.....
Seeds, indigo	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Seeds, oil	2,334	15,030	6	5,940	17,354	5,946	...	11,408
Salt	5,358	166	6,509	769	5,514	7,278	1,764	.....
Saltpetre	...	15,312	.....	21,762	15,312	21,762	9,450	.....
Sugar	284	1,015	74	2,441	1,299	2,515	1,216	.....
Tobacco	...	1,679	471	10,857	1,679	11,328	9,649	.....
Miscellaneous goods	6,117	5,249	12,519	8,401	11,366	20,320	9,554	.....
	33,813	57,977	53,814	92,944	91,790	1,46,758	66,376	11,408
						91,790	11,408	
Increase	...	.....	.....	.....	..	51,963	51,963	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.				
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total				
		Rs.	A. P.		£	s. d.					Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Rs.	A. P.
Total traffic for the week ...	135,300	1,83,063	5 9	16,835 16 2	13,11,778	0	4,92,982	12 9	45,100 1 10	6,76,646	2 6	47,749½	89,875½	137,62½
Or per mile of railway ...		143	8 3	13 3 1	1,80,46,813	30	395	8 6	528 11 9	628	11 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	2,461,165	32,67,769	4 3	299,515 10 4	1,80,46,813	30	72,00,280	11 3	660,025 14 7	1,01,68,049	15 6	894,590½	1,382,629½	2,277,12½
Total for 20 weeks	2,596,525	34,51,132	10 0	316,351 6 6	1,93,58,591	30	76,93,263	8 0	705,215 10 5	11,14,696	2 0	912,340	1,472,403	2,414,74½
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	142,000	2,35,091	13 6	21,550 1 8	13,50,222	10	5,53,495	14 0	50,737 2 7	7,88,597	12 3	40,762	107,617	154,371
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	.....	193	11 3	16 16 10	.....	.....	432	8 0	39 12 11	616	3 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,572,346½	33,20,088	13 5	301,541 0 6	2,00,76,450	30	1,01,23,141	10 11	928,412 19 0	1,34,48,230	8 4	892,814	2,067,605	2,060,416

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs.	A. P.			
total traffic for the week ...	5,454	21,404	6 6	1,970 6 5	2,95,073	10	72,394	0 0	6,636	2 4	93,888	6 0	5,210½	22,877½
r per mile of railway	.....	96	1 1	8 14 1	.....	.....	323	8 9	29	13 2	419	9 10	.....	.....
or previous 19 weeks of half-year	97,278½	2,79,020	2 0	25,576 16 11	17,91,146	30	5,12,543	14 6	46,983	14 10	7,91,570	0 6	11,843	219,063½
Total for 20 weeks	102,732½	3,00,514	8 6	27,547 3 4	20,76,229	0	5,84,943	14 6	53,619	17 2	8,85,458	7 0	97,033½	212,810½
COMPARISON.														
total for corresponding week of previous year	7,344½	24,252	3 6	2,131 9 1	1,20,036	20	31,519	9 0	2,990	5 10	54,771	12 6	5,453	13,171
r mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	103	14 9	9 10 6	.....	.....	140	13	12	18 3	244	12 8	.....	.....
total to corresponding date of previous year	125,122½	3,25,595	14 4	29,846 5 7	43,60,060	0	10,68,607	15 6	97,955	14 7	13,94,203	13 10	95,210	369,451

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th November 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs.	A. P.		£	s. d.		Mds.		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
l traffic for the week	41,100	29,589	14 9	2,712	8 2	1,45,883	0	41,738	15 9	3,826	1 6	6,538	9 8	
er mile of railway	261	186	6 3	17	1 9	918	38	262	14 10	24	2 0	41	3 9	
previous 18 weeks of half-year	689,517	4,59,132	6 9	42,087	2 0	36,58,133	5	11,97,015	9 0	1,09,729	3 8	1,51,416	6 6	
Total for 19 weeks	730,617	4,88,722	5 6	44,799	10 11	38,04,016	5	12,38,784	9 3	1,13,555	5 2	1,58,354	16 1	
COMPARISON.														
l for corresponding week of previous year	33,417½	23,062	10 6	2,114	1 6	1,81,274	0	49,884	3 9	4,672	14 6	6,686	15 11	
ile of railway, corresponding week of vious year	211	145	4 5	13	6 4	1,141	35	314	3 8	24	10 1	42	2 5	
l to corresponding date of previous year	683,088½	4,39,280	5 0	40,267	9 1	59,04,230	12	15,73,946	12 9	1,14,278	9 1	1,81,515	18 2	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 39.

Last return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			20th September 1877.	28th September 1878.	To 20th September 1877.	To 28th September 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
1878.								
October	Northern Bengal	219	1,137	0 0	15,945	0 0	2,669	0 0
"	Tirhoot	78	6,927	0 0	6,740	0 0	3,13,815	0 0
"	Calcutta and South-Eastern	84	1,969	0 0	1,855	0 0	96,245	0 0
"	Nalhati	27½	2,142	0 0	3,518	0 0	66,195	0 0
	Total	352½	12,175	0 0	20,058	0 0	3,68,962	0 0

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 40.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			6th October 1877.	5th October 1878.	To 6th October 1877.	To 5th October 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5th October	Northern Bengal	219	1,104 0 0	32,694 0 0	3,713 0 0	6,51,191 0 0	6,47,781 0 0	.....
9th	Tirhoot	75	5,981 0 0	7,308 0 0	2,13,679 0 0	3,21,123 0 0	1,07,444 0 0	.....
26th	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,867 0 0	2,330 0 0	81,327 0 0	98,571 0 0	14,244 0 0	.....
19th	Nalhati	27½	1,493 0 0	1,626 0 0	67,688 0 0	69,187 0 0	1,799 0 0	.....
	Total	349½	10,445 0 0	43,948 0 0	3,69,107 0 0	11,40,678 0 0	7,71,271 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF DINAGEPORE.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1878.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

The Resolution dated the 15th March 1878, appointing the following gentlemen to form a Committee to inquire into and report on the causes of the unhealthiness of the town of Dinagepore and the measures which should be adopted to improve its sanitary condition, viz.—

Dr. R. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, <i>President.</i>	
The Chairman of the Dinagepore Municipality	...
The Vice-Chairman of the Dinagepore Municipality	
The Executive Engineer of the district	
The Civil Surgeon of the district	
Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Surgeon of Rungpore	

Members.

Read—

Report of the Committee received with the President's letter No. 1049DC, dated the 14th October 1878, setting forth the causes of the unhealthiness of Dinagepore, and suggesting the measures that appear to the Committee to be necessary for improving its sanitary condition.

The Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the sanitary condition of Dinagepore have clearly shown by an examination of facts which

are not disputed, by a careful analysis of the statistics of sickness and mortality obtained from various sources, and by medical examination of a considerable number of residents of the town, that Dinagepore is, and has been for some years, extremely unhealthy.

2. The Committee have come to the conclusion that, while the unhealthiness of the place is due to some extent to other factors, such as the want of adequate and proper arrangements for conservancy and the disposal of night-soil, and the existence of well-privies and foul tanks, the chief cause of the unhealthiness is defective drainage. On the West side of Dinagepore flows the Poornabhaha river; on the East is a small stream called the Ghogra, which joins the Poornabhaha at the south-west corner of the municipality. During the rains the highest flood level of the Poornabhaha is considerably higher than the level of the Ghogra and of portions of the town. The flood water of the Ghogra is therefore headed up, and, with the back water of the Poornabhaha, floods the civil station, the town, and the low lands adjoining to a very considerable degree, the floods varying in extent and duration with the heaviness of the rainfall and the duration of a high water level in the Poornabhaha. The combined effect of the water of the Ghogra thus held back, which receives a considerable portion of the sewage of Dinagepore, and of the decomposed vegetation deposited by the Poornabhaha, is most injurious to health. These inundations are of annual occurrence, and have long been considered the chief cause of the extreme unhealthiness of the town.

3. A small area in the south-west corner of the town drains directly into the Poornabhaha close to its junction with the Ghogra, but the greater part of the surface water of the town finds its way mediately or immediately into the Ghogra, and its affluent the Kachai, which is a stream only in the rains, and a marsh at all other seasons and is in a very filthy condition.

4. The Committee accordingly propose to clear out the channels of the Ghogra and Kachai, to make an embankment at the present mouth of the Ghogra where it joins the Poornabhaha in order to prevent the floods of the latter river from running up the Ghogra and flooding the town, and to cut a new drainage channel to carry off all the drainage of the town to the Poornabhaha at a point seven miles distant from the town.

5. The estimated cost of the construction of the proposed embankment at the mouth of the Ghogra and of clearing out the Ghogra and the Kachai within the limits of the municipality is Rs. 7,996, and that of cutting the main channel which will lie outside municipal limits is Rs. 41,417. As Dinagepore is practically a collection of villages belonging to the Rajah of Dinagepore, and as the main channel will pass through his property and will drain two noxious marshes, the Committee recommend that their scheme be carried out under the Embankment Act (VI B.C. of 1873), but that the total sum which is payable by the zemindar under section 40 of the Act, on account of the cost of the work, be reduced by the amount which the municipality may be able to contribute.

6. The municipality is prepared to provide Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 5,000 will be obtained by a public subscription, and Rs. 3,000 taken from current revenue, while Rs. 10,000 will be borrowed from Government, arrangements being made to pay off the loan by a sinking fund. The Road Cess Committee will be asked to contribute Rs. 5,000, as the works will include a good embanked road for a distance of about five miles in the direction of the Road Cess Committee's road to Gangarampore, and it is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will make a grant from Provincial Revenues.

7. Owing to the great demand for convict labour in other places at present, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to give the Commissioners free convict labour for any portion of the work; but in consideration of the public inconvenience and loss due to the ill-health of the public servants, European and Native, in the station, and as an encouragement to local bodies who are willing to undertake local drainage schemes, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to give a grant of Rs. 10,000, on condition that the works proposed be put in hand at once, and completed before the 1st June 1879 at the latest.

8. The cost of the works will therefore be thus apportioned, viz.—

	Rs.
Public subscriptions	5,000
Contribution by the municipality from current revenue	3,000
• From proceeds of loan	10,000
Contribution by the Road Cess Committee ...	5,000
Government grant	10,000
Balance to be recovered from the zemindar ...	16,413
Total	49,413

Of the sum of Rs. 16,413 to be recovered from the zemindar, Rs. 10,000 represents the value of land, and the balance of Rs. 6,413 will be his only cash outlay—a sum which will be a very moderate contribution on his part, considering the advantages that will permanently accrue to his property from the completion of the proposed drainage works.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the works being carried out under the provisions of the Embankment Act, and the Commissioner of the Division will be requested to instruct the Collector of Dinagepore to take the necessary steps for the purpose.

10. The Public Works Department of this Government will be requested to provide the services of an Engineer to carry out the works.

11. In submitting their report, the Committee have also called special attention to the insanitary condition of the town. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division will be requested to invite the special attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the various minor recommendations made by the Committee, and to report fully what action is taken by the municipality on them.

12. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the President and members of the Committee for their exhaustive and well-considered report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1877.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1877.

Read also—

The Resolution on the Report for the year 1876.

The report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1877 was received by Government on 29th October 1878, or very nearly ten months after the close of the period to which it refers. This great delay has considerably diminished its administrative value, and is specially to be regretted, as the report deals with the first complete working year of the Municipality since the elective system was introduced, and discloses financial difficulties and mismanagement which should have been brought to the notice of Government in an official form as soon as possible.

2. In this report it is claimed for the present system that under it the Commissioners of each ward possess a more intimate knowledge of the people and their wants than the nominated Commissioners did. It is said that under “the elective system there is a bond of sympathy between the electors and the elected which is of great moral and practical value,” and that the “easy accessibility of the Ward Commissioners, and the sympathy which naturally subsists between them and the rate-payers, are the most important features in the new system of municipal administration.” It is maintained as a fact established by the past working of the Municipality that the elected Commissioner realises that he “is indebted to the electors for his position; he is responsible to them for the discharge of his duties: those who have seated him at one election may unseat him at the next if he violates his representative character, and having taken the trouble to secure his election, he naturally feels an interest in his work.”

This no doubt is entirely as it should be, and though the picture which the Municipal Commissioners draw in the report of the relations which, in their opinion, exist between the electors and their representatives is hardly in accordance with the prevailing idea in the public mind of the state of things which actually exists, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to believe that it was a true one, for it describes a representative body which is almost perfect, indeed perhaps a more perfect representative system than has ever been attained before in any part of the world. The report itself, however, seems to give ground for doubts whether the Commissioners have not described the working of the system in Calcutta as they would wish it to be rather than as it really is. The estimate of the “great moral, practical value of the sympathy” existing between the rate-payers and the elected Commissioners is, it is to be feared, rather theoretical and ideal than real. Sympathy is not a sentiment which can always be gauged by actual results, but in this instance it does seem capable of being tested by figures. Now, it appears from paragraph 13 of the report that three municipal elections took place during the year, and if the interest of the rate-payers in municipal affairs is to be judged by their desire to have a voice in the election of their representatives, it would be difficult to find clearer evidence of the absolute indifference of the people to the privilege of voting than is evinced by the fact that, in spite of an active canvass, out of 615 voters in Ward No. 2, only 213 could be induced to record a vote; out of 123 qualified persons in Ward No. 13, only 44 would come to the poll, while in Ward No. 16 only 10 voters cared to exercise their privilege. This certainly does not indicate any great practical result from the sympathy of the rate-payers for the system of elective representation. In the same manner the sympathy of the elected Commissioners of the different wards for the rate-payers can only be judged by the time and attention which they considered it their duty to devote to the interests of those to whom they were

indebted for their positions. The register of attendance gives the material for making an estimate of these. It will be seen from the report that there were in all 104 meetings of the Commissioners, including both general and committee meetings. Out of fifty elected Commissioners, four contented themselves with one attendance out of one hundred and four, twenty-one attended only seven times, and very few indeed attended more than twenty times. On the other hand, four or five Commissioners attended regularly and assiduously, and in fact one-third of the Commissioners did five-sixths of the work. No doubt the attendance of the nominated Commissioners was equally irregular, but the nominated members are chiefly men of business, and they complain, and complain very justly, that they cannot give up their time to attend for hours together at long, inconsequential, and very often acrimonious, and useless discussions and prolonged debates in which the importance of the subject discussed has had slight relation to the time occupied in its discussion. The result has been that practically the whole business of the Municipality has fallen into the hands of five or six men. However capable and zealous these few Commissioners may be, this is a result which was never intended when the Municipal Act was passed, and it is one very much to be deprecated, so long as the liability and responsibility is distributed over a large body of persons, though it is quite conceivable that a small body of five or six well selected men would be very much better able, than the Municipality as at present constituted, to manage the affairs of the town efficiently and well, if the whole responsibility was legally imposed upon them.

3. In dealing with the report for 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that the business of the Municipality would be greatly facilitated by the formation of separate committees composed of Commissioners having special knowledge of the subjects referred to them, and who would dispose of all unimportant business themselves; this plan, it is said, has not been found to answer, and the special committees have been merged in a general committee called the Town Council, to which questions of all sorts are referred for consideration and disposal.

The present arrangement is undoubtedly better suited for the transaction of business than one under which all questions must come before the general body of Commissioners assembled at a public meeting, and if several committees whose members possessed special knowledge of certain subjects could not conveniently be formed, it is perhaps the best system that could have been adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not at all satisfied that finance might not with advantage be in the hands of a Finance Committee, roads under a Road Committee, sanitation under a Health Committee, markets under a Market Committee, and in the same way engineering, water-supply, lighting, watering, under Special Committees, each committee having a representative in the Town Council. An obvious objection to the formation of only one committee is that the burden of managing the Municipality is unequally distributed, and that, as the Commissioners justly observe, great labour is entailed upon the Commissioners who compose the committee.

4. *Municipal Finances.*—The present state of the municipal finances is such as to call for careful examination and for the application of an immediate remedy. The financial results of 1877 have been very unsatisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that matters have gone from bad to worse in 1878. The errors and mismanagement which have led to this result will be dealt with in noticing the General Fund.

Municipal Loans.—The loan liabilities of the municipality at the close of the past year stood as follows:—

		Rs.
Debenture loans from the public at 6 per cent.	...	54,99,600
Drainage loans from Government at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	24,59,400
Market loans from Government at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	12,22,395
Office loan from Government at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	1,30,000
Water-supply loans from Government:—		
First loan at 4 per cent.	...	52,00,000
Second loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	4,11,000
Third loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	1,45,000
	Total	1,50,67,395

The question of the consolidation of all the existing loans from Government, except the original water-supply loan of 52 lakhs, into one loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent is under the consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed that the amount of the sinking fund belonging to the loans to be consolidated should be credited in reduction of the consolidated amount due to Government, and that arrangements should be made for the repayment of the balance within a certain number of years by equal half-yearly instalments.

The General Fund.—The budget estimate of receipts of the General Fund for 1877 came to Rs. 17,66,810, and the estimate of charges to Rs. 17,01,795, showing a surplus of Rs. 65,015. So satisfactory an estimate was, however, due entirely to very palpable errors both on the receipt and expenditure side.

On the receipt side credit was wrongly taken for the value of stock and drainage pipes to the amount of Rs. 1,48,174. The cost of these stores when purchased is not returned as expenditure, but carried to a suspense account, and when they are expended their value cannot be treated as revenue. On the expenditure side an arrear contribution of Rs. 60,000, due to Government on account of the Scaldah Hospital, was not provided for, as well as other liabilities exceeding half a lakh of rupees. The Municipality therefore began the year with a wholly incorrect estimate, and all the arrangements for the year were based on misleading data.

If a proper estimate had been framed, it would have shown a deficit of about two lakhs instead of a surplus, and the Commissioners would have seen that the house rate ought to have been raised to 9½ per cent. instead of lowered to 7 per cent. It is, however, due both to the Commissioners and the Chairman to state that in not providing in the budget for outstanding liabilities they only followed the practice of previous years—a practice which has largely helped to lead the Municipality into its present difficulties.

During the course of the year an addition of Rs. 1,23,500 to the receipts and of Rs. 2,37,741 to the expenditure was sanctioned, changing the estimated surplus into a probable deficit of Rs. 49,226.

The actual receipts were Rs. 17,21,734, and the actual expenditure Rs. 16,61,333, showing an apparent surplus of Rs. 60,401. This surplus, however, wholly disappears on examination, as it was due simply to the fact that the Municipality was not in a position during the year to meet all its liabilities and did not do so. Payments of Rs. 2,26,495 on account of interest, Rs. 90,000 on account of the Scaldah Hospital, Rs. 37,612 on account of the sinking fund, and of more than half a lakh on other accounts, were not made when due.

In this way the real deficit of Rs. 3,45,988 on the revenue and expenditure account of the General Fund was converted into a fictitious surplus of Rs. 60,401.

The over-estimate of revenue by Rs. 1,48,174, and the under-estimate of expenditure by more than Rs. 1,10,000 (Rs. 60,000+Rs. 50,000) which helped to produce this result, have already been pointed out. The balance of the deficiency is accounted for by the change made during the year in the night-soil arrangements and by sanctions given for additional expenditure.

The budget estimate of receipts and expenditure for 1877 in connection with the night-soil arrangements appears to have been as follows :—

			Receipts.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
For removal of night-soil	...	...	7,000	13,700
From tollah depôts	...	...	42,000	
„ public necessaries	...	...	1,300	
„ municipal latrines	...	...	21,800	
			-----	-----
	Total	...	72,100	13,700
			-----	-----

The estimated surplus from this department was therefore Rs. 58,400, but during the year a new system was introduced under which the receipts were Rs. 1,23,724, and the expenditure Rs. 1,54,203, showing a deficit of Rs. 30,479, and making the *net* actual expenditure exceed the estimate by Rs. 88,879.

Additional expenditure to the amount of Rs. 80,000 was also sanctioned during the year on account of roads, and about Rs. 15,000 more in small sums. The Commissioners seem to have been induced to sanction the additional expenditure on roads by a misapprehension of the nature of their estimates and accounts, as will be shown hereafter. The errors in the estimate, taken with the change in the night-soil arrangements, and the additional expenditure sanctioned by the Commissioners were sufficient to have changed the estimated surplus into a deficit exceeding Rs. 3,80,000, but owing to slight savings and increased receipts under some heads, and to the fact that the Commissioners neglected to pay money due during the year to the amount of Rs. 4,06,389, the year closed with an apparent surplus of Rs. 60,401; the real result of the year being a deficit of very nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees.

The Commissioners make the following remarks on this subject:—

“The deficit of 1877 was chiefly due to deficiency of night-soil revenue, to unauthorized excess expenditure on account of night-soil arrangements and under other heads, as well as partly to the unreported arrears due to the hospital for which the framers of the budget of 1877 could not provide from absence of information, and from their inability to foresee the tide which carried the Chairman into excess expenditure.

“The Commissioners cannot dismiss this part of the report without again recording their protest that the Chairman should have expended such a large sum of money as about 3 lakhs of rupees without sanction, viz. Rs. 1,50,000 on account of night-soil arrangements (*vide* special committee's report), Rs. 36,000 on account of night-soil depôts still unsanctioned, and Rs. 1,14,000 under other heads as per Chairman's memorandum dated 9th May 1878.”

The real facts, however, are that the budget of 1877 was incorrectly framed, taking credit as receipts for what was not revenue, and omitting to provide for outstanding liabilities; that these errors led to the budget showing a surplus of Rs. 65,075, instead of a deficit of about two lakhs; that the Commissioners had such confidence in the correctness of their forecast that they reduced the house rate from 7½ to 7 per cent., when it ought to have been raised to 9½ to cover the real deficit; that new night-soil arrangements were made during the year which led to a *net* loss of Rs. 88,879; and that the Commissioners sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 80,000 on roads when there were really no funds from which it could be met.

As regards the night-soil arrangements, it appears from the Report that the Chairman undertook the introduction of the new system in the middle of the year without the sanction of the Commissioners, and without even giving them full information as to his proceedings; that he had formed far too sanguine an estimate of the financial result of the measure, confidently anticipating a profit of Rs. 1,00,000 instead of a loss of nearly Rs. 90,000; and that he incurred a very large amount of expenditure without the sanction or knowledge of the Commissioners. However great an improvement the new system might be, and no doubt has been from a sanitary point of view, the Municipality was not in a position at the time of its introduction to run any risk of loss of revenue, or to incur any additional expenditure, and the Chairman ought not to have introduced a change of such magnitude without full consideration and approval by the Commissioners, and he ought not to have incurred any serious additional expenditure without their previous sanction. The Chairman acted with very great irregularity and want of judgment, incurring a very serious responsibility, and it is to this that much of the misunderstanding and confusion in the past year is attributable.

The final result has been a deficit at the close of the year, amounting to Rs. 3,45,988, against which there was a balance of Rs. 3,37,305; a large portion of this balance was represented by stores which could not possibly be used in reduction of the ordinary expenditure of any year, and which in all probability could only be sold at a considerable loss; it also appears that the balance of stores in hand is only certified by the persons in charge of them, and that stock is not taken by an independent authority. The business of the Municipality at the end of the year could in fact only be carried on by neglecting to pay money that was due, and by borrowing from funds which were by law appropriated to specific purposes.

The Municipality has been drifting into its present position for some years. In 1876, according to the Auditors' report, there was an excess of expenditure over receipts, amounting to Rs. 1,49,027, and all the liabilities of the year were not met during the year; the action of the Commissioners and the Chairman in 1877 was such as to place the Municipality in a still worse position. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that 1878 will show a further deterioration, and if arrangements are not made in the budget for 1879 to place the Municipality in a sound position financially, it will be impossible for Government to abstain from direct interference.

One of the first changes which the Commissioners should introduce is the organization of a proper system of accounts under a trained and efficient accountant. It is quite clear that hitherto they have been contented to work entirely in the dark.

Water-rate Fund.—The receipts under this head for 1877 were Rs. 6,18,136 and the expenditure Rs. 3,85,533, giving an apparent surplus of Rs. 2,32,603, but as contributions, to the amount of Rs. 1,74,070, that ought to have been made during the year were not paid, the real surplus was only Rs. 58,533.

The omission to meet the liabilities of this Fund during the year appears to have been due to the fact that the Fund was made to lend from its balance Rs. 1,29,479 to the General Fund, and Rs. 66,550 to the Drainage Loan account. Under section 160 of the Municipal Act the water-rate can be applied only to some purpose connected with the supply of water, and the loan of its balance to other Funds was irregular and improper. The practice of making loans in this way is specially mischievous, as it tends to conceal for a time the financial position of the borrowing Funds which can be carried on only by means of these loans. Apart from the question of these loans, the condition of the Water-rate Fund is satisfactory.

Lighting-rate Fund and Police-rate Fund.—The Lighting-rate Fund and the Police-rate Fund are both in a satisfactory state, but it is not clear what is the exact nature of the Maidan Lighting Fund, the account of which is kept by the Secretary to the Corporation, and which is managed by the Commissioner of Police. The latter officer will be requested to explain the nature of the Fund, and to submit an account in detail of its receipts and expenditure during 1877.

5. *Collection of Rates.*—The new system of collection of rates introduced in 1876 has worked most unsatisfactorily. The Commissioners state that it costs more than the old system, while the collections have fallen off. It is not creditable to the Municipality that no arrangements should have been made for a periodical examination of the outstanding rate-bills in the hands of the collectors and the arrear department. Laxity in this respect opens a wide door for fraud and embezzlement, of which their servants have no doubt availed themselves.

6. *New Night-soil Department.*—The scheme for improving the sanitation of the town by undertaking the removal of night-soil from private houses, though possibly in itself an admirable one, was brought into execution without sufficient inquiry or forethought, and has largely added to the difficulties, especially the financial difficulties, of the Municipality. It seems to have originated from a strike of the melters, caused by an attempt to make them take out licenses under section 242 of the Municipal Act. The nature of the strike doubtless demanded prompt action on the part of the executive, but the Commissioners justly complain that the Chairman did not give them sufficient information as to his proceedings; that he incurred heavy expenditure without sanction; and that his anticipations of the income and expenditure under the new system were wholly illusory. There is no doubt that if the Chairman had submitted his scheme to a Committee of the Commissioners they would have been bound either to have accepted it, or to have adopted some other equally efficient system. In any case he would have been saved from the liability which he has incurred. An attempt is made to throw the blame of the financial deficit of 1877 on the new scheme, but, as already pointed out, only Rs. 88,879 out of the total deficit of 8½ lakhs is due to this cause. It remains to be seen what the financial effect of the new arrangements will be in 1878.

7. *Operations of the License Department.*—During the year 26,335 licenses were granted. Of these, 152 were issued to joint stock-companies; 1,425 to merchants and bankers; 216 to barristers, attorneys and pleaders; 141 to mukhtars

and law agents; 16 to surgeons; 100 to licentiates of medicine, apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, &c.; 22 to owners of markets; 124 to hotel-keepers, manufacturers, &c.; 87 to owners of cargo-boats, and 337 to brokers and dealers in precious stones. The remainder were issued to petty dealers, pawn-brokers, money-changers, &c.

8. *Drainage*.—Some progress was made with the drainage of the northern part of the town during the year. The total length of new sewers constructed came to 68,847 linear feet or 13.03 miles. The completed drainage measures 99.58 miles, leaving 75.77 miles still to be constructed. The state of the drainage account, however, at the close of the year was not satisfactory, a considerable amount of the expenditure having been met by borrowing from various funds. The budget as originally framed seems to have taken credit for a loan of Rs. 2,00,000, and to have provided for expenditure to the same amount. Estimates for specific works costing in all Rs. 1,23,074 were sanctioned by the Commissioners in April 1877, and similar estimates for Rs. 3,41,488 in the end of November, while a large number of works undertaken during the year seem to have been sanctioned by the Chairman only. The amounts borrowed have doubtless been repaid, but the system of borrowing from funds appropriated to specific works is illegal as well as objectionable on other grounds. As many as 1,240 houses were connected with the sewers during the year. The total number of premises connected with the sewers up to end of the year was 11,590.

9. *Road Department*.—The original budget grants for the year under this head amounted to Rs. 2,75,000, but on the Engineer protesting that his estimates had been reduced to an amount quite insufficient to keep the roads in proper order, the Finance Committee recommended, and a General Meeting passed, the following resolution: "that it be understood that the Rs. 80,000 is not to be taken as an offset against the budget grant of Rs. 2,75,000."

This item of Rs. 80,000 represented the value of stores in hand, and credit had been improperly taken for it as a receipt in the estimates. By the resolution above quoted, authority was given to the Engineer to spend Rs. 80,000 over and above the grant of Rs. 2,75,000.

The sum of Rs. 80,000 had been wrongly entered as a receipt, and the estimates took credit for the amount; but when further expenditure was required, it seems to have been sanctioned in the belief that it would be covered by this receipt, for which credit had already been taken, and which was in fact purely fictitious. The result of the double error was to make the position of the Municipality worse by Rs. 1,60,000 than the Commissioners supposed it to be. The actual expenditure in the Road Department during the year came to Rs. 3,42,271. New layers of stone were put on six streets measuring 5,96,493 superficial feet. New layers of khoa or broken bricks were put on seven streets measuring 1,99,010 superficial feet, and thorough repairs were done to 60 streets with stone and khoa measuring altogether 6,54,094 superficial feet, and partial repairs were carried out in every ward of the town. The footpaths in 41 streets were repaired.

10. *Conservancy*.—Street watering and the scavenging of the public streets and lanes were fairly carried out during the year. 7,163 wagon loads of refuse were removed from the town to the Salt Water Lakes. The drains, public urinals, and latrines were regularly looked after, and the sewers flushed. The number of persons prosecuted for breach of the conservancy rules was 1,306, and the number convicted was 655.

Tank-filling.—Fifty-four tanks were emptied during the year, and 38 were filled up with street refuse. The work of filling up 10 more tanks was in progress at the close of the year. A very large number of open tanks (i.e. tanks which are not enclosed and private) still remains to be filled up. The quantity of materials available for filling tanks is very limited, and the work will take a long time to complete. But whatever tanks are taken in hand should be filled up as soon as possible, and immediately covered with earth; to partially fill up a tank or to leave the sweepings thrown into it uncovered is likely to do more harm than good.

Bustee Improvement.—A suggestion was made last year that the municipality should set aside a sum of money every year for the purchase of bustees, should clear and improve the sites thus obtained, and sell the lands for the erection of houses on approved plans.

The financial difficulties under which the municipality labours, however, have not permitted the Commissioners to set aside money for this purpose, and it seems highly improbable that they will be able to do so for a considerable time. Most of the proprietors are unable to incur expenditure on improvements, and, as money cannot be borrowed under the Act for this purpose, progress for some years must necessarily be slow. Although no interior conservancy of bustees was undertaken, except in a few cases where the owners could be induced to pay for the work done, many improvements of minor importance were effected in different parts during 1877 by filling up tanks and foul ditches and laying out new roads. Two proprietors of bustees also undertook improvements in accordance with plans approved by the Municipal Engineers; some new roads were projected, and are stated to have been since taken in hand. It is a subject for regret that want of money necessitated the discharge of the bustee sweepers, who are reported by the Health Officer to have been doing so much good work; and that the important work of general improvement should now be hindered by difficulties which could not have arisen if the affairs of the Municipality had been properly managed during the last few years. It seems to be a great pity that the work was taken out of the hands of the Health Officer and placed under the Engineer Department.

11. *Reclamation of land.*—The management of the square mile of land owned by the Commissioners in the Salt Water Lake, and used for the deposit of rubbish, appears to be satisfactory. The soil is admirably suited for the cultivation of the more valuable crops and of garden produce, and the trees that have been planted are in a flourishing condition. The inhabitants of the six villages situated on this land are increasing in number, and it is worthy of note that they continue to enjoy comparative immunity from sickness.

Water-supply.—The quality of the water supplied to the town, though not quite equal to that of 1876, was still good. The daily average quantity of water supplied to the town was 6,719,266 gallons, or 178,112 gallons more than that of the previous year. Seven hundred and ninety-six premises were connected with the water-supply during the year, of which 788 were for domestic purposes. The number of premises now connected is 10,471.

Lighting of the town.—The total number of gas lamps lighted in the town, at the expense of the Municipality, was 2,794, and the total number of oil lamps was 787. The average illuminating power of the gas during the year was 14·02, the power required by the contract with the Gas Company being only 12. The illuminating power of the gas was somewhat greater in 1877 than in 1876, but is still capable of being increased, and its purity might be greatly improved. It is hoped that the new contract provides for improvements both in purity and in lighting power.

12. *Vital statistics and health of the town.*—The number of deaths registered in the town during the year was 13,704, against 12,964 in the previous year. This gives a death-rate of 31·9 per thousand of the population—a percentage higher than that of any previous year within the last seven years except 1875, as shown below :—

1871	...	...	...	...	...	23·9
1872	...	...	...	...	...	24·1
1873	...	...	...	...	...	24·1
1874	...	...	...	...	...	26·8
1875	...	...	...	...	...	32·7
1876	...	...	...	...	...	30·1
1877	...	...	...	...	...	31·9

The Commissioners call attention to the fact that the death-rate during 1875, 1876, and 1877 was much higher (about 25 per cent) than during 1871, 1872, and 1873, notwithstanding the large outlay upon sanitary improvements; the comparison is not a fair one, both because previous sanitary improvements influenced the death-rates of 1871, 1872, and 1873 and because deaths have been more accurately registered during the last few years than was formerly the case, and the year 1877 was, it is believed, an exceptionally unhealthy year outside Calcutta as well.

The following tables show the number of deaths and births during 1877 classified according to nationality:—

			Deaths.	Births.
Hindoos	...	...	9,200	4,873
Mahomedans	...	...	3,614	1,820
• Non-Asiatics	...	...	314	230
Mixed races	...	...	504	482
Other religious creeds	...	...	72	52
Total	...	...	13,704	7,457

Of these, 4,111 were male births and 3,446 were female births. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 17·3.

The deaths from cholera in 1877 were 1,418 as against 1,857 in 1876. Although the number was less than in the preceding year, yet the steady increase of cholera from 1871 is very remarkable, and has never been satisfactorily explained. The Commissioners do not attach the same importance to impure water as a cause of cholera that Dr. Payne does; but it cannot be denied that impure water is a fertile source of diseases of all sorts, and the completion of the arrangements for an adequate supply of pure water for the town, and for the removal of all sources of impure water, would be of incalculable benefit to the community. The deaths from fever in 1877 were 5,151 as against 4,361 in 1876. The native Commissioners who can recollect the reputation which the native part of the town had before the filtered water-supply was introduced ought to have a greater appreciation than they seem to have of its value.

The Lieutenant-Governor has again observed with regret that there has been a want of harmony between the Commissioners and the Health Officer—a want which greatly impedes the work of sanitation, and has given rise to much unpleasant discussion. There is nothing to be gained by entering into the details of the disputes, but the action of the Health Officer in issuing notices on the proprietors of all open tanks was injudicious, and the notices seem to have been issued under some misapprehension of the law.

The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that these misunderstandings are gradually disappearing, and that there is a disposition on the part of the Commissioners to recognize the ability and remarkable earnestness with which Dr. Payne has laboured for the good of the town, even though they may not entirely agree with him in respect to all the details by which he desires to attain that end. Dr. Payne has shown of late a truer appreciation of his position in respect to the Corporation, and the Municipality should now give him their cordial support and co-operation.

13. The hope formerly expressed that useless and irritating discussions would be avoided, and the work of sanitary reform, as well as the general business of the Municipality carried on vigorously and earnestly, has been disappointed; prolonged and unprofitable discussion has been the chief characteristic of municipal administration; important changes have been made and heavy expenditure incurred by the Chairman without the previous sanction of the Commissioners, and both the Commissioners and the Chairman have failed to grasp clearly the financial position of the Municipality or to control its working effectively. As the necessary result, a still heavier burden of taxation must be borne by the Town during the next few years, and the sanitary improvements so greatly needed cannot fail to be delayed or postponed. The Commissioners urge that the introduction of the elective system was accompanied by a limitation of their powers, but the restrictions introduced have taken the form of securing to the Government a means of interfering in case of necessity, rather than of a direct limitation of the powers of the Commissioners, and the results of the past two years certainly seem to show that if the Government has erred at all, it has certainly not been by retaining excessive powers of interference. In view of the facts now revealed in this report, it would certainly not be to the interests of the inhabitants of Calcutta that any existing restrictions should be relaxed. The experiment of what is often called a representative system of municipal administration of the town of Calcutta may, as is frequently asserted, be a very interesting experiment; but after all it must be recollected that it is only an experiment, and having regard

to the enormous outlay and heavy liabilities of the town, it is certainly a very dangerous experiment, which requires the most careful watching. The Municipality is responsible for a debt of Rs. 1,50,67,395, and the security under which the loans have been contracted is the power of the rate-payers to meet taxation. While perfectly willing to give the present system a fair trial, it is impossible to allow it to continue till it threatens to destroy the prosperity of the city. The present year commences under a new Chairman. The Commissioners have before them a clear statement of their very unsatisfactory financial position, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will now set to work to improve the state of the finances, and to introduce the reforms which are so urgently needed in every branch of the Municipality. If the year 1879 does not show a very much more favourable working of the municipal administration, it will be the imperative duty of the Government to place the control of the affairs of the town in other hands.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.		STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—								
		1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.	1st week of September 1878.	1st week of October 1878.	1st week of Nov. 1878.	1st week of Dec. 1878.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balaghatta		7,31,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100	3,28,700	2,76,000	3,20,600	2,61,200	2,13,900
Dultadanga		62,600	47,700	42,000	34,500	32,500	33,750	29,500	29,400	26,300
Chittpore, Golabaree, Coomortooly, Hatkhola, and Culpay Ghat.		4,47,200	4,25,400	4,38,100	3,64,200	4,02,100	4,66,650	4,04,100	4,24,900	2,60,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.		15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700	8,950	13,600	13,600	9,900
Tollygunge, Chitlab, Kidderpore, and Moonshikunje.		1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500	1,06,900	97,700	79,000	67,000	49,800
21 Minor Bazars (estimated)		2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).		2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Bondyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhudressur, and Chaudernagore.		29,204	40,402	66,320	74,611	1,57,074	68,898	1,12,086	73,894	1,02,412
Total ...		19,26,394	17,95,302	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,28,974	14,30,748	15,09,786	13,49,904	11,52,712
On Railway premises both sides the river.		26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	8,414 (on 1st July.)	5,716 (on 5th August.)	1,174 (on 2nd Sep.)	4,389 (on 1st Oct.)	7,906 (on 2nd November.)	25,644 (on 2nd December.)
On boats unloaded as by ...	Port Commissioners' returns	65,140 (30th March to 1st April.)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	30,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)	27,328 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	18,220 (28th to 30th September.)	34,456 (1st to 3rd November.)	53,770 (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.)
	Canal returns	19,538 (30th March to 1st April.)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,799 (1st to 3rd July.)	20,116 (2nd to 4th August.)	25,900 (30th Aug. to 1st September.)	13,177 (28th to 30th September.)	5,281 (1st to 3rd November.)	11,643 (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...		20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,462	15,98,909	15,91,083	14,85,150	15,45,563	13,97,617	12,48,812
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.		9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.	5 lakhs.	3½ lakhs.	2 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd December 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th November 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 30 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops continue favourable. Fever is still prevalent in the Culna sub-division.
	2 Bankoora, „ 30 „	Nil	Sky cloudy during the latter part of the week. Weather warmer than usual at this season. Rice is being reaped and promises a good outturn. The winter crops look well. Fever is reported in many parts of the district.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—still warm for the time of year. The <i>amun</i> crop is nearly all reaped. It is a very good harvest. The winter rice is in very good order.
	4 Midnapore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is being reaped. Public health is bad, fever being still very prevalent.
	5 Hooghly, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear throughout the week. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good. It is nearly ripe. The harvesting of the <i>Karticsali</i> is progressing. The prospects of the winter crops seem favourable. Fever is prevalent everywhere.
	Howrah, Dec. 2 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but somewhat warmer than it ought to be. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory everywhere throughout the district.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs Nov. 30 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Much fever is still prevailing.
	7 Nuddea, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fine and clear. Cool in the morning and evening. The <i>amun</i> is being harvested and promises to be good. Some winter crops are doing well, but others are not looking quite so healthy. The prices show a tendency to fall. Cholera and malarious fever prevail in many places.
	8 Jessore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear and becoming cooler. The prospects of the crops are good. Locusts have done much harm in parts of Magoora.
	9 Moorshedabad „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are being sown. <i>Amun dhan</i> is being cut. Indigo, sugarcane, and mustard are doing well.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable. Prospects continue favourable. The winter harvest has commenced to the west of the district. Prices vary from 11 seers old rice to 19 seers new rice.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS.	11 Rajshahye, „ 30 „	Nil	No rain during the week throughout the district. <i>Amun dhan</i> is being cut in parts of the district with good results. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue to be favourable. One or two cases of cholera were reported from the Beaulah and Godagaree police stations. Fever is reported from almost all police stations of the district.
	12 Rungpore, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—still warm for the time of year. The reaping of <i>amun</i> is going on. Prospects continue good. Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of mustard are going on. Cholera is reported in the north-east of the district, otherwise the public health is tolerably good.
	13 Bogra, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—dry, and rather hot for this time of the year with north wind blowing. No rain. Pulses and other crops on the ground are doing well, and will probably yield a good outturn. <i>Amun</i> rice with a fair average yield is being cut. Rice is getting cheaper. Ordinary fever is prevalent, especially in the west of the district. Cholera is prevalent in Bogra, Sharinkandi, Madhupore, Dhoonat and Doopchanchia, otherwise the district is healthy.
	14 Pubna, „ 30 '78	Nil	Weather—fine, clear, and moderately cool. Wind light and variable. The prospects of the crops remain good. The prices of food-grains continue high. Cholera has not disappeared from Serajgunge. There are sporadic cases of fever in the Sudder division.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 30 '78	Nil	Clear sunshine in the daytime, but cold in the night. <i>Haimanta dhan</i> is ripening and cutting has commenced. A very good crop is expected. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No change to report in the prospects of the crops. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Alipore sub-division.
	Cooch Behar, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Warm during the day, but cold at night. East wind prevailed during the latter part of the week. The <i>haimanta</i> rice is being cut, and is a fairly good crop. The prospects of tobacco are fair. The damage done by locust to mustard has not been so extensive as was at first feared. Cholera is very bad towards the east of the State.
	Mathabhanga „ „	0.03	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIV.	17 Dacca, Nov. 30 '78	Nil	Weather—very hot for the time of year. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	18 Furreedpore, Dec. 1 „	Nil	Weather—very warm for the time of year. Prospects are good both as regards the paddy and the winter crops.
	19 Backergunge, Nov. 28 „	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonably cold since the 22nd. Before the 22nd it was cloudy and warm. The reaping of the <i>aghani</i> rice crop has commenced all over the district. Prospects are very good. Prices are easier. Fever has abated.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—cool and settled. The cold weather seems fairly to have set in. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
	21 Tipperah, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—overcast and sultry. The state and prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable. Reaping is in progress and the outturn promises well.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fair. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	23 Noakholly „ 28 „	Nil	The nights and mornings are cold; but the days continue to be unseasonably warm. The prospects of the crops, especially in the island of Hatia, are excellent. In some places reaping has commenced and the land is being prepared for the cold-weather crops. Scattered cases of cattle disease are reported.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool and foggy in the morning. Mustard is being sown. Cotton is being gathered. The plough cultivators' paddy is being harvested in small quantities.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—fair. A swarm of locusts has passed through the district from the east and has damaged chillies and mustard. In other respects the state of the crops is good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Nov. 30 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	26 Gya, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade is 83°6'. The paddy is being cut. The sowing of the <i>rubbee</i> crops is still going on. Public health is generally good. Health of the plough-cattle is also good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The late paddy is being harvested. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue favourable. Public health is normal.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the <i>aghani</i> crop has commenced. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. They would be much benefited by occasional showers.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very mild and clear. The cutting of the rice crop has commenced. The state of the <i>rubbee</i> crops is satisfactory.
	30 Sarun, „ 30 '78	Nil	Weather—bright and clear. No signs of rain. East and west winds. The outturn of paddy which is being harvested will not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ ths or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an average crop. The spring crop promises well; but rain is much wanted. The price of rice has fallen to 15 seers. Fever is prevalent.
	31 Chumparun „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—abnormally warm. There is no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. The want of rain is being felt more and more.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are the same as last week.
	34 Purneah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Wind generally westerly. The crops are good. The <i>aghani</i> promises a full crop. The <i>rubbee</i> also is good.
	35 Maldah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fair, but cloudy and close. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The cutting of <i>aghani dhan</i> has commenced. The price of rice is getting cheaper. Public health is somewhat improving.
	36 Southal Pergha, Dec. 1 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. All crops are excellent. Rice comes nearer to a sixteen-anna crop than it has for many years. It is excellent both on hill tops and in valleys. <i>Rubbee</i> is also doing extremely well.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVR.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 30 '78	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The reaping of the <i>sarad</i> crop is going on and the winter crops are nearly ripe. Fever prevails everywhere and cholera in Jajpore sub-division.
	38 Pooree, Khoorda " 29 "	1.81 1.67	Weather—clear and cool. The <i>laghu</i> rice crop is being harvested. The <i>sarad</i> rice has begun to ripen. Mustard, <i>kaldi</i> , <i>arkur</i> , and <i>kulthi</i> crops are progressing well. Sugarcane is being pressed. Common rice sells at 15½ to 26½ seers per rupee. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, " 29 "	0.12	The harvest has begun. There is every hope of a bumper outturn.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazareebagh, Nov. 29 '78	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. The reaping of the <i>dhan</i> crop continues; the outturn will be fair. The ploughing and sowing of the spring crops are being carried on.
	41 Lohardugga, " 30 "	Nil	Weather—pleasant; not as cold as usual at this time of year. No change from last week. Prospects are generally favourable. In Palamow sub-division a 10 to 12-anna crop of winter rice is expected. No reports of cholera.
	42 Singbhoom, " 29 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and not so cold as it should be. The harvesting is over in places and the outturn is on the whole very satisfactory. The <i>rubbee</i> crops promise well throughout the district.
	43 Manbhoom, " 30 "	Nil	Weather—rather warm for this season of the year. Paddy is being reaped everywhere. Wheat, barley, sugarcane and mustard are doing well. General health is good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd December 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Novem-ber 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	62.00	23rd Nov.			
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	60.23	ditto			
		Culna	ditto	Not recd.	62.68	10th Nov.			
		Bood-Bood	ditto	Nil	56.10	23rd Nov.			
		Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	48.73	ditto			
		Jehanabad	Not recd.	Not recd.	73.40	9th Nov.			
		Bankoora	Bankoora	ditto	Nil	54.53		23th Nov.	Not received, 10th to 16th Nov.
		Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	ditto	63.21		ditto	
			Hetanpore	ditto	ditto	72.17		ditto	
			Roypore	ditto	ditto	72.00		ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	0.22	47.38	ditto	Not received, 10th to 16th Nov.		
		Tumlook	ditto	1.05	55.58	ditto			
		Ghattal	Not recd.	Nil	61.30	ditto			
		Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	0.26	52.27	ditto			
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	Nil	88.03	ditto			
		Seranipore	ditto	ditto	79.65	ditto			
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	0.05	61.86	ditto			
		Maheshwara	ditto	0.12	67.10	ditto			
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	ditto	0.61	61.41	ditto		
Alipore ... { Observatory { Dispensary { Jail			ditto	0.01	57.19	ditto			
		Alipore ... { Dispensary { Jail	ditto	0.02	65.16	ditto			
Alipore ... { Jail		ditto	0.03	61.83	ditto				
Busseerhat		ditto	Nil	66.15	ditto				
Baraset		ditto	ditto	78.85	ditto				
Diamond Harbour		ditto	0.33	62.68	ditto				
Baripore		ditto	0.05	70.60	ditto				
Satkhira		ditto	Nil	75.75	ditto				
Barackpore		ditto	0.01	77.55	ditto				
Dum-Dum		ditto	0.10	69.62	ditto				
Kishnaghur		Not recd.	Nil	65.54	ditto				
Rongong		ditto	ditto	67.99	ditto				
Meherpore		ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto				
Chooananga		ditto	ditto	85.82	ditto				
Kooshien		ditto	ditto	74.59	ditto				
Ranaghat		ditto	ditto	79.72	ditto				
Jessore		Nil	ditto	70.88	ditto				
Narail		ditto	ditto	60.68	ditto				
Khoolna		ditto	ditto	61.76	ditto				
Jhenidah		ditto	ditto	60.86	ditto				
Bagichat		ditto	ditto	68.44	ditto				
Magoorah		ditto	ditto	70.01	ditto				
Berhampore		ditto	ditto	68.71	ditto				
Rampore Haut		ditto	ditto	63.48	ditto				
Lalbagh		ditto	ditto	51.97	ditto				
Jungpore		ditto	ditto	55.52	ditto				
Azingunge		ditto	ditto	59.91	ditto				
Lalgolla		ditto	ditto	57.93	ditto				
Kandee		ditto	ditto	65.38	ditto				
Dinagapore		Dinagapore	ditto	ditto	71.76	ditto			
		Raigunge	ditto	ditto	70.78	ditto			
Maldah		Maldah	ditto	ditto	56.43	ditto			
		Chanchal	ditto	ditto	59.18	ditto			
Rajshahye		Bauleah	ditto	ditto	73.12	ditto			
		Natore	ditto	ditto	83.70	ditto			
Rungpore		Rangpore	ditto	ditto	121.65	ditto			
		Bhabanugunge	ditto	ditto	91.78	ditto			
		Kurigram	ditto	ditto	132.46	ditto			
		Bagdogra	ditto	ditto	112.21	ditto			
Bogra		Bogra	ditto	ditto	82.03	ditto			
		Sherpur	ditto	ditto	90.79	ditto			
		Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	73.18	ditto			
		Pauchbibi	ditto	ditto	84.76	ditto			
Pubna		Pubna	ditto	ditto	76.06	ditto			
		Seragunge	ditto	ditto	67.67	ditto			
Darjeeling		Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office { Hospital	ditto	ditto	123.81	ditto			
		Darjeeling... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	116.18	ditto			
Julpigoree		Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	112.95	ditto			
	Boda	ditto	ditto	119.52	ditto				
	Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	200.48	ditto				
	Titalya	ditto	ditto	132.10	ditto				
Cooch Behar Tributary Statos.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	191.96	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 17th to 23rd November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—continued.							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.*		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
		Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Nil ditto 63.68 23rd Nov.					
	... { Hospital ... ditto ditto 81.51 ditto						
	Moonsheegunge ... 0.30 ditto 80.65 ditto						
	Manickgunge ... Nil ditto 65.65 ditto						
	Furreedpore ... ditto ditto 66.95 ditto						
	Goulundo ... ditto ditto 76.51 ditto						
	Madaripore ... ditto ditto 70.47 ditto						
	Burrial ... 0.08 ditto 73.61 ditto						
	Perozepore ... 0.04 ditto 85.61 ditto						
	Patoakhally ... 0.25 ditto 77.80 ditto						
	Bhola ... 0.08 ditto 82.78 ditto						
	Mymensingh ... Nil ditto 101.03 ditto						
	Jamalpore ... ditto ditto 130.87 ditto						
	Atia ... ditto ditto 65.84 ditto						
	Kishoregunge ... ditto ditto 88.19 ditto						
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ... { Telegraph Office 1.40 ditto 109.57 ditto						
	... { Jail ... 1.12 ditto 102.64 ditto						
	Cox's Bazar ... Nil ditto 114.15 ditto						
	Noakholly ... { Noakholly 0.11 ditto 105.70 ditto						
	Fenny ... 0.20 ditto 119.63 ditto						
	Tipperah ... { Comillah 0.75 ditto 87.58 ditto						
	... { Brahmunbariah ... Nil ditto 73.92 ditto						
Chittagong Hill Tracts. Hill { Rangamatee Hill... 1.20 ditto 90.08 ditto							
... { Kuma ... Nil ditto 68.92 ditto ...			From 17th February				
Hill Tipperah ... Hill Tipperah ... ditto ditto 78.45 ditto							
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ... { Patna ... ditto ditto 40.65 ditto						
	... { Behar ... ditto ditto 40.15 ditto						
	... { Barh ... ditto ditto 45.39 ditto						
	... { Dinapore ... ditto ditto 38.53 ditto						
	Gya ... { Gya ... ditto ditto 44.36 ditto						
	... { Nowadah ... ditto ditto 40.72 ditto						
	... { Aurungabad ... ditto ditto 33.35 ditto						
	... { Jehanabad ... ditto ditto 41.85 ditto						
	Shahabad ... { Arrah ... ditto ditto 38.21 ditto						
	... { Sasseram ... ditto ditto 35.03 ditto						
	... { Buxar ... ditto ditto 25.74 ditto						
	... { Bhubooah ... ditto ditto 37.65 ditto						
	Mozufferpore ... { Mozufferpore ... ditto ditto 35.11 ditto ...			Not received, 3rd to 9th November.			
	... { Hujepore ... ditto ditto 29.83 ditto ...			Ditto ditto.			
	... { Seetamurhee ... ditto ditto 44.86 ditto ...			Ditto ditto.			
	Durbhunga ... { Durbhunga ... ditto Not recd. 34.39 10th Nov.						
	... { Mudhoobunnee ... ditto ditto 42.95 ditto						
	... { Tajpore ... ditto ditto 47.27 ditto						
	Saran ... { Chupra ... ditto Nil 29.18 23rd Nov.						
	... { Sewan ... ditto ditto 33.26 ditto						
	Chunparun ... { Motiharee ... ditto ditto 40.23 ditto						
	... { Bettiah ... ditto ditto 35.14 ditto						
	... { Segowlee ... ditto ditto 41.03 ditto						
	Monghyr ... { Monghyr ... ditto ditto 47.79 ditto						
	... { Begoomera ... ditto ditto 41.03 ditto						
	... { Jamoore ... ditto ditto 43.96 ditto						
	Bhagulpore ... { Bhagulpore ... ditto ditto 49.57 ditto						
	... { Soopool ... ditto ditto 54.10 ditto						
	... { Muddelpoora ... ditto ditto 62.04 ditto						
	... { Banka ... ditto ditto 61.58 ditto						
	... { Sonbursa ... ditto ditto 58.77 ditto						
Purneah ... { Purneah ... ditto ditto 64.37 ditto							
... { Kissengunge ... ditto ditto 84.85 ditto							
... { Arracah ... ditto ditto 80.99 ditto							
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... { Nya Doomka ... ditto ditto 59.56 ditto							
... { Rajmehal ... ditto ditto 100.23 ditto							
... { Deoghur ... ditto ditto 61.59 ditto							
... { Jaintara ... ditto ditto 34.70 ditto ...			From 30th June, and not received, 11th to 17th August and 3rd to 9th November.				
... { Pakour ... ditto ditto 41.00 ditto ...			From 8th July.				
... { Godua ... ditto ditto 67.68 ditto							

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th Nov. 1878.	Rain from 17th to 23rd November 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	...	Nil	Not recd.	53'18	16th Nov.	Not recorded, from 8th July to November.	
		Jajpore	...	ditto	ditto	20'90	ditto ...		
		Kendraparah	...	0'10	ditto	51'00	ditto		
		Jagatsingapore	...	Nil	ditto	62'82	ditto		
		False Point	..	0'46	ditto	52'24	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	...	1'08	ditto	51'45	ditto		
		Khurdah	...	0'06	ditto	46'32	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	...	Nil	0'67	60'84	23rd Nov.		
		Bhadrack	...	0'38	0'90	67'92	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	Nil	1'34	57'73	ditto		
		Soran	...	ditto	0'18	69'70	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	Not recd.	2'05	65'15	ditto ...		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalporo	...	Nil	Not recd.	41'82	16th Nov.	Not received, 10th to 16th Nov.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	...	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	ditto	ditto	43'11	ditto	From 4th August.
				Dispensary	ditto	ditto	44'19	ditto	
			Sitagurh	...	ditto	ditto	23'61	ditto ..	
			Pachamba	...	ditto	ditto	53'65	ditto	
	Lohardugga	...	Mowdie Hill	...	ditto	ditto	7'80	ditto ...	From 8th August.
			Ranchee	...	ditto	Nil	46'95	23rd Nov.	
	Singbhoom	...	Palamow	...	ditto	ditto	46'20	ditto	
			Chyebassa	...	ditto	ditto	40'43	ditto	
	Manbhoom	...	Puruba	...	ditto	ditto	60'59	ditto	
			Gowindpore	..	ditto	ditto	50'82	ditto ...	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet	...	Sylhet	...	ditto	ditto	164'99	ditto	Not recorded, 16th to 29th June.
	Sibsagar	...	Sibsagar	...	0'09	Not recd.	85'54	16th Nov.	
			Golaghat	...	0'88	ditto	81'38	ditto	
Jorhat			...	0'35	ditto	70'12	ditto		
Rajpootana	...	Akyao	...	Nil	Nil	123'25	23rd Nov.		
		Alwar	..	ditto	Not recd.	24'98	16th Nov.		
		Jaipur	...	ditto	ditto	23'77	ditto		
		Saunbhar	...	ditto	ditto	12'34	ditto		

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 30th November 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th November 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND		Ram.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velo- city.			
ALIPORE.	Nov. 24th	10	29.998	30.020	78.5	69.2	60	N E by E	4.0	...	O	b
		16	29.895	29.887	80.8	68.9	52	N W by N	4.8	...	O	b
	25th	10	30.023	30.015	76.7	67.7	61	N N E	1.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.919	29.941	80.4	69.3	55	N W by N	4.7	...	CS	b
	26th	10	30.075	30.007	72.6	62.5	55	N	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.912	78.1	63.2	40	N N W	8.0	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.020	30.012	72.0	66.0	71	N by W	5.8	...	...	b
		16	29.885	29.907	78.0	67.1	54	N by W	6.3	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.001	30.023	75.9	69.0	69	N	4.8	...	C	c
		16	29.890	29.912	77.1	68.0	59	N N E	2.8	...	K	c
	29th	10	30.018	30.010	75.3	67.7	66	N W by W	1.8	...	...	b
		16	29.898	29.920	80.0	73.6	72	N by W	3.2	...	C	c
	30th	10	30.008	30.030	76.5	68.4	64	N by W	1.5	...	...	b
		16	29.897	29.919	80.5	69.7	56	W by N	4.0	...	...	b
SABOR ISLAND.	Nov. 24th	10	29.989	29.995	81.0	74.0	71	E N E	3.0	...	...	b
		16	29.867	29.873	82.0	70.0	52	N N E	4.0	...	...	b
	25th	10	30.014	30.020	80.0	70.0	58	E	3.0	...	...	b
		16	29.907	29.913	85.0	75.0	61	W	1.0	...	...	b, c
	26th	10	30.062	30.068	76.5	66.5	57	N E	4.0	...	...	b
		16	29.911	29.917	78.5	66.0	48	N	8.0	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.038	30.014	74.5	67.5	63	N N W	5.0	...	...	b
		16	29.903	29.909	78.5	69.0	60	N N E	8.0	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.013	30.010	76.5	71.5	77	N	3.0	...	...	b
		16	29.900	29.906	81.5	71.0	59	S W	4.0	...	...	b, c
	29th	10	30.023	30.029	77.5	71.0	71	N	4.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.894	29.900	81.0	70.5	58	N N W	4.0	...	...	b, c
	30th	10	30.011	30.017	77.5	71	71	N N W	4.0	...	...	b, c
		16	29.913	29.919	81	71.5	61	N N W	4	...	...	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 24th	10	29.907	30.000	79.0	70.0	61	N	3.0	...	...	No remarks.
	25th	10	29.915	30.039	77.0	66.0	53	N N W	3.0	...	...	o, ditto.
	26th	10	29.950	30.044	75.5	67.0	62	N	4.0	...	...	No remarks.
	27th	10	29.922	30.016	78.0	72.0	74	N N E	7.0	...	...	Ditto.
	28th	10	29.939	30.033	75.5	73.0	88	N	3.0	...	...	Ditto.
	29th	10	29.927	30.020	80.0	71.0	74	N	3.0	...	...	Ditto.
	30th	10	29.915	30.008	82	75	71	N N E	3	...	...	Ditto.
AKYAB.	Nov. 24th	10	29.926	29.917	85.0	78.0	72	E	2.0	...	...	b, c
	25th	10	29.991	30.013	81.0	74.0	71	N	3.0	...	...	b, c
	26th	10	30.007	30.029	82.0	71.0	67	N	2.0	...	...	b, c
	27th	10	29.975	29.997	81.0	73.0	67	N E	2.0	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.976	29.998	82.0	74.0	67	E N E	2.0	...	...	b, c
	29th	10	29.967	29.989	81.0	75.0	64	N E	2.0	...	...	b, c
	30th	10	Not received.							...	...
FALSE POINT.	Nov. 24th	10	29.983	30.003	82.0	75.0	71	E N E	6.0	...	...	No remarks.
	25th	10	30.015	30.030	82.5	72.5	60	C	4.0	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.050	30.065	80.0	73.0	70	E N E	4.0	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.041	30.059	79.0	68.0	54	N N E	5.0	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.019	30.034	76.0	68.0	64	N W	5.0	...	...	b
	29th	10	30.010	30.025	77.5	70.0	67	N N E	4.0	...	...	b
	30th	10	30.012	30.027	77	70	69	W N W	5	...	...	b
VIZAGAPATAM.	Nov. 24th	10	29.959	29.991	81.5	76.0	77	E	1.0	0.10	...	b, c
	25th	10	29.985	30.017	81.5	75.0	73	S E	1.0	0.30	...	b, c
	26th	10	30.027	30.059	80.0	74.0	74	S E	1.0	...	...	b, c
	27th	10	30.012	30.014	80.0	71.0	62	S E	1.0	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.988	30.020	79.5	71.0	64	E S E	1.0	...	...	b, c
	29th	10	29.979	30.011	78.0	66.0	52	E N E	1.0	...	...	c
	30th	10	29.986	30.018	79.5	70.5	63	S E	1	...	...	b, c
CULBO.	Nov. 24th	10	29.884	29.925	84.5	79.5	79	E S E	5.0	0.33	...	b, c
	25th	10	29.866	29.907	82.0	78.5	85	N	9.0	...	...	b, c
	26th	10	29.876	29.917	81.5	77.0	81	N	10.0	0.56	...	b, c
	27th	10	29.884	29.925	82.0	76.5	77	E N E	6.0	0.24	...	b, c
	28th	10	29.879	29.920	82.0	76.0	75	N N E	11.0	0.50	...	Falling showers during day
	29th	10	29.897	29.928	82.5	79.0	85	N N W	11.0	...	...	b, c
	30th	10	29.926	29.967	77	74.5	89	N	10	0.24	...	o, b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th November 1878.JOHN ELIOT,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.				
Seebaugor ...	29.843	78.0	1	21	17	6	7	1	...	1	8	50 N 82° E	42.2	7.74	
Goalpara ...	814	79.6	...	5	21	6	4	...	...	...	28	48 S 81° E	80.0	3.15
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	22	3	28	44 S 70° W	17.4	4.73
Purneah ...	803	82.6	3	18	19	6	...	1	12	2	1	40 N 61° E	32.9	2.00	
Durbhunga ...	807	82.0	...	11	19	5	1	8	11	7	...	15 N 74° E	33.3	2.37	
Patna ...	798	83.2	...	14	10	4	3	6	13	3	9	6 N 60° E	11.1	3.05	
Gya ...	795	84.0	3	7	4	...	1	3	9	2	33	12 N 30° W	22.7	4.97	
Hazareebagh ...	828	81.5	5	8	10	4	1	3	12	10	...	33 N 27° W	107.3	3.34	
Berhampore ...	802	81.7	10	6	8	6	4	9	12	7	...	13 N 56° W	53.8	4.35	
Burdwan ...	803	83.0	9	15	8	4	5	6	4	8	3	25 N 30° E	42.2	4.16	
Jessore ...	802	81.7	18	14	14	5	4	1	5	1	...	47 N 48° E	29.2	5.66	
Dacca ...	798	83.8	6	2	3	4	10	3	8	3	23	12 S 43° W	58.3	4.42	
Silchar ...	812	80.6	4	8	16	3	3	4	6	2	16	22 N 77° E	38.7	6.13	
Chittagong ...	813	81.4	8	3	4	5	3	9	13	1	14	18 S 79° W	62.0	6.00	
Demagree ...	...	...	7	15	5	17	5	4	4	4	1	29 N 88° E	...	1.31
Alipore ...	807	80.3	13	9	23	14	12	22	10	21	...	3 S 19° W	82.4	4.33	
Saugor Island ...	794	83.3	16	22	14	5	14	28	15	10	1	7 N 82° W	140.9	4.81	
Cuttack ...	800	83.1	3	22	2	2	4	10	8	2	7	13 N 18° E	48.5	3.27	
False Point ...	806	81.5	3	9	6	4	8	6	12	4	10	2 S 14° W	116.1	5.89	
Vizagapatam ...	787	83.9	13	9	3	28	20	10	5	36	...	7 S 76° W	27.8	2.84	
Akyab ...	822	82.0	5	13	13	3	10	7	7	3	...	17 S 86° E	47.8	5.52	
Port Blair ...	845	79.1	1	4	2	3	3	20	25	4	...	60 S 70° W	191.0	8.60	
Nancoury ...	883	80.5	1	1	1	3	...	34	17	5	...	74 S 63° W	118.4	7.32	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet in elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th November 1878.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th November 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Nov.	24th	141.3	29.927	73.3	82.5	14.5	68.0	67.7	0.606	64.4	74	Till 3 A.M. N N W, till 7-45 A.M. N, till 11-30 A.M. chiefly N E, till 2-30 P.M. chiefly W N W through N and N W, till midnight N W by N through N W.	71	Nil	Clear, w.
"	25th	139.3	29.907	71.0	81.2	16.7	64.5	66.5	578	63.0	74	Till 9 A.M. N W by N, till 11 A.M. N E by E through N and N E, till 4 P.M. chiefly N W through N E and N, till midnight N by W.	03	"	Chiefly clear, w.
"	26th	137.2	29.908	67.4	80.1	20.0	59.2	61.4	460	57.0	69	Till 3 P.M. chiefly N by W, till midnight N N W.	91	"	Clear, f and w.
"	27th	139.5	29.953	69.2	78.8	16.0	62.2	64.5	515	61.4	70	Till 3 P.M. chiefly N N W, till midnight N by W.	92	"	Chiefly clear, f and w.
"	28th	145.7	29.913	69.8	81.0	18.8	62.2	66.2	598	64.0	82	Till 10 A.M. N by W, till 3 P.M. W by S through N E, S and S W, till 11 P.M. N N E through W N W and N, till midnight E N E through N E.	32	"	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, w.
"	29th	131.7	29.955	70.1	80.8	18.8	62.0	67.1	625	65.3	85	Till 8-30 A.M. E N E, till 2 P.M. chiefly N W by W through N E, N and N W, till midnight W by N.	37	"	Chiefly clear, f and w.
"	30th	133.7	29.949	71.5	81.4	17.8	63.6	67.1	605	64.4	78	Till 8 A.M. W by N, till 11 A.M. N by W through N W, till 4 P.M. N W by W, till midnight W by N.	45	"	Chiefly clear, f and w.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.956
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 30.003

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 70.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 71.5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 23.3
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 82.5

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 71

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th November 1878 ... Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...
The total fall from 1st January to 30th November 1878 ... 58.04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... 65.13

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

f fog, w dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 2nd December 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT,--No. 230.--The 26th November 1878.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhairuthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of October 1878.

RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.						BRAHMAPUTRA.																	
Miles.										Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Munghyr.		Sahibganje.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhaty.			
Date.										From Benares 90°		From Benares 177°		From Benares 87°		From Benares 287°		From Dinapore 110°		From Benares 381°		From Monghyr 94°		From Benares 471°		From Sahib- ganje 90°		From Benares 591°		From Benares 120°		From Berham- pore 70°	
Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.		Height over zero of gauge.		Height over mean over zero of gauge.			
1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th		13th		14th		15th		16th			
15.00	225.50	13.00	200.00	14.84	184.16	23.15	157.15	15.84	117.09	20.50	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	29.32	56.20	25.62	31.41	23.30	173.08													
17.00	227.50	11.00	205.72	13.60	182.94	22.40	155.40	15.16	116.01	19.64	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	28.27	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	171.56													
19.00	229.50	9.00	207.80	12.75	180.97	21.70	153.70	14.48	114.93	18.84	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	27.94	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	170.46													
21.00	231.50	7.00	209.88	11.90	178.99	21.00	151.99	13.66	113.81	18.02	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	27.61	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	169.36													
23.00	233.50	5.00	211.96	11.05	176.99	20.30	150.00	12.84	112.69	17.20	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	27.28	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	168.26													
25.00	235.50	3.00	214.04	10.20	175.00	19.60	148.00	12.02	111.57	16.38	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	26.95	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	167.16													
27.00	237.50	1.00	216.12	9.35	173.02	18.90	146.02	11.16	110.45	15.56	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	26.62	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	166.06													
29.00	239.50	0.50	218.20	8.50	171.04	18.20	144.04	10.34	109.33	14.74	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	26.29	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	164.96													
31.00	241.50	0.00	220.28	7.65	169.06	17.50	142.06	9.49	108.21	13.92	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	25.96	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	163.86													
33.00	243.50	0.00	222.36	6.80	167.08	16.80	140.08	8.64	107.09	13.10	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	25.63	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	162.76													
35.00	245.50	0.00	224.44	5.95	165.10	16.10	138.10	7.79	106.00	12.28	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	25.30	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	161.66													
37.00	247.50	0.00	226.52	5.10	163.12	15.40	136.12	6.94	104.91	11.46	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	25.00	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	160.52													
39.00	249.50	0.00	228.60	4.25	161.14	14.70	134.14	6.19	103.82	10.61	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	24.70	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	159.38													
41.00	251.50	0.00	230.68	3.40	159.16	14.00	132.16	5.44	102.73	9.76	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	24.40	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	158.24													
43.00	253.50	0.00	232.76	2.55	157.18	13.30	130.18	4.69	101.64	8.91	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	24.10	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	157.10													
45.00	255.50	0.00	234.84	1.70	155.20	12.60	128.20	3.84	100.55	8.06	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	23.80	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	155.96													
47.00	257.50	0.00	236.92	0.85	153.22	11.90	126.22	3.09	99.46	7.21	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	23.50	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	154.82													
49.00	259.50	0.00	239.00	0.00	151.24	11.20	124.24	2.24	98.37	6.36	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	23.20	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	153.68													
51.00	261.50	0.00	241.08	0.00	149.26	10.50	122.26	1.49	97.28	5.51	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	22.90	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	152.54													
53.00	263.50	0.00	243.16	0.00	147.28	9.80	120.28	0.74	96.19	4.66	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	22.60	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	151.40													
55.00	265.50	0.00	245.24	0.00	145.30	9.10	118.30	0.00	95.10	3.81	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	22.30	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	150.26													
57.00	267.50	0.00	247.32	0.00	143.32	8.40	116.32	0.00	94.01	2.96	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	22.00	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	149.12													
59.00	269.50	0.00	249.40	0.00	141.34	7.70	114.34	0.00	92.92	2.11	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	21.70	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	148.00													
61.00	271.50	0.00	251.48	0.00	139.36	7.00	112.36	0.00	91.83	1.26	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	21.40	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	146.86													
63.00	273.50	0.00	253.56	0.00	137.38	6.30	110.38	0.00	90.74	0.41	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	21.10	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	145.72													
65.00	275.50	0.00	255.64	0.00	135.40	5.55	108.40	0.00	89.65	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	20.80	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	144.58													
67.00	277.50	0.00	257.72	0.00	133.42	4.80	106.42	0.00	88.56	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	20.50	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	143.44													
69.00	279.50	0.00	259.80	0.00	131.44	4.05	104.44	0.00	87.47	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	20.20	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	142.30													
71.00	281.50	0.00	261.88	0.00	129.46	3.30	102.46	0.00	86.38	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	19.90	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	141.16													
73.00	283.50	0.00	263.96	0.00	127.48	2.55	100.48	0.00	85.29	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	19.60	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	140.02													
75.00	285.50	0.00	266.04	0.00	125.50	1.80	98.50	0.00	84.20	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	19.30	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	138.88													
77.00	287.50	0.00	268.12	0.00	123.52	1.05	96.52	0.00	83.11	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	19.00	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	137.74													
79.00	289.50	0.00	270.20	0.00	121.54	0.30	94.54	0.00	82.02	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	18.70	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	136.60													
81.00	291.50	0.00	272.28	0.00	119.56	0.00	92.56	0.00	80.93	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	18.40	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	135.46													
83.00	293.50	0.00	274.36	0.00	117.58	0.00	90.58	0.00	79.84	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	18.10	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	134.32													
85.00	295.50	0.00	276.44	0.00	115.60	0.00	88.60	0.00	78.75	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	17.80	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	133.18													
87.00	297.50	0.00	278.52	0.00	113.62	0.00	86.62	0.00	77.66	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	17.50	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	132.04													
89.00	299.50	0.00	280.60	0.00	111.64	0.00	84.64	0.00	76.57	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	17.20	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	130.90													
91.00	301.50	0.00	282.68	0.00	109.66	0.00	82.66	0.00	75.48	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	16.90	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	129.76													
93.00	303.50	0.00	284.76	0.00	107.68	0.00	80.68	0.00	74.39	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	16.60	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	128.62													
95.00	305.50	0.00	286.84	0.00	105.70	0.00	78.70	0.00	73.30	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	16.30	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	127.48													
97.00	307.50	0.00	288.92	0.00	103.72	0.00	76.72	0.00	72.21	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	16.00	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	126.34													
99.00	309.50	0.00	291.00	0.00	101.74	0.00	74.74	0.00	71.12	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	15.70	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	125.20													
101.00	311.50	0.00	293.08	0.00	99.76	0.00	72.76	0.00	70.03	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	15.40	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	124.06													
103.00	313.50	0.00	295.16	0.00	97.78	0.00	70.78	0.00	68.94	0.00	14.66	10.33	61.75	10.33	15.10	55.56	25.62	31.41	23.30	122.92													
105.00	315.50	0.00	297.24	0.00	95.80	0.00	68.80	0.00	67.85																								

T. H. WICKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd November 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.					
Total traffic for the week	103,872	1,25,240 10 9	11,480 7 11	13,91,003 30	5,31,485 5 6	48,719 9 9	6,56,726 0 3	47,405½	94,031½	141,437		
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	97 13 10	8 19 5	.....	415 4 10	38 1 5	513 2 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	2,691,325	54,33,432 10 0	514,731 8 6	1,93,33,476 30	76,82,854 5 3	704,281 12 11	1,11,16,286 15 3	942,340	1,472,405	2,414,745		
Total for 21 weeks	2,795,397	55,58,673 4 9	526,211 14 5	2,07,24,480 20	82,14,339 10 9	752,981 2 8	1,17,73,012 15 6	989,745½	1,566,436½	2,556,182		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	149,730	2,41,534 7 7	22,145 4 11	13,20,409 10	5,59,267 1 6	51,266 3 0	8,00,851 9 1	47,600	108,624	156,224		
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ... ..	.....	188 12 5	17 6 1	.....	437 0 2	40 1 2	625 12 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,722,076½	55,61,673 5 0	526,496 14 5	2,73,95,860 0	1,06,87,408 12 5	979,679 2 9	1,42,49,082 1 5	940,414	2,176,239	3,116,643		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd November 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,546	28,476 10 3	2,610 7 2	3,58,443 20	89,184 3 0	8,175 11 8	1,17,664 13 3	5,522½	21,467½		26,989½
Or per mile of railway ...	...	127 4 4	11 13 4	...	398 9 8	36 10 9	525 14 0	...	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	106,732½	3,08,514 8 6	28,280 10 0	20,44,094 10	5,73,306 7 9	52,553 1 11	8,81,821 0 3	97,053½	145,786½		242,840½
Total for 21 weeks	112,278½	3,36,991 2 9	30,890 17 2	24,02,537 30	6,62,494 10 9	60,728 13 7	9,99,485 13 6	102,676	167,254½		269,930½
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,880½	20,646 3 0	1,892 11 4	1,56,762 10	37,797 13 3	3,464 16 0	58,444 0 3	5,244	7,809		13,053
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year	...	92 4 5	8 9 2	...	168 14 10	15 9 8	261 3 3	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	132,003	3,46,242 1 4	31,738 17 1	45,16,812 10	11,06,405 12 9	101,420 10 7	14,62,647 14 1	100,454	282,030		382,484

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November 1878 on 168½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	43,726	27,256 3 3	2,499 9 8	1,19,850 0	32,201 3 0	2,951 15 6	5,450 5 2		
Or per mile of railway	275	171 11 1	15 14 9	754 38	292 13 6	18 11 11	34 6 8		
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	730,955	4,88,362 9 11	44,766 11 5	38,33,859 7	12,40,787 1 0	113,738 16 4	158,505 7 9		
Total for 20 weeks	774,681	5,15,618 13 2	47,265 1 1	39,53,700 7	12,72,988 4 0	116,690 11 10	163,955 12 11		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,082½	20,031 9 6	2,386 4 7	1,79,443 26	48,547 4 8	4,450 3 4	6,836 7 11		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	234	163 15 8	15 0 7	1,130 14	305 12 11	28 0 8	43 1 3		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	729,171	4,65,311 14 6	42,653 13 8	60,83,673 38	16,22,494 1 5	148,728 12 5	191,382 6 1		

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 41.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			13th October 1877.	12th October 1878.	To 13th October 1877.	To 12th October 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1878.								
18th October	Northern Bengal	210	3,307 0 0	13,940 0 0	7,020 0 0	6,05,344 0 0	6,58,324 0 0	.....
2nd November	Tirhoot	75	5,816 0 0	5,100 0 0	2,19,495 0 0	3,26,223 0 0	1,08,728 0 0	.....
9th "	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,986 0 0	2,016 0 0	88,313 0 0	1,00,590 0 0	12,277 0 0	.....
19th October	Nalhati	27½	2,086 0 0	1,192 0 0	69,773 0 0	70,678 0 0	905 0 0	.....
	Total	340½	15,193 0 0	22,248 0 0	3,84,601 0 0	11,62,835 0 0	7,78,234 0 0	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 42.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			20th October 1877.	19th October 1878.	To 20th October 1877.	To 19th October 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
th October ...	Northern Bengal ...	219	1,817 0 0	21,796 0 0	8,837 0 0	6,87,110 0 0	6,78,273 0 0	.....
nd November ...	Tirhoot ...	75	4,603 0 0	7,052 0 0	2,24,098 0 0	3,34,175 0 0	1,10,077 0 0	.....
th ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,362 0 0	2,034 0 0	90,073 0 0	1,02,624 0 0	11,940 0 0	.....
th October ...	Nalhati ...	27½	1,424 0 0	1,857 0 0	71,197 0 0	72,536 0 0	1,339 0 0	.....
	Total ...	349½	10,206 0 0	33,680 0 0	3,94,307 0 0	11,96,445 0 0	8,01,638 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 11, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION IN JAMAICA.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, for general information, of the following Annual Report on the Immigration Department in Jamaica for 1876-77:—

Copy No. ¹²¹⁴/₁₁₈₃, dated Immigration Office, 29th December 1877.

From—A. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Agent-General of Immigration,
To—The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Kingston.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Annual Report of the Immigration Department for the financial year ended 30th September last.

2. No immigrants have been introduced from India during the period now under review, the fund applicable for this purpose having become exhausted as stated in the 20th paragraph of my Report No. ¹⁵⁹⁵/₁₂₁₃, dated 30th December 1876. In consequence, however, of the pressing application for coolies, and pending the general settlement of the question, His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies consented that two ships should be despatched from India with immigrants during the coming season.

3. The number of coolies applied for this year being two thousand seven hundred and ninety, sufficient for seven or eight ships, the despatch of only two vessels will cause great disappointment, inconvenience, and loss to those who require immigrants. This disappointment is rendered greater from the fact that all classes of the community seem to be now of one opinion as to the urgent need of extensive and extended immigration. As a proof of this, I would mention that a public meeting was recently held in Kingston, at which resolutions were passed by ministers of religion, merchants and others, besides planters, bringing prominently to the notice of the Government the general opinion that colonization and immigration are necessary in the interest of all classes.

4. The repeated visitation of famine in India during the last three years has caused more than usual interest to be taken in regard to immigration matters, and there is a generally expressed hope that the Indian Government will now do more to assist emigration. Towards the relief of the sufferers, upwards of one thousand pounds have been received by subscription, many coolies being contributors. On one estate twelve pounds eight shillings were subscribed by the coolies.

5. There has been a slight increase in the death-rate when compared with last year—

1875-76.

231.

1876-77.

279.

This is no doubt due to the fact that the past year has been unusually unhealthy to all classes of the population. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the mortality in Jamaica amongst the indentured immigrants, many of whom, it must be remembered, are not yet acclimatized, is so low as to bear comparison with the most favored countries in Europe.

6. The deaths which occurred this year have been almost counterbalanced by one hundred and one births during the same period, equal to a percentage of 2.24. Referring to the children born in Jamaica, Dr. Neish, the Parochial Medical Officer of the Linstead District, in his annual report writes—"On Tulloch Estate there is a large band of free coolies employed. Among the families of these people there are many children of all ages now growing up. These children present a physique and maintain a degree of good health than which no better proof can be furnished of the fitness of the climate of Jamaica for the Hindoo race, and their condition serves also to prove that the generation of colony-born coolies is not at all likely to deteriorate. Indeed, I am of opinion, from observations made amongst these children, that they are physically and mentally superior to their parents. The regular feeding of the children, under the system of rations adopted by the Immigration Departments, I consider in a great measure accountable for this desirable state of things."

7. During the past year, the immigrants who arrived in 1872 by the ships *Merchantman*, *Salisbury*, and *Humber*, completed their term of indentured service, and, with the exception of a few who are making up to their employers time lost by illness, &c., during this period, they have received certificates of exemption from further service under indenture.

8. The immigrants who arrived in 1867 in the ships *St. Hilda*, *Ganges*, *Salamanca*, and *Corona* have this year completed their ten years of residence in the colony, and become entitled to return passage to India, or the bounty in lieu thereof. Of these coolies, one thousand and thirty-three have elected to settle in Jamaica, one hundred and ninety-one returned to India this year, one hundred and six had previously gone back either as invalids or by paying their own passages, and some are still undecided as to what they will do. The large number, one thousand and thirty-three, who have decided to remain here is a satisfactory proof that the coolies like Jamaica, and I am very sanguine that in the future the proportion of coolies settling as colonists will increase annually. There can be no possible doubt that, as a body, the coolies are prosperous, happy, and contented, and there are individual cases which prove that a steady and industrious man can acquire a handsome competence and even wealth. No one acquainted with the coolies in Jamaica can doubt that their position, morally and socially, is far in advance of that which they held in India, and of this no one is more fully aware than the coolies themselves.

As bearing on this point, the following extract from Dr. Moniball's report for the past year is interesting:—

"The morality of the cooly has been frequently called in question by certain sections of the community of this colony, and fears were freely expressed that the native population would become contaminated and imbued with the "Asiatics" imputed sensuality and degrading superstitions; but, much as I like the negro, both for his magnificent bodily physique, cheerfulness and general good temper, and his superior adaptation for cane cultivation, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the balance of the contemplated danger inclines very decidedly to the other side. I have known the cooly now for six years intimately in all his relations of life; I have watched the coolies, ex-ship *Chetah*, carefully, and sought assiduously to thoroughly understand and know them, and I cannot refrain from remarking, and, I submit, I do so with a considerable amount of authority and experience, that the Indian immigrant is more exempt from gross immorality, lowering vices, and demoralizing superstitions than the negro; this is a fact both notorious and distinctly demonstrable."

9. The ship *Chetah* sailed on the 24th June last with three hundred and sixteen return coolies for Calcutta:—

212 men.
62 women.
17 boys.
23 girls.
2 infants.
<hr/> 316 souls.

This number was made up of the one hundred and six people already alluded to, several invalids released by the Governor from service under indenture on account of permanent

infirmity or sickness, and a number who, not having yet completed their ten years residence, availed themselves of the opportunity of returning at their own expense.

10. An amount of four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine pounds twelve shillings was lodged at the treasury here by one hundred and one of these coolies, giving an average to each of forty-six pounds eight shillings and seven pence half-penny, in sums varying from eight hundred and sixty-four pounds downwards. Further sums, amounting to three hundred and sixty-one pounds two shillings, which had been deposited, were returned to five coolies who, shortly before the sailing of the ship, decided to settle in Jamaica, instead of returning to India. In addition to the money deposited, the coolies possess much wealth in their ornaments, some carrying on their person as much as thirty to forty pounds.

11. The arrangements mentioned in paragraph 14 of my last annual report, for the careful examination of the people prior to embarkation, were attended with most satisfactory results, there having been only five deaths on the voyage. Similar precautions were again adopted this year, and from the reports received from Mauritius, where the *Chetah* called, the voyage had so far been very satisfactory.

12. During the past year it was found that a reduction to the amount of three pence per diem in the rate payable by employers for the care and maintenance of sick immigrants in the Union hospitals could be effected without any diminished efficiency in the management of the institutions. The hospitals throughout the island are now in a very satisfactory condition, they are carefully and economically managed, and provide everything necessary for the successful treatment of the sick. I am glad to state how much the department is indebted to Dr. Mosse, C.B., and the medical officers of these hospitals, and how much of the success which has resulted is due to the effective aid which most of them have cheerfully rendered, notwithstanding their varied and uncertain duties in their extensive districts.

13. The indentured service of the immigrants located in the district of St. James having expired during the year, the Sub-Agent has been transferred to the district of St. Thomas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hider. The Union Hospital at Silver Grove, in the same district, has also for the same reason been closed.

14. The returns from the officer in charge of the Dépôt Spanish Town show that, during the past year, one thousand and fifty-one cases were treated in that institution. Of this number, eight hundred and fifty-seven were discharged cured, thirty-seven discharged relieved, twenty-one died, eighty-eight returned to India in the *Chetah*, two were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, eleven to the Leper's Home, leaving thirty-five under treatment on the 30th September last.

15. In June last the Parochial Hospital at Port Maria was amalgamated with the Cooly Union Hospital at that place. I am glad that this experiment has proved satisfactory, and there can be no doubt that a large saving of money must result from the amalgamation of similar institutions wherever practicable. To Dr. Pringle of Port Maria is due the credit of having successfully aided in carrying out the new system.

16. The amount of crime during the year has been very small, the only serious case being one in which a wife was killed by her husband in a fit of jealousy. The man was tried, and is now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life. Considering the peculiar customs of the Indians regarding any offence against conjugal fidelity, this solitary case, amongst so large a number, proves that the coolies in Jamaica soon adapt themselves to the laws and customs of the colony.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS ON CINCHONA CULTIVATION AND ON THE QUINOLOGIST'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and of the Government Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, No 84C, dated 18th October 1878, submitting the annual report of the Government Cinchona Plantation in British Sikkim for the year 1877-78.

Letter from the Government Quinologist, No. 48, dated 17th October 1878, submitting his annual report for the year 1877-78.

The Cinchona Plantation consists of two parts—the older portion at Rungbee, Rishap and Mungpoo, in the valley of the Rungjo; and the newer on the Sittong spur and in the adjoining valley of the Ryang. The working of the plantation during the year 1877-78 was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The Sittong Plantation was increased by 152½ acres, and the older plantation by 97¾ acres. The total area of the former is now 242 acres, and of the latter nearly 2,000 acres. The Sittong Plantation is still too young to yield a crop, but the crop from the older portion was 344,225lb of dry bark.

2. During the year under review 706,600 red bark trees (*Cinchona succirubra*) were planted out, namely, 26,800 in Rungbee and Rishap, to replace the old plants uprooted in taking the bark crop, and 679,800 on new land—265,800 on Mungpoo, and 414,000 on Sittong. In addition to the red barks, 8,870 trees of a hybrid variety were planted on the Sittong division; this variety yields an excellent bark and promises to be very valuable. Efforts have been made to increase the cultivation of the yellow bark tree (*C. calisaya*), which produces the most valuable of all the medicinal barks; but owing to the difficulty of propagating the best varieties by seed progress has been slow. The result of the year's operations with these plants has been only to increase the stock in the nurseries by 2,000 plants. The question of selecting other localities, where the climatic conditions are more favourable for the propagation of this plant than in Sikkim, has been separately submitted by Dr. King, and is under the consideration of Government.

3. The crop of the year consisted of 341,060lb of red bark, and 3,165lb of grey bark, or 344,225lb in all of dry bark, against 207,781lb in 1876-77 and 211,391lb in 1875-76. The bark yielded in former years, *i.e.*, from 1869-70 to 1876-77, amounted in the aggregate to 529,017lb, so that there has been taken from these plantations since their commencement no less than 873,242lb of dry bark.

4. The red bark crop was taken by the three methods of harvesting usually followed, namely, uprooting, coppicing, and thinning:—

					lb.
Uprooting	..	...	...	...	176,625
Coppicing	...	...	...	...	67,161
Thinning	...	...	...	...	97,274
Total					341,060

Ninety-two and a half acres of trees planted at distances of six feet by six were uprooted and 176,625lb of bark thus obtained, being at the rate of 1,909lb per acre. The land on which these trees were grown was not well suited for cinchona cultivation, and the outturn given above does not include bark obtained in past years by thinning and pruning. The experience gained on the plantation is sufficient to show that complete coppicing, *viz.* cutting close to the ground all but a few trees, is a perfectly safe way in Sikkim of taking the bark crop. Trees from four to six years of age coppice better than older trees, but the method of partial coppicing results in failure with trees of every age.

5. The total expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 68,110-10-9, of which Rs. 13,716 was on account of establishment for the two divisions, Rs. 46,508-4 on account of working expenses of the old plantation, and Rs. 7,886-6-9 on account of capital charges for the Sittong division, which has not yet come into bearing. Putting aside the last-mentioned sum and the proportion of establishment for the Sittong division (Rs. 2,325-11-3), the working expenses of the old plantation came to Rs. 57,898-8-9.

6. The febrifuge, to the production of which the bark is now devoted, is manufactured in the factory at Mungpoo, which was considerably extended during the year, and to which a permanent dry-house was added at a cost of Rs. 2,014-8. The total quantity of bark taken during the year was made over to the Quinologist and 239,680lb were used in the manufacture of febrifuge. The total quantity of febrifuge produced was 5,162lb, the cost being Rs. 61,327-7, or at the rate of Rs. 11-14-1 per pound. The quantity in store on the 1st April 1877 was 3,720lb 2 oz., so that the total quantity at the disposal of the Superintendent during the year was 8,882lb 2 oz., which was thus distributed:—

	lb.	oz.
To Medical Store Department, Calcutta	3,011	5
To Medical Store Department, Bombay...	400	0
Sold to public	2,038	9
Samples given away	28	0
	5,477	14
In store on 31st March 1878	3,404	4
	8,882	2

7. To simplify the accounts, the entire crop of the year was made over to the Quinologist, to whose account also was debited the entire working expenses of the plantation. As stated in paragraph 5 above, the expenditure on the plantation during the year, excluding the Sittong division, was Rs. 57,898-8-9, and the Quinologist's expenditure was Rs. 27,611-5-8, making a total of Rs. 85,539-14-5. The revenue derived from the sale of febrifuge to the public was Rs. 35,193-14, and the amount debited against the Medical Departments of Bengal and Bombay for febrifuge and bark supplied was Rs. 61,876-13, making a total sum of Rs. 97,070-1. The excess of receipts over expenditure was therefore Rs. 11,530-2-7. This being the first year in which the febrifuge entered into general use in the Government dispensaries, or was available to the public, the financial result is satisfactory. The saving to Government by the substitution of the febrifuge for quinine in the Government hospitals and dispensaries is calculated to exceed three lakhs of rupees a year. The consumption is increasing, and the question of providing greater facilities for the sale of the febrifuge throughout the province is now under the consideration of Government. The public generally have not yet realized that a febrifuge practically as efficient as quinine can be procured in almost any quantity at one rupee the ounce, while quinine is selling at 20 rupees the ounce. Pending the final orders of Government on the question, the Superintendent should place himself in communication with the officers in charge of the districts in which fever has lately been very prevalent, such as Dinagepore, Rungpore, Jessore, Hooghly, and Burdwan, with a view to supplies of the febrifuge being made available to the people within easy reach of their homes.

8. In the resolution on the report for the year 1876-77, it was stated that a committee had been appointed to ascertain whether the febrifuge could be improved by eliminating any of its constituents. The committee has not yet concluded its investigations, but increased experience in the use of the drug during the year under review has produced such confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for fever as to warrant its substitution for a large portion of the quinine hitherto supplied to Government institutions.

9. The maps of the plantation prepared by the Survey Department have proved of great use in facilitating its systematic working, and arrangements will now, if possible, be made for mapping the portion planted since 1875.

10. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. King and Mr. Wood for their services during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor

has noticed with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Mr. Gammie, the resident manager of the plantations and factory, and on his assistants by Dr. King.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Reports referred to, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded for the information of Dr. King and Mr. Wood.

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Reports, be forwarded to the Judicial (Medical) Department of this office, and also to the Government of Madras for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the inter during the month of September 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.																
Burdwan	1,12,098	15,200	1,21,598	.....	399	.....	1,21,997	.....	.....	777	.....	.....	.....	7	25	.....
Beerbhoom	63,480	.....	63,480	.....	.....	.....	63,480	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
Midnapore	36,815	41,498	62,751	.....	.....	.....	62,751	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	790	411	.....
Hoochly	46,144	5,956	49,867	7,313	3,672	.....	60,852	26,615	431,606	44,606	12,604	.....	498	.....	5,706	16
24-Perkunnahs	1,09,824	21,117	1,23,022	141	59	3	1,23,225	71,901	195,749	250	.....	.....	596	.....	3,400	12
Nuddea	11,534	.....	11,534	3,198	24,698	2,058	41,508	45,584	258	10,297	598	538	48	156	1,354	.....
Jessore	4,055	.....	4,055	.....	230	.....	4,285	30,960	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorshedabad	26,756	.....	26,756	7,215	6,154	761	40,916	3,914	.....	20,280	3,015	.....	.....	812	.....	14
Dinapore	81,212	.....	81,212	.....	1,390	.....	82,602	20,221	271,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahy	789	.....	789	.....	5,834	.....	6,623	1,01,757	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Runkpore	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	.....	251	9,620	25	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borra	1,638	.....	1,638	.....	.....	.....	1,638	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	115	.....	115	108	779	.....	1,002	3,29,281	198,800	3,557	1,000	6,954	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpigorce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	8,741	.....	8,741	.....	809	.....	9,550	3,57,276	1,275	.....	.....	3,204	2,312	.....	.....	.....
Furzedpore	7,318	.....	7,318	.....	219	211	7,748	6,19,636	775	3,035	951	575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	1,08,654	.....	1,08,654	.....	.....	.....	1,08,654	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	1,806	.....	1,806	.....	775	.....	2,581	32,909	.....	.....	.....	2,418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippurah	5,250	.....	5,250	.....	.....	.....	5,250	.....	26,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittakong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakholly	9,847	.....	9,847	.....	.....	.....	9,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	7,26,103	83,771	7,74,462	19,256	43,628	4,423	8,44,799	16,50,551	1,125,784	88,661	18,168	15,941	3,454	2,833	10,956	46
BEHAR.																
Patna	.....	.....	.....	5,690	14,020	2,333	22,043	.....	.....	1,25,590	23,441	.....	.....	.....	1,165	.....
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544	.....	1,544	.....	.....	470	251	.....	.....	.....	127	.....
Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907	.....	1,907	.....	.....	23,284	6,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	52,324	5,139	.....	.....	.....	877	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	12,673	300	794	13,767	.....	.....	69,843	8,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	2,619	.....	2,619	18,289	27,307	.....	48,215	.....	.....	21,129	1,373	.....	109	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpore	.....	.....	.....	57,190	8,268	5,974	71,432	375	.....	17,249	8,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farukh	.....	.....	.....	4,405	567	530	5,962	.....	53,300	6,344	6,386	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	3,110	.....	3,110	4,131	.....	934	8,184	2,998	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Perikunnahs	13,882	.....	13,882	.....	1,873	1,493	23,046	.....	.....	2,049	809	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total of Behar	19,620	.....	19,620	1,04,636	55,786	12,069	1,96,111	3,373	53,300	3,18,505	60,772	2,010	110	.....	2,109	.....
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	2,005	640	2,405	.....	408	.....	2,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	5,218	7,805	10,134	.....	.....	.....	10,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	7,223	8,505	12,539	.....	408	.....	12,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazarogbad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																
	7,52,948	92,276	8,10,621	1,24,892	99,822	16,492	10,53,827	16,53,924	1,179,084	4,02,166	78,940	18,186	3,508	2,833	13,125	46
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	33,465	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	.....	.....	.....	98,607	19,080	7,789	1,25,476	.....	.....	1,64,829	1,12,475	285	28,880	18	5,240	.....
Punjab	10	.....	10	29,042	29,814	1,778	60,644	.....	.....	.....	14,366	59	712	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,086	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana States	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984	.....	4	.....
Bombay	20	.....	20	412	.....	.....	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,544	.....	95	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	.....	.....	.....	524	8	68	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	2,930	231	.....	.....
Total import in 1878	7,52,978	92,276	8,10,651	2,55,507	1,44,726	26,127	12,41,011	16,53,924	1,179,084	5,67,795	2,05,781	52,388	54,220	3,086	18,444	.....
September 1877	34,08,552	1,40,217	34,96,588	3,33,979	7,43,896	36,283	46,10,746	15,45,819	Not available.	6,77,855	3,32,227	Not available.	21,168	3,305	Not available.	.....

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of September 1878 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—															
Bombay	3,526	.....	3,526	520	1,360	.....	5,412	.....	253,050	.....	.....	44	.....	9	621
Other ports in Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	11,495	.....	11,495	5,089	668	.....	17,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	.....
Other ports in Madras	5,273	.....	5,273	789	9,118	22	15,202	.....	12,400	.....	.....	1	.....	14	701
British Burmah	72	.....	72	998	697	.....	1,767	.....	120,990	.....	.....	8	.....	28	1,190
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	20	15	.....	1,35	.....	5,000	.....	.....	1	.....	28	823
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	249	200	.....	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of interport trade	20,368	.....	20,368	7,670	12,058	22	40,116	.....	407,250	.....	.....	54	.....	288	3,335
Foreign Ports—															
United Kingdom	1,367	.....	1,367	37,504	.....	.....	38,871	1,32,668	390,569	1,40,834	25,523	10,703	1,171	61	.....
Other foreign ports	1,59,857	.....	1,59,857	6,508	10,433	2,532	1,79,390	11,919	936,529	4,661	1,373	32	13,581	70	612
Total of foreign trade	1,61,224	.....	1,61,224	44,072	10,433	2,532	2,18,261	1,44,587	1,327,099	1,45,495	26,896	10,735	14,752	131	612
Grand total 1878	1,81,530	.....	1,81,530	51,742	22,491	2,554	2,58,377	1,44,587	1,734,348	1,45,495	26,896	10,789	14,752	419	3,947
in Sept. 1877	20,00,088	33,770	20,11,194	4,53,719	5,21,910	44,962	40,31,085	8,80,103	2,825,216	6,08,283	2,64,333	61,000	2,143	1,226	71,115

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 11, 1878.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
Country boats	Mds. 5,22,362	Mds. 78,416	Mds. 1,18,325	Mds. 78,327	Mds. 12,245	Mds. 8,63,581	No. 989,236	Mds. 4,29,890	Mds. 84,051	Mds.	Mds. 8,246	Mds. 841	Mds. 15,473	Mds. 44,631
Steamers	1,50,917	...	1,96,225	61,450	12,984	1,20,890	...	1,29,368	1,16,779	46,390	33,828	938	2,472	131
By East Indian	12,819	...	374	5,507	787	6,53,184	201,115	8,547	951	1,639	...	1,056	...	425
By Eastern Bengal	60,101	5,379	141	26	3	15,060	8,735	...	...	...	88	16	434	2,065
By	6,779	8,481	442	416	68	...	...	...	...	1,771	12,958	232	95	...
Grand total of imports { 1878 ...	7,52,978	92,276	2,55,607	1,44,728	26,127	16,53,924	1,170,084	5,97,705	2,05,781	52,388	54,220	3,086	18,464	47,252
September { 1877 ...	34,08,217	1,40,217	3,33,979	7,43,896	36,283	15,45,819	Not available.	6,77,853	3,32,227	Not available.	21,168	3,305	Not available.	Not available.

The following Statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of September 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Assam	5,25,310	1,250	33,785	38,650	Hazareebagh	30,000	38	4,306	175
Boom	2,81,200	615	11,802	26,010	Munbhoom	1,21,520	248	3,306	175
Bore	10,913	888	44	1,889	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,57,520	246	7,611	350
Bygunnahs	1,84,075	2,288	3,524	129,173	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	87,05,529	17,050	4,52,757	514,833
By	1,15,992	372	16,968	7,727	OTHER PROVINCES.				
By	7,75,701	2,935	14,701	8,065	Assam	3,87,029	119	29,306	...
By	18,919	100	29,037	500	N.-W. Provinces	27,19,440	2,313	14,035	106,240
By	7,25,424	526	7,464	29,730	Punjab	13,60,480	1,500	...	86,590
By	40,000	140	...	...	Central Provinces	43,520	329	...	2,005
By	4,12,200	61	9,750	200	Rajputana States	90,400	30	...	980
By	1,02,317	36	898	...	Nizam's Territory	2,320	...	...	...
By	60,680	10	423	...	British Burmah	89,527	650	...	124,040
By	3,53,540	630	63,248	14,190	Bombay	20,500	...	...	262,950
By	1,72,000	162	300	...	Madras	5,686	81	...	12,100
By	7,57,196	1,885	50,271	275	Other places	21,124	131	...	1,343,478
By	4,82,820	1,237	31,130	...	Grand total of ex-ports { 1878 ...	1,34,45,559	22,163	4,96,098	2,516,436
By	1,13,278	309	32,642	875	September { 1877 ...	1,01,12,451	21,904	9,40,722	Not available.
By	4,640	...	10,199	...					
By	65,934	95	4,550	...					
By	80	...	...	...		
Total of Bengal	62,88,239	13,569	3,27,987	258,214					
BEHAR.									
By	13,63,430	489	49,050	121,315					
By	1,90,720	100	19,121	2,870					
By	1,75,500	...	2,769	8,243					
By	2,51,600	517	13,288	25,025					
By	1,55,880	179	6,471	30,825					
By	3,08,800	400	18,264	12,585					
By	2,23,600	337	6,200	430					
By	4,86,480	514	6,340	19,025					
Total of Behar	32,45,750	2,557	1,17,159	251,269					
ORISSA.									
By	9,025	485	...	300					
By	4,395	153	...	4,700					
Total of Orissa	14,020	638	...	5,000					

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta of the following articles during the month of September 1878, was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.†	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	34,44,840	4,923	6,05,038	...
Other foreign ports	47,122	365	1,02,229	4,307
Total of foreign trade ...	34,91,971	5,228	7,07,297	4,390
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	1,278	...	60,183	...
Madras	8,000	30	...	53,500
British Burmah	6,000	...	...	23
Other Indian ports	1,000	2	...	262
Total of interport trade ...	18,238	32	60,183	53,787
Grand total in Sept. { 1878 ...	35,10,209	5,260	8,27,472	68,184
{ 1877 ...	87,97,836	18,908	5,87,246	59,950

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of September 1878.

Specification of routes.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats	1,06,841	2,547	2,98,498	240,451
Steamers	10,07,180	1,003	4,230	...
By East Indian	91,86,160	9,127	1,47,587	533,300
By Eastern Bengal	27,21,580	4,252	42,823	...
By	2,37,977	2,504	2,960	6,277
By	1,93,515	1,440	...	1,734,344
Grand total of exports in September { 1878 ...	1,34,45,559	22,163	4,96,098	2,516,436
{ 1877 ...	1,01,12,451	21,904	9,40,722	Not available.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
† As per tariff declaration value.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th December 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 7 '78	Nil	Weather—not as cold as is usual at this season. Clouds hanging about. The <i>amun</i> crop is being reaped. The outturn will be very good. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are doing well.
	2 Bankoora, „ 7 „	Nil	Sky dark and heavy. Weather cold in the early part and warm in the latter part of the week. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. The fever in the east is still spreading.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and somewhat threatening. The state and prospects of the crops continue very good indeed.
	4 Midnapore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—close, cloudy, and unseasonable. The temperature is exceptionally hot for the time of the year. The <i>amun</i> crop is still being cut, with every prospect of the outturn being extraordinarily good. The malarious fever, which is raging in the town, has resulted in a higher death-rate for the last week than has been known for years.
	5 Hooghly, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. The harvesting of <i>kartiesali</i> is nearly at an end. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good, and in places harvesting has commenced. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops seem generally favourable. Fever is prevailing everywhere.
	Howrah, Dec. 9 „ Mohesrakha „	0.01 0.11	Weather—most unaccountable for the time of year; close and cloudy almost throughout the week. The state and prospects of the crops are very good as reported from everywhere.
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 7 '78	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy for the last two days. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Fever still continues. There is also much sporadic cholera.
	7 Nudden, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm and cloudy. The <i>amun</i> is being harvested with a good outturn. The winter crops are generally fair. Locusts are said to have appeared in the north of the district. Cholera and malarious fever prevail in some places.
	8 Jessore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—hot, sultry and unseasonable. The prospects of the rice and winter crops are good. In Jhenidah it is reported that the weather at present is bad for date-juice. Fever is prevalent in Jessore and Magoora.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 7 „	Nil	Cool cloudy weather. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are coming up well, and the <i>amun</i> crop is being cut. Fever is very prevalent.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 6 „	0.05	Weather—cold and fine. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The reaping of the <i>haimanta</i> rice is progressing, and the <i>rubbee</i> crops are still being sown.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 7 „	Nil	No rain during the week. The <i>dhan</i> is being cut with good results. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are thriving. Cases of cholera are reported from Nattore and Godagare stations.
	12 Raugpore, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—cooler, with a strong breeze in the morning, which dies off towards midday. The prospects of the crops are unchanged. Cholera is still reported in the north-east of the district.
	13 Bogra, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy since the 6th instant, with light north wind. Warm for the season of the year. No rain. <i>Amun</i> is being reaped, and is expected to yield a good outturn with exceptions previously reported. The winter crops look well. Prices have somewhat fallen this week. Cholera prevails in the eastern part of the district. 100 fresh cases and 54 deaths have been reported during the week.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	14 Pubna, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and close. Wind light and variable. The <i>amun</i> harvest is in progress, and the prospects of the winter crops are good. Prices have fallen to some extent at Serajgunge, though not at head-quarters. Cholera has not yet disappeared in the Serajgunge sub-division. There is a good deal of fever in the town of Pubna.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY & COOCH BEHAR DIVS.—contd.	15 Darjeeling, Dec. 6 "	Nil	Sunshine in the day, but frost in the night. <i>Haimanta dhan</i> is being reaped and a good harvest is expected. <i>Teel, kalai</i> , and mustard, are in the pods and look well.
	16 Julpigorce, " 7 "	Nil	Cool bright weather. A very fair <i>haimanta</i> crop is now being rapidly gathered. Mustard and tobacco sowings are approaching completion. <i>Kulli kalai</i> is promising.
	Cooch Behar, " 5 "	Nil	Weather—becoming gradually colder; not yet quite seasonable. There is little to add to the last week's report. Prospects are generally favourable. Tobacco looks well. The price of rice has fallen. Cholera is still prevalent, but is diminishing.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVS.	17 Dacca, Dec. 7 '78	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. The clouds are getting heavier every day, and rain appears probable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Harvest is progressing. The winter crops are favourable.
	18 Furreedpore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—still warm. The state and prospects of the crops are good. <i>Amun</i> paddy is being cut.
	19 Backergunge, " 5 "	Nil	Weather—rather hot for the season; sky often cloudy. The <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing. The prospects of the crops are good, though slight complaints of locusts come from Mirjagunge. General health is good, except in Nulchiti, Jhalakati, and Gournadi.
	20 Mymensingh, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—somewhat close and cloudy. The rape is forward, but the other cold weather crops are rather poor and backward.
	21 Tipperah, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy for part of the day throughout the week. Temperature much higher than usual at this season. In some parts of the district the <i>amun</i> crop is being injured by insects, but the extent of injury done is slight. Reaping is now going on all over the district, and the outturn is expected to be very large.
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	22 Chittagong, " 5 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. The crops promise well.
	23 Noakholly, " 5 "	0.1	Weather—warm throughout the week. Sky now cloudy, and, if it rains, the <i>rubbee</i> crops may be damaged to some extent. The reaping of the paddy crop continues with good outturn. The preparing of lands for the <i>rubbee</i> crops continues.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—not so cool as it should be at this time of year. Foggy in the morning. Sowing of mustard still continues. The plough cultivators' paddy crop is being harvested, and an average outturn is anticipated. Tobacco is being transplanted.
	Hill Tipperah, " 4 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state of the crops is good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS.	25 Patna, Dec. 7 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the rice crop has commenced. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. They would be much benefited if a shower would fall in the course of a week.
	26 Gya, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—slightly cloudy. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade is 81° 6". The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> till now are favourable, but the subdivisional officer of Nowada reports that if the weather continues cloudy the crop is likely to suffer. The public health is good. The health of the plough cattle is also good.
	27 Shahabad, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy, rather warm for the season. Wind from the east. The paddy harvest is going on. The <i>rubbee</i> has germinated fairly, but some damage from insects has been reported from Sassecram. Public health is good.
	28 Durbhunga, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvest of the <i>aghani</i> crop is in progress. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. Prices show a tendency to fall.
	29 Mezufferpore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—mild and cloudy. The rice-crop is being harvested, and a good outturn is expected. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are going on well.
	30 Saran, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy, and not so cold as it should be. The paddy harvest is still progressing. The prospects of the spring crops, including poppy, on the whole are promising, but rain is urgently required. Prices are stationary. Public health is somewhat improving.
	31 Champaran, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cooler. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged. Prices are slightly rising.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32 Monghyr, Dec. 7 '78	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm for the time of year. The state of the crops is excellent.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. <i>Aghani</i> rice is being harvested, and the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. General health is good.
	34 Purneah, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aghani</i> harvest has commenced. The crops are generally excellent. Fever is very prevalent.
	35 Maldah, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Fever is abating. A few cases of cholera have been reported.
	36 Sonthal Perghs. „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. The rice crop is being reaped with good results. The <i>rubbee</i> has been injured by insects in Jamtara. Health is good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 7 '78	0.05	Weather—cloudy, with cold breeze and rain. No change in the state of the crops since last report, but if more rain falls, as it threatens, some damage may be caused. Cholera is on the decrease. Fever still prevails.
	38 Pooree, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy. The <i>laghoo</i> , or early cold-weather paddy, has already been gathered. The <i>warad</i> , or winter rice is, almost ripe. Mustard, <i>kalai</i> , and <i>arhur</i> , are progressing fairly. Common rice is selling at 15½ to 26½ seers per rupee.
	39 Balasore, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 6 '78	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. About two-thirds of the rice crop have been reaped with a fair outturn. The sowing of the spring crops has been completed. The winter crops are looking well.
41	Lohardugga, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—pleasant, but unusually warm for this season. Cloudy for the last two days. No change. Good prospects all over the district, except in a few villages in the Deogon estate, where the Manager reports that the paddy crop has been a failure.
42	Singbhoom, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, as if gathering for rain. The harvesting of the rice crop is nearly over. The <i>rubbee</i> crops continue to promise well. Fever is very prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy, most unseasonable. The prospects of the crops continue good. Nothing new to report. A few cases of cholera have occurred in the south-east of the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th December 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.														
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
BENGAL.																												
Western Districts.																												
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																												
7	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Jalpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																												
19	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINGERWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL																			
Western Districts.																			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	10 4	10 0	17 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	24 0	25 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Bankoora.	
...	24 0	...	30 0	9 8	9 0	17 0	120 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
...	9 8	9 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore	
...	9 8	9 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	to	to	to								
...	10 8	11 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Howrah.	
Central Districts.																			
...	...	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 0	17 8	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	10 4	10 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	10 3	10 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 11	9 2	9 6	Nuddea.	
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
...	10 0	11 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	to	to	to								
...	8 0	8 0	14 6	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinapore.	
...	9 12	10 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.	
...	to	to	to								
...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 0	7 8	8 1	Rungpore.	
...	9 16	9 15	13 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 10	8 4	Bogra.	
...	6 0	6 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pabna.	
...	to	to	to								
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling.	
...	8 0	8 0	12 2	64 0	64 0	80 0	6 5	6 5	7 4	Julpigoree.	
Eastern Districts.																			
...	8 8	8 14	13 5	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.	
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furroedpore.	
...	9 0	9 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymeusingh.	

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 13½ to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15½ seers, gram 11 to 12 seers.

J In Rangunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

K In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 9½ seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 21 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 seers.

M In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12½ seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6½ to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13½ seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 13 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10½ seers, common rice 10½ to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10½ seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 6 to 12 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																								
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.												
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																											
21	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 10	11 8	11 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																											
25	Patna	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	16 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	18 8	11 8	11 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	11 8	10 4	11 0	14 0	13 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbhuaga	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumpanun	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	...	...	...	15 7	13 6	16 8	14 7	14 7	25 2	9 4	9 4	10 5	14 7	11 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	12 5	12 10	13 11	15 2	17 11	21 7	10 1	10 11	10 11	12 10	12 10	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Malda	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...
36	Sonthal Pergunna	...	...	...	10 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																											
37	Cuttack	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	9 3	14 14	14 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	14 7	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																											
South-Western Frontier Agency.																											
40	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 0	...	12 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18½ to 20½ seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follows:—Best rice 9 to 15 seers, and common rice 11 to 16 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 13 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 11 to 1½ seers, barley 14 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 15 seers, bulrush millet 19 seers, great millet 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 18 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32½ to 40 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 27½ seers, lesser millets 26½ to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18 to 22½ seers, lesser millets 30 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

Y In Jarnai the prices are:—Wheat 16½ seers, barley 19½ seers, best rice 13½ seers, common rice 17½ seers, jowar 17½ seers, ragi or murwa 36½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 20½ seers, and gram 12½ seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
<i>Eastern Districts—(Contd.)</i>																		
...	7 8	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong.
...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.
...	8 0	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	8 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
<i>BEHAR.</i>																		
...	32 0	30 0	22 0	14 0	13 12	22 0	140 0	110 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	30 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
25 0	25 0	19 0	...	23 0	19 8	{ 27 0 to 28 0 }	26 0	...	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	10 0	19 8	160 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.
...	27 8	27 8	24 0	34 0	34 8	34 0	12 0	11 8	19 8	113 0	121 0	176 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	32 0	32 0	21 4	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore.
32 0	29 0	20 0	28 8	27 0	20 0	29 4	28 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Saran.
...	35 0	35 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumpanan.
...	29 4	28 3	25 2	11 10	11 5	18 9	168 0	168 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	29 0	26 8	23 0	11 6	12 10	21 7	139 0	131 10	151 9	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	10 0	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	{ 14 0 to 18 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	139 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	35 0	35 0	...	10 0	9 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
<i>ORISSA.</i>																		
...	10 8	13 2	17 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	11 13	12 7	17 1	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree.
...	7 0	7 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore.
<i>CHOTA NAGPORK. South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
...	27 8	27 0	27 0	24 8	24 12	24 0	8 8	8 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh.
...	32 0	32 0	36 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	10 0	11 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	130 0	130 0	169 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, lesser millets 22 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 15 s. 8 d., and gram 12 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 32½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 10 to 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 20½ seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 9 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 14 to 17 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 7 to 8 to 12½ seers.

Z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND .														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJEA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 6	3 7 9	3 2 0	1 14 6	2 12 6	1 12 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	...	...	1 6 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 10 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 3 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 10 9	2 13 9	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	3 2 0	2 7 0	2 10 9	2 5 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 3 2	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 6 7	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 1	3 1 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLERIS— RAGI OR MUKWA AND CHIKKA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	1 14 9	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 8 9	3 10 0	3 7 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	Calcutta.
...	5 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	7 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 15 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	6 0 0	Dacca.
...	4 0 0	3 15 0	2 14 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	4 4 0	3 6 4	4 3 0	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	1 4 9	1 13 0	2 13 9	2 13 0	6 13 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 1	...	5 2 0	5 0 0	...	Balasore.
...	Pooreh.
...	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 10 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Novem-ber 1878.	Rain from 24th to 30th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BUREWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.				
		Burdwan	Nil	Nil	62.00	30th Nov.			
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	69.23	ditto			
		Culna	ditto	ditto	62.68	ditto			
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	56.10	ditto			
		Rancegunge	ditto	ditto	48.73	ditto			
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	73.40	ditto			
		Bankoora	Bankoora	ditto	ditto	51.53	ditto		
		Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	ditto	63.21	ditto		
			Hetanpore	ditto	ditto	72.17	ditto		
			Roypore	ditto	ditto	72.06	ditto		
		Midnapore	Midnapore	0.22	ditto	17.38	ditto		
			Tumlook	1.05	ditto	55.58	ditto		
			Ghattal	Nil	ditto	61.39	ditto	Not received, 10th to 16th Nov.	
			Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0.26	ditto	52.27	ditto	Not received, 3rd to 9th November	
				{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.37	ditto	53.01	ditto	
		Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	ditto	88.93	ditto		
			Scrampore	ditto	ditto	79.65	ditto		
		Howrah	Howrah	0.05	ditto	61.86	ditto		
			Malheshnaka	0.12	ditto	67.16	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	0.61	ditto	61.41	ditto			
			Observatory	0.03	ditto	57.19	ditto		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	0.12	ditto	65.16	ditto			
			Jail	0.01	ditto	61.83	ditto		
		Busseerhat	Nil	ditto	66.15	ditto			
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	70.85	ditto			
		24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	0.33	ditto	62.68	ditto		
			Baripore	0.05	ditto	70.69	ditto		
			Satkhira	Nil	ditto	75.75	ditto		
			Barrackpore	0.01	ditto	77.55	ditto		
			Dum-Dum	0.10	ditto	69.62	ditto		
			Kishnaghur	Nil	ditto	65.51	ditto		
			Bongong	ditto	ditto	67.99	ditto		
			Meherpore	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto		
		Nuddea	Chooadanga	ditto	ditto	85.82	ditto		
			Kooshitea	ditto	ditto	71.59	ditto		
			Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	79.72	ditto		
			Jessore	ditto	ditto	70.88	ditto		
			Narail	ditto	ditto	50.68	ditto		
		RAJSHAHYE.		Khoolna	ditto	ditto	61.76	ditto	
Jhenidah	ditto			ditto	66.86	ditto			
Baguhat	ditto			Not recd.	68.44	23rd Nov.			
Magoorah	ditto			Nil	70.01	30th Nov.			
Behampore	ditto			ditto	68.71	ditto			
Rampore Haut	ditto			ditto	63.48	ditto			
Lalbagh	ditto			ditto	51.97	ditto			
Moorshedabad	Jungpore			ditto	ditto	55.52	ditto		
	Azumgunge			ditto	ditto	59.91	ditto		
	Lalgolla			ditto	ditto	57.93	ditto		
	Kandee			ditto	ditto	65.38	ditto		
Dinagepore	Dinagepore			ditto	ditto	71.76	ditto		
	Raigunge			ditto	ditto	70.78	ditto		
Maldah	Maldah			ditto	ditto	56.43	ditto		
	Chanchal			ditto	ditto	69.18	ditto		
	Bauleah			ditto	ditto	73.62	ditto		
Rajshahye	Natore			ditto	ditto	83.70	ditto		
	Rungpore			ditto	ditto	121.65	ditto		
	Bhabanigunge			ditto	ditto	91.78	ditto		
Rungpore	Kurigram			ditto	Not recd.	132.46	23rd Nov.		
	Bagdogra	ditto	Nil	112.24	30th Nov.				
SOUTH BENGAL.		Bogra	ditto	ditto	82.03	ditto			
		Sheepur	ditto	ditto	90.79	ditto			
		Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	73.18	ditto			
		Panchbibi	ditto	ditto	84.76	ditto			
		Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	78.08	ditto		
			Seragunge	ditto	ditto	67.07	ditto		
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	123.81	ditto		
			{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	116.18	ditto		
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	142.95	ditto		
			Boda	ditto	ditto	119.52	ditto		
			Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	0.50	209.96	ditto		
			Titulya	ditto	Nil	132.10	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd November 1878.	Rain from 24th to 30th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	Nil	Nil	63.68	30th Nov.		
		Dacca... { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	81.54	ditto		
		Moonsheegunge ...	ditto	ditto	89.65	ditto		
		Manickgunge ...	ditto	ditto	65.65	ditto		
		Furiedpore ...	ditto	ditto	66.95	ditto		
		Goalundo ...	ditto	ditto	76.51	ditto		
		Madanipore ...	ditto	ditto	70.47	ditto		
		Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	ditto	ditto	73.61	ditto	
		Backergunge ...	Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	85.61	ditto	
		Backergunge ...	Patoakhally ...	ditto	ditto	77.80	ditto	
		Backergunge ...	Bhola ...	ditto	ditto	82.78	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	ditto	ditto	101.03	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	Jamulpore ...	ditto	ditto	109.87	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	Atia ...	ditto	ditto	65.84	ditto	
		Mymensingh ...	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	88.49	ditto	
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	109.57	ditto	
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	102.61	ditto	
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	114.15	ditto	
		CHITTAGONG.	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	ditto	0.10	105.89	ditto
Noakholly ...			Fenny ...	ditto	Nil	119.63	ditto	
Tipperah ...			Comillah ...	ditto	ditto	87.58	ditto	
Tipperah ...			Brahmunbarah ...	ditto	ditto	73.92	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.			Rungamtee Hill ...	ditto	ditto	99.08	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.			Ruma ...	ditto	ditto	98.02	ditto	From 17th February
Hill Tipperah ...			Hill Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	78.45	ditto	
BEHAR.								
PATNA.		Patna ...	Patna ...	ditto	ditto	10.65	ditto	
	Patna ...	Behar ...	ditto	ditto	10.15	ditto		
	Patna ...	Bah ...	ditto	ditto	15.39	ditto		
	Patna ...	Dinapore ...	ditto	ditto	38.53	ditto		
	Gya ...	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	11.36	ditto		
	Gya ...	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	19.72	ditto		
	Gya ...	Aurangabad ...	ditto	ditto	34.35	ditto		
	Gya ...	Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	11.85	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	38.21	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	35.03	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	25.74	ditto		
	Shahabad ...	Bhadooh ...	ditto	ditto	37.65	ditto		
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	35.11	ditto		
	Mozufferpore ...	Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	29.83	ditto		
	Mozufferpore ...	Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	14.86	ditto		
	Durbhunna ...	Durbhunna ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	35.39	16th Nov.		
	Durbhunna ...	Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	ditto	12.95	ditto		
	Durbhunna ...	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	17.27	ditto		
Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	29.18	30th Nov.			
Sarun ...	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	33.26	ditto			
Chumpran ...	Motiharee ...	ditto	Not recd.	10.23	23rd Nov.			
Chumpran ...	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35.14	ditto			
Chumpran ...	Segowice ...	ditto	ditto	41.03	ditto			
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	47.79	30th Nov.			
Monghyr ...	Begoeserat ...	ditto	ditto	41.93	ditto			
Monghyr ...	Jamoore ...	ditto	ditto	43.96	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	ditto	49.57	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	54.10	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Muddehpooa ...	ditto	ditto	62.04	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	61.58	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Sonbursa ...	ditto	ditto	58.77	ditto			
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	61.37	ditto			
Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...	ditto	ditto	84.85	ditto			
Purneah ...	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	80.59	ditto			
Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doonka ...	ditto	ditto	59.56	ditto			
Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	Rajmahal ...	ditto	ditto	10.23	ditto			
Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	61.59	ditto			
Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	39.15	ditto	From 30th June, and not received, 11th to 17th August		
Pakour ...	Pakour ...	ditto	ditto	43.92	ditto	From 8th July.		
				67.48				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd November 1878.	Rain from 24th to 30th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	0.98	Not recd.	51.16	23rd Nov.	Not recorded, 28th July to 31 November.
		Jappore	2.90	ditto	23.80	ditto	
		Kendraparah	2.70	ditto	53.70	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	4.10	ditto	67.22	ditto	
		False Point	3.17	ditto	55.41	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	2.27	Nil	53.72	30th Nov.	
		Khurda	1.67	ditto	47.99	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0.67	ditto	60.81	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0.90	ditto	67.92	ditto	
		Jellasore	1.34	ditto	57.76	ditto	
		Soran	0.18	ditto	69.70	ditto	
		Chandbally	2.95	ditto	65.15	ditto	
	Cuttack, Tributary	Sumbalpor	Nil	ditto	41.82	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	ditto	ditto	43.11	ditto	
		Dispensary	ditto	ditto	41.19	ditto	
		Sitlagurh	ditto	ditto	23.61	ditto	From 4th August.
		Pachamba	ditto	ditto	53.65	ditto	From 2nd September.
	Lohardugga	Mowdie Hill	ditto	ditto	7.80	ditto	
		Ranchee	ditto	ditto	46.95	ditto	Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.
	Singbhoom	Palanow	ditto	ditto	46.29	ditto	
		Chyebassa	ditto	ditto	49.43	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	ditto	60.59	ditto	
		Govindpore	ditto	ditto	50.82	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						Not recorded, 16th to 29th June.
	Sylhet	Sylhet	ditto	ditto	161.99	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	ditto	Not recd.	85.51	23rd Nov.	
		Golaghat	Not recd.	ditto	81.38	16th Nov.	
		Jorhat	Nil	ditto	70.12	23rd Nov.	
		Akyao	ditto	Nil	123.25	30th Nov.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	ditto	ditto	24.98	ditto	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
		Saunbhar	ditto	ditto	12.31	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 7th December 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th December 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humid y. Sat. = 100.	WIND		Ram.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Directions.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Dec. 1st	10	30.0.9	30.031	76.7	68.3	62	N N W	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.9.0	29.9.2	76.5	68.8	52	W S W	1.5	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.0.5	30.037	77.0	67.3	59	W by S	6.5	...	...	b
		16	29.8.9	29.9.21	76.9	68.3	50	W	1.2	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.0.2	30.071	77.9	69.7	63	W	6.7	...	...	c
		16	29.9.51	29.9.73	79.9	69.9	58	S	2.5	...	...	c
	4th	10	30.0.9	30.0.11	77.8	68.3	66	E by N	3.8	...	C, CS	c
		16	29.9.19	29.9.11	79.7	69.9	56	N by E	7.2	...	C, PC	a, g
	5th	10	30.0.6	30.0.28	71.6	68.0	70	N by N	3.5	...	PC, CK	a, g
		16	29.8.80	29.9.02	79.0	70.2	62	N by E	8.0	...	CK, PK	a, g
	6th	10	29.9.51	29.9.76	74.9	68.0	72	N by E	5.0	...	PC, CK	a, g
		16	29.8.31	29.8.5	78.5	71.2	69	N by W	5.7	...	PC, CK	a
	7th	10	29.9.21	29.9.1	75.7	68.7	69	N E by N	3.6	...	PC	a, g
		16	29.8.15	29.8.37	77.1	71.2	72	N by E	3.8	...	P	a, g
SAGOR ISLAND.	Dec. 1st	10	30.0.21	30.0.7	78.5	69.0	60	N	4	...	...	l, c
		16	29.9.32	29.9.98	81.9	70.5	58	N N E	8	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.0.3	30.0.9	77.5	70	67	N	3	...	...	b
		16	29.9.20	29.9.6	81.5	73	56	N W	1	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.0.33	30.0.39	79	72	71	N	3	...	...	c, c
		16	29.9.52	29.9.58	81	71	59	N W	8	...	...	b, c
	4th	10	30.0.19	30.0.5	80	70.5	60	N E	5	...	...	b, c
		16	29.9.19	29.9.25	80.5	72	64	N N E	12	...	...	b, c
	5th	10	29.9.81	29.9.87	71.5	69	74	N N E	7	...	...	a, no remarks.
		16	29.8.80	29.8.86	78	72	74	E N E	12	...	...	Ditto
	6th	10	29.9.73	29.9.39	73	71	99	N E	4	...	...	Dark, gloomy weather.
		16	29.8.13	29.8.1	76.5	72.5	82	N	8	...	...	Ditto.
	7th	10	29.9.75	29.9.31	78	75	86	N E	4	0.12	...	a, moist and muggy.
		16	29.8.28	29.8.31	79	74	8	N N E	8	...	...	a, no remarks.
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 1st	10	Not received.									
	2nd	10	29.9.37	30.0.3	80	71	74	Calm	2	...	...	No remarks.
	3rd	10	29.9.19	30.0.12	79	73	74	N	3	...	...	Ditto.
	4th	10	29.9.5	30.0.28	79	72	76	N	4	...	...	Ditto.
	5th	10	29.9.3	30.0.6	81	75.5	77	Calm	3	...	...	Ditto.
	6th	10	29.8.98	29.9.61	81	71	71	N E	3	...	...	a, sultry.
	7th	10	29.8.29	29.9.22	82	76.5	77	N E	1	...	...	Dark, gloomy weather.
AKYAB.	Dec. 1st	10	29.9.62	29.9.84	83	75	67	N E	1	...	...	l, c
	2nd	10	29.9.76	29.9.98	82	74	57	E	2	...	...	b, c
	3rd	10	29.9.92	30.0.11	82	72	60	N E	2	...	...	c, c
	4th	10	29.9.84	30.0.06	82	71	70	N	2	...	...	b, c
	5th	10	29.9.35	29.9.55	87	73	58	N E	1	...	...	b, c
	6th	10	29.9.17	29.9.39	82	75	71	E	2	...	...	b, c
	7th	10	Not received.									
FALSE POINT.	Dec. 1st	10	30.0.12	30.0.7	77.5	70.0	67	N	4	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.0.18	30.0.24	80	70	60	N N E	6	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.0.21	30.0.36	80	71	67	N E	6	...	...	b
	4th	0	30.0.92	30.0.17	83	74	63	N E	7	...	...	Strong wind; no remarks.
	5th	10	29.9.50	29.1.65	76	70	73	N E	7	...	...	a, dark, gloomy weather.
	6th	10	29.9.16	29.9.31	75	73	50	N E	11	0.60	...	a, p
	7th	10	29.8.82	29.8.97	76	7	95	E N E	11	1.21	...	p
VIZAGAPATAM.	Dec. 1st	10	29.9.75	29.9.93	79.5	69.0	57	N E	1	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	29.9.81	29.9.16	79.5	69.5	58	N E	2	...	...	b, c
	3rd	10	29.9.56	29.9.88	80	69.5	57	N E	2	...	...	b, c
	4th	10	29.9.92	29.9.21	80	69	55	E	3	...	...	foggy.
	5th	10	29.8.24	29.8.56	71.5	69.0	74	E	3	0.30	...	a, threatening weather.
	6th	10	29.7.18	29.7.8	76	72	82	N E	4	1.0	...	p, sea rough.
	7th	10	29.6.51	29.6.83	77.5	75	89	E S E	11	10.60	...	Gale of wind
CALCUTTA.	Dec. 1st	10	29.9.36	29.9.17	81	76.5	81	N	6	0.08	...	a, b, c
	2nd	10	29.9.1	29.9.12	78.5	76.5	91	N	10	0.90	...	a, p
	3rd	10	29.8.98	29.9.69	82.5	77.5	79	N N W	5	...	...	b, c
	4th	10	29.8.32	29.8.73	83.5	77.0	74	N N E	9	...	...	b, c
	5th	10	29.8.31	29.8.73	82.5	78.0	81	W S W	9	0.12	...	b, c
	6th	10	29.8.31	29.8.72	84	78.5	77	W S W	9	0.62	...	b, c
	7th	10	29.8.10	29.8.41	79	77	91	E	7	1.52	...	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th December 1878.JOHN ELLIOT,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th December 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Dec.	1st	130.8	29.947	71.2	81.3	17.6	63.7	66.2	0.578	63.0	76	Till 3 P.M. W by N, till noon chiefly N W by N through N W, till midnight W by S through N W and W.	61	Nil	Clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	2nd	140.8	.960	70.5	81.6	20.5	61.1	65.1	.517	61.5	73	Till 1 P.M. chiefly W by S, till 2 P.M. S through S W, till midnight W through S W.	34	"	Clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	3rd	142.5	.988	71.1	82.2	21.2	61.0	67.0	.610	64.6	80	Till 10 A.M. W, till 2.30 P.M. S E through N, N E and E, till midnight S.	30	"	Day partially cloudy, night clear, <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	4th	130.8	.964	72.5	81.8	16.9	64.9	67.0	.589	63.6	74	Till 10 A.M. S, till 1.30 P.M. N E by E through S E and E, till midnight chiefly N by E through N E.	95	"	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>w</i> , and ☉
"	5th	137.3	.935	72.2	81.1	16.5	64.0	67.8	.621	65.1	78	Chiefly N by E.	107	"	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , and ☉
"	6th	126.0	.888	73.4	79.9	10.9	69.0	69.0	.650	66.4	79	Chiefly N by E and N by W.	101	"	Cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , and ☉
"	7th	102.9	.863	73.7	78.8	8.8	70.0	69.4	.663	67.0	80	Chiefly N by E.	80	"	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , and <i>d</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.935
				☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	72.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	69.9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	21.2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	82.2
				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	71

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th December 1878	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	Nil.
The total fall from 1st January to 7th December 1878	...	...	...	0.04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	58.04
				65.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; *g*, gloomy; *d*, drizzling; *w*, dew; *f*, fog; ☉ Lunar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th December 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1878.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.894		
The average pressure of 25 years ...	29.970		
The highest pressure during the month ...	30.075	26th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month ...	29.720	4th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month ...	0.355		

	°		
The mean temperature of the month ...	74.0		
The average temperature of 25 years ...	74.8		
The highest temperature during the month ...	86.4	8th	
The lowest temperature during the month ...	56.8	17th	
The range of temperature during the month ...	29.6		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	14.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	20.9	26th	

	%		
The mean humidity during the month ...	80		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.679		
The average humidity of 25 years ...	72		
	Inches.		
The average vapour tension of 11 years ...	0.624		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	3.32		

	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month ...	1.13		
The average fall of 50 years ...	0.65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.42	7th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ...	7		
The average number of rainy days of 25 years ...	2		

	Inches.		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month ...	136.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	51.4		
The greatest sun temperature ...	117.2	8th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	61.7	28th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	62.3		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	5.6		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	9.9	13th	

	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	82.0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	116.0	9th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	19.0	9th	11h.

N217, NE69, ES9, SE32, S32, SW46, W22, NW109, Calm 101.

JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN						
	No. of passen- gers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.		Total.						
		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.										
Total traffic for the week ..	119,600	1,63,492	11 9	14,986	13 8	11,14,498	10	525,987	14 0	48,215	11 2	6,39,480	9 9	46,600	90,346	136,947
Or per mile of railway ..	...	127	12 1	11	14 3	411	0 1	37	13 6	523	12 2	9,9,745	1,566,436	2,556,182	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	2,705,387	35,58,673	4 9	326,211	14 5	2,07,24,180	20	82,14,339	10 9	752,984	2 8	1,17,73,012	15 6	1,036,546	1,656,783	2,693,120
Total for 22 weeks	2,824,987	37,22,166	0 6	341,198	11 1	2,21,38,678	30	87,40,327	8 9	801,196	13 10	1,24,62,494	0 3	1,036,546	1,656,783	2,693,120
COMPARISON.																
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	140,119	2,51,397	12 2	23,044	15 11	12,65,549	0	5,24,997	1 3	48,123	16 4	7,76,384	13 5	46,919	105,957	152,876
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..	...	196	7 1	18	0 2	410	3 7	37	12 1	606	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	2,862,196	36,17,971	1 2	319,531	10 4	2,86,61,409	0 1	12,12,395	13 8	1,027,902	19 1	1,50,25,466	14 10	987,333	2,282,186	3,269,519

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	4,962	21,913	13 6	2,291	5 4	3,71,192	20	93,193	1 0	8,512	13 11	1,17,206	14 6	5,597	21,987	30,585
Or per mile of railway ..		107	5 2	9	16 9			416	8 1	38	3 7	523	13 3			
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	112,278	3,36,991	2 9	30,899	17 2	24,02,337	30	6,62,494	10 9	60,725	13 7	9,99,485	13 6	102,576	107,254	209,830
Total for 22 weeks	117,240	3,61,905	0 3	33,092	2 6	27,73,570	10	7,55,687	11 9	69,271	7 6	11,16,692	12 0	108,173	192,241	300,415
COMPARISON.																
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	8,529	31,969	4 6	2,530	10 4	1,90,092	10	47,376	4 0	4,342	16 6	79,345	8 6	5,647	8,075	13,722
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ..		112	14 1	13	2 0			211	11 9	19	8 2	354	9 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	110,512	3,78,211	5 10	34,669	7 5	47,06,904	20	11,53,782	0 9	105,763	7 1	15,31,993	6 7	106,101	290,105	396,206

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd November 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs.	A. P.		£	s. d.	Mds.	s.		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	£
Total traffic for the week	37,000	24,562	2 0	2,241	10 7	1,49,618	0	39,714	7 0	3,640	9 9	5,892	0 4	
Or per mile of railway	23	144	6	14	3 8	942	19	250	2 9	22	18 8	37	2 4	
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	775,525	5,15,775	0 11	47,279	7 6	40,31,224	16	12,77,565	15 11	117,091	19 7	164,371	7 1	
Total for 21 weeks	812,525	5,16,337	2 11	49,520	18 1	41,80,842	16	13,17,081	6 11	129,732	9 4	176,263	7 5	
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	48,815	30,987	14 2	2,840	11 2	2,19,685	16	53,152	14 8	4,872	7 0	7,712	13 2	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	308	195	3 2	17	17 10	1,383	34	334	13 2	30	13 10	48	11 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,9,014	4,96,229	12 8	45,494	4 10	63,05,359	14	16,75,647	0 1	153,600	19 5	199,095	4 3	

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			27th October 1877.	26th October 1878.	To 27th October 1877.	To 26th October 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
26th October	Northern Bengal	219	1,919	0 0	23,036	0 0	10,755	0 0
9th November	Tirhoot	76	6,844	0 0	7,763	0 0	2,20,242	0 0
23rd	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,508	0 0	2,003	0 0	9,732	0 0
26th October	Salt Lake	27	1,666	0 0	2,130	0 0	72,563	0 0
	Total	350	12,187	0 0	34,925	0 0	4,06,993	0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 18, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EX-APPRENTICES OF THE DEHREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Fort William, the 16th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

• READ AGAIN—

Letter from the Officiating Director of State Railways, Central System, with enclosures, No. 4829E, dated 2nd November 1878;

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, with enclosure, No. 3643, dated 15th November 1878;

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with enclosures, No. 5042EI, dated 16th November 1878;

Letter from Officiating Director of State Railways, Central System, with annexure, No. 4779E, dated 7th December 1878;

forwarding copies of reports on certain Overseers of the Public Works Department serving in those branches, who entered the service after undergoing a course of practical training at the Dehree Training School.

The following reports on two of the ex-apprentices of the Dehree Training School, who have joined the Public Works Department as Upper Subordinates, are published for general information:—

1.

From the Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, dated 12th November 1878.

Since Mr. ———— has joined this division he has given me entire satisfaction. He is an excellent mechanic, and does much credit to the training he received at Dehree. His management of the workshop for the last three months has been most satisfactory. He is industrious and obedient and a very cheerful worker.

2.

From the Executive Engineer, New Delhi Branch Division, dated 30th October 1878.

Mr. ———— is a steady young man, ready in his accounts, and does his work neatly, but might have more energy. Since his joining this division he has been employed on the excavation of the Gangatoli Lock. He has put up the engine, mortar mills, &c., in a manner which shows he knows what is wanted from him.

D. B. HORN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th December 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
• Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 14 '78	Not given.	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is being reaped. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable.
	2 Bankoora, „ 14 „	0.10	Slight rain fell early in the week; since then weather very cold. The cold-weather crops promise well. The remaining rice is being harvested. Fever is still spreading in the east.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 14 „	0.17	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week.
	4 Midnapore, „ 14 „	0.33	Cold weather set in on the 12th instant, and the temperature is now seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable, although some damage has been sustained by the recent exceptional rain. Public health in the town is still affected by malarious fever.
	5 Hooghly, „ 14 „	0.13	Cold weather has set in; wind from the north. The harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop has commenced; its prospects are good. <i>Karticsali</i> has yielded a fair outturn. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are also satisfactory. Fever is still very prevalent.
	Howrah, „ 16 „	0.20	Weather—more seasonable than was last reported. The state and prospects of the crops are very good.
	Mohosrakha „ „	0.31	
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnah, Dec. 14 '78	0.23	The weather is very cold; a light north wind blowing. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Fever still continues, and cholera is reported from Barripore and Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddea, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm at the beginning of the week, but cold for the last two or three days. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> is generally good, but the winter crops are not doing very well in some parts of the district. Prices have fallen slightly. Cholera is still bad, and fever prevails in many places.
	Choondanga „ „	0.04	
	8 Jessore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fairly cool as last. The winter crops are progressing favourably. The harvesting of the <i>amun</i> is still going on.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 14 „	0.21	Weather—seasonable. The gloomy weather ended with rain which fell on the evening of the 9th. Prospects in the Sudder are exceedingly good, but prices still continue high. No reports from any of the sub-divisions.
RAJSHANTEE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagepore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. The prospects of the winter crops are good. The <i>dhadoi dhan</i> is cut, and reaping of the <i>haimanta</i> rice still continues.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 14 „	Nil	Very slight rain during the week in some parts of the district. The <i>dhan</i> crop is still being cut with good results. The <i>rubbee</i> crops appear very promising. The <i>teel</i> crop is also being cut. Cases of fever are reported from almost all parts of the district.
	12 Rungpore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be good. Cholera is reported from several places in the interior of the district, and specially towards the south-east and north-east. Fever of a mild type is somewhat prevalent.
	13 Bogra, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the early part of the week. No rain. Growing cold gradually. The cutting of <i>amun</i> is in progress. Prices vary from 16 to 21 kutchas seers per rupee. Cholera prevails in Bog a, Shariakundi, Madhoopore and Dhoonat.
	14 Pubna, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fine and clear. The greater part of the <i>amun</i> crop has been cut. The cold weather crops are coming on well. Prices remain high. Fever is still somewhat prevalent. No report from Serajgunge.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 13 „	Nil	Sunshine in the early part of the week, but cloudy afterwards. The <i>haimanta</i> rice is being reaped, and a good outturn is expected. The other minor crops are progressing favourably.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 14 „	Nil	Cool, bright weather. The <i>haimanta dhan</i> in the Julpigooree division is still being gathered, and the outturn is everywhere reported to be a very full one. Sugarcane is also being cut, and tobacco transplanted. About three annas of the <i>haimanta dhan</i> in the Buxa sub-division have been cut. The crop is a full one. A few cholera cases at Alipore, Silligoree, and Kassimganj.
	Cooch Behar, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—not seasonable. Very warm for the time of year. <i>Haimanta dhan</i> is being harvested; the outturn is on the whole favourable, except where the crop has been damaged by floods. Tobacco and mustard are doing well. Cholera still prevails in parts of the district, but is decreasing.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Dec. 14 '78	Nil	Weather—cold for the last three days. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm during the first portion of the week, but cold and clear during the latter portion, with a north wind blowing. The <i>amun</i> crop is a bumper one on the low lands of the Goalundo sub-division. Cholera is prevalent at Goalundo with several deaths already.
	19 Backergunge, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. The rice harvest is progressing satisfactorily, and prospects are excellent. No fall in prices. General health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy for the greater part of the week. Cold and seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
	21 Tipperah, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Temperature somewhat lower than last week. The cutting of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; about one-half has been reaped.
Chittagong Divn.	22 Chittagong, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. The prospects of the crops are still very good.
	23 Noakholly, „ 12 „	A few drops on 7th and 10th.	The weather, which was cloudy and warm, has become clear and cold since the 11th. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues with good outturn. Scattered cases of cholera and cattle disease are reported.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 10 „	Nil	Cloudy on the 9th and 10th instants. Weather not so cool as it should be at this time of year. The sowing of mustard is nearly over. The tobacco transplanting still continues. The plough cultivators' paddy is being harvested.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 11 „	0.03	Weather—occasionally cloudy and warmer than usual at this time of the year. The state of the crops continues good. <i>Amun</i> rice is being fast gathered and a good outturn is expected. Prices are gradually being reduced in the market. Public health is good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn.	25 Patna, „ 14 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the <i>aghani</i> crop is in progress. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are still good; but rain is much wanted.
	26 Gya, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade is 81.4°. The <i>aghani dhan</i> is being cut. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are favourable. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Aurungabad reports that a little rain is wanted. The public health is generally good. The health of the plough cattle is reported to be good, except from Nowada and Rajowli.
	27 Shahabad, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. The paddy harvest is nearly over. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are still going on. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> remain good. Public health is good.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The paddy harvest is still progressing. The outturn seems to be a good one. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are promising. Prices are fluctuating owing to great exportation.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. The harvesting of the rice crop is nearly finished. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are all very promising.
	30 Saran, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. East and west wind. The paddy has been nearly all harvested. The prospects of all the <i>rubbee</i> crops are very good; but rain is urgently required. Prices are stationary. Public health is good.
Bhagalpoore Division.	31 Chumparan, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops continue unchanged.
	32 Monghyr, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold. The prospects of the crops are good.
	33 Bhagulpoore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. Prices are rising owing to purchases made by the traders. General health is good.
	34 Purneah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera is reported in some places.
	35 Muldah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool, with a west wind. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Public health is somewhat improving.
	36 Sonthal Pergahs. „ 15 „	0.2	Weather—colder, and fine. The crops are all good. <i>Dhan</i> is being reaped with good outturn.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 14 '78	0.36	Weather—cloudy and rainy at the beginning, fine and cold at the close of week. There was more rain in the country; at Jajpore the rainfall was inches. The reaping of the <i>sarad</i> was stopped for a time, and some damage the <i>rubbee</i> crops is reported. Cholera has again appeared in Jajpore to and fever still prevails generally.
	38 Pooree, „ 12 „	0.94	Weather—seasonable. The <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested. Mustard and <i>as</i> crops have suffered some loss on account of the late rains. Common rice selling at 13½ to 26½ seers for the rupee. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, „ 13 „	0.31	The crop, though a fair one, is not quite all that was expected, as the late untimely rains have been unfavourable to the standing rice.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 13 '78	0.20	Rain fell on the 10th instant. Weather has since been much colder. The reaping of the rice crop is nearly completed. The prospects of the winter crops good. Sporadic cases of small-pox in the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 14 „	0.85	Weather—bright and cold after the recent fall of rain. No change to report. Paddy has been almost all harvested with fair outturn. In Palamow it is estimated that the outturn will be about 12 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> promises well.
42	Singbhoom, „ 13 „	2.12	Rain on four days. Weather is now cold and seasonable. The rain will have much benefited the cold-weather crops. No other change to report.
43	Manbhoom, „ 14 „	0.50	The weather is not what it ought to be, viz. bright and cold. The prospects of the crops are reported as excellent everywhere, and the harvesting of <i>dhan</i> is now nearly completed. Cholera is still reported from the south of the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th December 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th November 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	62.00	7th Dec.	Not received, 10th to 16th Nov. Not received, 3rd to 9th November.		
		Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	60.23	ditto			
		Culina ...	ditto	ditto	62.68	ditto			
		Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	56.10	ditto			
		Raneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	48.73	ditto			
		Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	73.40	ditto			
		Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	ditto	ditto	54.53		ditto	
		Beerbhoom ...	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	63.21		ditto	
			Hetampore ...	ditto	ditto	72.17		ditto	
			Roypore ...	ditto	ditto	72.06		ditto	
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	ditto	ditto	47.38		ditto	
			Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	55.58		ditto	
			Ghattal ...	ditto	ditto	61.39		ditto	
		Hooghly ...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto		52.27	ditto
				Serampore ...	ditto	Not recd.		53.01	30th Nov.
Howrah ...	{	Howrah ...	ditto	Nil	88.93	7th Dec.			
		Maheshraka ...	ditto	ditto	79.65	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island ...	ditto	0.12	64.53	ditto			
		Alipore ...	Observatory ...	ditto	Nil	67.19	ditto		
			Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	65.18	ditto		
			Jail ...	ditto	ditto	64.83	ditto		
		Busseerhat ...	ditto	ditto	68.45	ditto			
		Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	76.85	ditto			
		Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	62.08	ditto			
		Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	70.60	ditto			
		Satkhira ...	ditto	ditto	75.75	ditto			
		Barrackpore ...	ditto	ditto	77.55	ditto			
		Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	60.62	ditto			
		Kishnaghur ...	ditto	ditto	65.54	ditto			
		Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	67.99	ditto			
		Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto			
		Nuddea ...	Chooadanga ...	ditto	ditto	85.82	ditto		
Kooshtea ...	ditto		ditto	74.59	ditto				
Ranaghat ...	ditto		ditto	79.72	ditto				
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	70.88	ditto				
	Narail ...	ditto	ditto	50.63	ditto				
	Khoolna ...	ditto	ditto	64.76	ditto				
Moorshedabad ...	Jhenidah ...	ditto	ditto	66.80	ditto				
	Bagirhat ...	Not recd.	ditto	68.44	ditto				
	Magoorah ...	Nil	ditto	70.01	ditto				
Dinagepore ...	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	68.71	ditto				
	Rampore Haut ...	ditto	ditto	63.48	ditto				
	Lalbagh ...	ditto	ditto	54.97	ditto				
Rajshahye ...	Jungypore ...	ditto	ditto	55.52	ditto				
	Azingunge ...	ditto	ditto	59.91	ditto				
	Lalgolla ...	ditto	ditto	57.93	ditto				
Bogra ...	Kaudee ...	ditto	ditto	65.38	ditto				
	Dinagepore ...	ditto	0.06	71.81	ditto				
	Raigunge ...	ditto	Nil	70.78	ditto				
Pubna ...	Maldah ...	ditto	ditto	56.43	ditto				
	Chanchal ...	ditto	ditto	59.18	ditto				
	Banleah ...	ditto	ditto	73.02	ditto				
Rungpore ...	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	83.70	ditto				
	Rungpore ...	ditto	ditto	121.65	ditto				
	Bhabanigunge ...	ditto	ditto	91.78	ditto				
Darjeeling ...	Kurigram ...	ditto	ditto	132.16	ditto				
	Bagdogra ...	ditto	ditto	112.24	ditto				
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	ditto	ditto	82.03	ditto			
Cooch Behar.	Sherpur ...	ditto	ditto	90.79	ditto				
	Nowkhilla ...	ditto	ditto	73.18	ditto				
	Panchbibi ...	ditto	ditto	84.76	ditto				
Cooch Behar Tribnary States.	Pubna ...	ditto	ditto	76.06	ditto				
	Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	57.67	ditto				
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office Hospital	ditto	ditto	123.81 116.18	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribnary States.	Julpigoree ...	ditto	ditto	142.95	ditto				
	Boda ...	ditto	ditto	119.52	ditto				
	Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office ...	0.50	ditto	269.96	ditto				
Cooch Behar Tribnary States.	Titalya ...	Nil	Not recd.	132.10	30th Nov.				
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	Nil	104.96	7th Dec.				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th November 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Nil ditto 63'68 7th Dec.						
		... { Hospital ... ditto ditto 81'54 ditto						
		Moonsheegunge ... ditto ditto 89'65 ditto						
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge ... ditto ditto 65'65 ditto						
		Furreedpore ... ditto ditto 66'95 ditto						
		Gonlando ... ditto ditto 78'51 ditto						
	Backergunge	Madaripore ... ditto ditto 70'47 ditto						
		Burrisal ... ditto ditto 73'61 ditto						
		Perozepore ... ditto 0'04 85'65 ditto						
	Mymensingh	Patonakhally ... ditto 0'08 77'88 ditto						
		Bhola ... ditto 0'06 82'84 ditto						
		Mymensingh ... ditto Nil 104'03 ditto						
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Jamulpore ... ditto ditto 100'87 ditto					
			Atia ... ditto ditto 65'84 ditto					
			Kishoregunge ... ditto ditto 68'49 ditto					
Chittagong		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ditto ditto 109'57 ditto						
		... { Jail ... ditto ditto 102'64 ditto						
		Cox's Bazar ... ditto ditto 114'15 ditto						
Noakholly		Noakholly ... 0'10 ditto 105'80 ditto						
		Fenny ... Nil ditto 119'63 ditto						
Tipperah		Comillah ... ditto ditto 87'58 ditto						
		Brahmunbariah ... ditto ditto 73'92 ditto						
Chittagong Tracts.		Hill { Rungamates Hill... ditto ditto 99'08 ditto						
		Huma ... ditto ditto 98'02 ditto ...						
Hill Tipperah		Hill Tipperah ... ditto 0'03 78'48 ditto						
BEHAR.								
PATNA.		Patna	Patna ... ditto Nil 40'65 ditto					
	Behar ... ditto ditto 40'16 ditto							
	Barh ... ditto ditto 45'30 ditto							
	Gya	Dinapore ... ditto ditto 38'53 ditto						
		Gya ... ditto ditto 41'36 ditto						
		Nowadah ... ditto ditto 40'72 ditto						
	Shahabad	Aurangabad ... ditto ditto 35'35 ditto						
		Jehanabad ... ditto ditto 41'85 ditto						
		Arrah ... ditto ditto 38'21 ditto						
	Muzafferpore	Sasaram ... ditto ditto 35'03 ditto						
		Buxar ... ditto ditto 25'74 ditto						
		Blubooah ... ditto ditto 37'65 ditto						
	Durbhunga	Mozafferpore ... ditto Not recd. 35'41 30th Nov.						
		Hajepore ... ditto ditto 30'81 ditto						
		Sectamurhee ... ditto ditto 44'80 ditto						
Sarun	Durbhunga ... ditto Nil 35'39 7th Dec.							
	Mudhoobunnee ... ditto ditto 42'95 ditto							
	Tajpore ... ditto ditto 47'27 ditto							
Chumparan	Chupra ... ditto ditto 29'18 ditto							
	Sewan ... ditto ditto 33'20 ditto							
	Motiharee ... ditto Not recd. 40'23 30th Nov.							
Monghyr	Bettiah ... ditto ditto 35'14 ditto							
	Segowlee ... ditto ditto 44'03 ditto							
	Monghyr ... ditto Nil 47'79 7th Dec.							
Bhagulpore	Begooesra ... ditto ditto 41'03 ditto							
	Jamooee ... ditto ditto 43'96 ditto							
	Bhagulpore ... ditto ditto 49'57 ditto							
Purneah	Sooool ... ditto ditto 54'10 ditto							
	Muddehpooa ... ditto ditto 62'04 ditto							
	Banka ... ditto ditto 61'58 ditto							
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sonbursa ... ditto ditto 58'77 ditto							
	Purneah ... ditto ditto 64'37 ditto							
	Kissengunge ... ditto ditto 84'85 ditto							
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrareah ... ditto ditto 80'90 ditto							
	Nya Doomka ... ditto ditto 59'58 ditto							
	Rajmehal ... ditto ditto 100'23 ditto							
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur ... ditto ditto 64'59 ditto							
	Jamtara ... ditto ditto 39'15 ditto ...							
	Pakour ... ditto Not recd. 43'92 30th Nov.							
Godda ... ditto ditto 67'18 7th Dec.								
From 30th June, and not received 11th to 17th August.								
From 8th July.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS	Rain from 24th to 30th November 1878.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
RISSA.									
			Inches.	Inches.		1878.			
Cuttack	{	Cuttack Hospital	...	Nil	0.19	54.35	1st Dec.	Not recorded from 28th July to 9th November.	
		Jajpore	...	ditto	4.90	28.70	ditto		
		Kendraparah	...	ditto	1.60	55.30	ditto		
		Jagatsingapore	...	ditto	2.20	69.42	ditto		
Pooree	{	False Point	...	ditto	3.69	58.50	ditto	.	
		Pooree	...	ditto	0.77	54.49	ditto		
		Khurdah	...	ditto	0.31	48.30	ditto		
		Balasore	...	ditto	0.15	60.99	ditto		
Balasore	{	Bhadrack	...	ditto	0.17	68.09	ditto		
		Jellasore	...	ditto	Nil	57.76	ditto		
		Sorah	...	ditto	ditto	69.70	ditto		
		Chandbally	...	ditto	1.38	68.53	ditto		
Cuttack Tributary Mehals.		Sumbalpoore	...	ditto	Not recd.	41.82	30th Nov.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.									
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.									
Hazareebagh	{	Hazareebagh...	{ Jul Dispensary	...	ditto	Nil	43.11	7th Dec.	From 4th August.
		Sitagurh	ditto	ditto	41.19	ditto	
		Pachamba	ditto	ditto	23.61	ditto	
		Mowdie Hill	ditto	ditto	53.65	ditto	
Lohardugga	{	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	40.05	ditto	.
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	40.29	ditto	
Singbhoom	...	Chyebassa	ditto	ditto	40.43	ditto	
Manbhoom	{	Purnia	ditto	ditto	60.59	ditto	Not received, 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.
		Goviudpore	ditto	Not recd.	50.82	30th Nov.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Sylhet	...	Sylhet	ditto	Nil	164.99	7th Dec.	
Sibsagar	{	Sibsagar	ditto	Not recd.	85.54	30th Nov.	
		Golaghat	ditto	ditto	81.38	ditto	
		Jorhat	ditto	ditto	70.12	ditto	
Rajpootana	{	Akyab	ditto	Nil	123.25	7th Dec.	Not recorded, 16th to 29th June.
		Alwar	ditto	Not recd.	24.98	30th Nov.	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th December 1878.

FANINDRA MOHAN BASU, Head Clerk,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th December 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Directions.	Velocity.			
ALIPORA.	Dec. 8th	10	29.951	29.973	75.0	69.0	72	N N E	4.5	...	PC	a, g
		16	29.960	29.982	79.0	68.4	66	N	5.6	...	PC	a, g
	9th	10	29.990	30.012	74.6	66.0	61	N N E	7.0	...	PC, FK	a, g
		16	29.991	29.913	76.9	67.3	59	N N W	7.7	...	PC, FK	a, g
	10th	10	29.965	29.957	72.3	65.8	69	N by W	6.3	...	PC	a, g
		16	29.851	29.879	75.0	67.1	64	N by W	4.9	...	PC	a, g, d
	11th	10	29.973	29.995	73.9	67.5	70	N by W	3.8	0.23	C	a
		16	29.861	29.886	73.1	65.7	48	N W by N	7.8	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.960	29.984	69.5	69.9	51	N	4.0	...	...	b
		16	29.843	29.865	75.8	62.1	42	N N W	8.8	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.955	29.977	67.5	68.4	55	N N W	0.8	...	...	b
		16	29.880	29.902	73.6	68.0	34	N W by N	8.8	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.003	30.025	67.0	68.9	40	N N W	1.0	...	...	b
		16	29.903	29.925	74.2	61.4	44	N N W	6.5	...	...	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	Dec. 8th	10	29.955	29.961	77.5	73.0	80	N E	4.0	0.07	...	a, moist and muggy.
		16	29.861	29.870	70.5	75.0	80	N N W	4.0	0.29	...	Ditto.
	9th	10	29.984	29.990	79	69	58	N N E	5	...	...	No remarks.
		16	29.996	29.992	78.5	71.5	70	N N W	12	...	...	Ditto.
	10th	10	29.967	29.973	74	67.5	70	N	12	...	...	a, no remarks.
		16	29.869	29.875	73.5	69	79	N	12	...	...	No remarks.
	11th	10	29.989	29.995	74	69.5	79	N	7	...	...	b, c
		16	29.870	29.886	78.5	69	60	N N E	8	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.958	29.964	74	63.5	51	N	5	...	...	b
		16	29.850	29.856	70.5	66	55	N N E	10	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.901	29.907	71.5	62.0	50	N	5	...	...	b
		16	29.860	29.866	75	62.5	46	N	8	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.010	30.016	69.5	60	54	N E	4	...	...	b
		16	29.912	29.918	74.5	62.5	43	N N E	8	...	...	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 8th	10	29.864	29.867	80	70	82	N	3.0	...	...	a, threatening weather.
	9th	10	29.881	29.874	82	76	75	N N E	3	...	...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	10th	10	29.810	29.812	78	68	53	N N E	3	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.863	29.866	81	60.5	54	N N E	11	...	...	No remarks.
	12th	10	29.824	29.818	70	64	64	N	3	...	...	Ditto.
	13th	10	?	?	72	65	67	N N E	3	...	...	a, no remarks.
	14th	10	29.890	29.885	71	62	57	C	2	...	...	No remarks.
AKYAB.	Dec. 8th	10	Not received.									
	9th	10	29.932	29.954	83	77	75	S	2	...	...	b, c
	10th	10	29.900	29.921	81	70	78	E	2	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.898	29.919	82	78	83	E N E	2	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.875	29.897	81.5	74	69	N N W	3	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.857	29.879	80	74	74	N N W	3	...	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.904	29.926	75	70	77	N	4	...	...	b, c
FAIRB POINT.	Dec. 8th	10	29.932	29.947	78	74.5	84	N E	0	2.67	...	p
	9th	10	29.966	29.981	80	73	70	E N E	8	...	...	a, c
	10th	10	29.960	29.984	75	69	72	N E	9	...	...	No remarks.
	11th	10	29.997	30.013	71	69	90	N N E	8	...	...	a, dark, gloomy weather.
	12th	10	29.958	29.973	77	67.5	59	N E	4	0.01	...	No remarks.
	13th	10	29.960	29.975	73	65	63	N N E	6	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.997	30.013	71	62	57	N N W	4	...	...
VIZAGAPATAM.	Dec. 8th	10	29.801	29.833	79	75.6	84	S S E	10	10.6	...	a, gale of wind.
	9th	10	29.898	29.930	80	76	82	S	1	2.50	...	Moist and muggy.
	10th	10	29.898	29.930	79.5	76	85	S E	1	0.50	...	Ditto.
	11th	10	29.903	29.994	78	73	78	N	...	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.923	29.955	78	73	78	N	1	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.915	29.947	78.5	72	72	S E	1	...	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.954	29.986	77	66	66	N E	...	...	...	b, c
COLOMBO.	Dec. 8th	10	29.818	29.888	87	81.5	78	S S W	5	...	...	b, c
	9th	10	29.878	29.918	83.5	77.5	75	S S W	5	...	...	b, c
	10th	10	29.858	29.899	83.5	76.5	72	N N W	5	...	...	b, c
	11th	10	29.867	29.908	83	77	75	S W	4	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	29.859	29.900	81.5	76	77	N	4	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.858	29.899	81.5	76.5	79	S S W	6	...	...	b, c
	14th	10	29.865	29.906	80.5	75.0	76	N	9	0.16	...	p, b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th December 1878.FANINDRA MOHAN BASU, Head Clerk,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th December 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximen in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%		Inches		
Dec.	8th	142.7	29.899	73.7	81.9	11.9	70.0	67.8	0.801	64.2	72	Till 1 P.M. chiefly N by E, till midnight N.	109	Nil	Cloudy, o and g.
"	9th	112.4	928	72.5	81.8	11.7	70.1	65.8	.517	61.5	68	Till 2-15 A.M. N, till 1 P.M. N E by N, till midnight N by W.	151	"	Cloudy, o and g.
"	10th	103.2	.910	69.7	81.7	14.7	67.0	65.6	.578	63.0	80	Till 10 A.M. N by W, till midnight chiefly N N W.	120	0.01	Cloudy, d, o, and g.
"	11th	136.1	.901	70.0	78.6	13.1	65.5	65.5	.570	62.6	78	Chiefly N N W.	91	0.22	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear and w.
"	12th	135.3	.890	66.1	76.8	16.3	60.5	59.3	.413	53.0	64	Chiefly N N W.	110	Nil	Clear, f and w.
"	13th	135.1	.896	61.4	76.7	25.2	51.5	55.8	.374	50.0	69	Till noon N N W, till midnight chiefly N W by N.	67	"	Clear, f and w.
"	14th	132.3	.943	61.9	74.8	23.8	51.0	57.0	.400	52.8	72	Chiefly N W by N.	65	"	Clear and w.

* Fell since 5-45 P.M. of the 10th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	29.909
				⊖

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	67.9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	...	68.1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	30.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	...	81.9

				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	71

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th December 1878	...	...	...	0.23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	0.03
The total fall from 1st January to 14th December 1878	...	...	...	58.27
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	...	...	65.20

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling; f, fog; w, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 16th December 1878.

FANINDRA MOHUN BASU, Head Clerk,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of November 1878.

Increases.

Coal	...	...	...	...	Mds.	8,643	
This is import traffic for brick-making, and the use of coal for fuel is being more generally adopted in the district							
Food-grains	...	...	...	...	Mds.	61,746	
Food-grains during the month have come down with a rush from the Durbhunga end of the line and have exceeded my expectations. I am informed that the roads leading to Durbhunga from the north and east have been one continuous stream of country carts laden with grain.							
Hides	...	...	...	...	Mds.	1,215	
The export of hides has been good, and has been diverted entirely from the river route.							
Iron	...	...	...	...	Mds.	696	
The import of iron is exceptional.							
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	"	3,227	
The increase in this staple of traffic is satisfactory.							
Seeds, Indigo	...	...	...	...	"	104	
This is exceptional and out of season.							
Salt	...	...	...	...	"	15,068	
The salt traffic is improving.							
Saltpetro	...	...	...	...	"	4,028	
Sugar	...	...	...	...	"	663	
These are favorable increases.							
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	"	3,094	
Of this, one consignment was from Messrs. Begg, Dunlopp and Co.'s firm at Poosah.							
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	Mds.	7,270	
This consists of both import traffic, such as wines, provision and stores, and also export goods, such as tamarinds, amut and other country produce, and the increase is due to quick despatch.							

Decreases.

Indigo	...	...	...	...	Mds.	254	
The despatches are later this year than last, owing to the dull state of the market.							
Railway material	...	...	...	...	Mds.	4,813	
Exceptional traffic, depending of course upon railway works under construction.							
Seeds, oil	...	...	...	...	"	30,685	
Due to the dull state of the market as compared with last year.							

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of November 1878 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Coal	520	100	8,413	850	620	9,263	8,643	.....
Food-grain	5,160	23,762	4,207	80,461	28,922	90,008	61,746	.....
Hides and horns	.....	2,718	.....	3,933	2,718	3,933	1,215	.....
Indigo	.....	2,082	.....	1,828	2,082	1,828	.....	254
Iron	168	.....	812	13	158	851	696	.....
Piece-goods	6,581	48	9,822	34	6,629	9,856	3,227	.....
Railway material	5,195	1,321	904	799	6,516	1,704	.....	4,813
Seeds, Indigo	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	104	104	.....
Seeds, oil	1,121	51,004	.....	25,100	55,785	25,100	.....	30,685
Salt	3,900	612	1,815	17,665	4,412	19,180	15,068	.....
Saltpetro	.....	12,663	.....	16,591	12,563	16,591	4,028	.....
Sugar	57	578	48	1,248	633	1,296	663	.....
Tobacco	40	3,809	2	6,941	3,840	6,943	3,094	.....
Miscellaneous goods	3,678	3,016	6,005	7,359	6,694	13,904	7,270	.....
	20,410	1,05,171	32,762	1,68,821	1,31,581	2,01,583	1,05,754	35,752
						1,31,581	35,752	
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,002	70,602	.....

SOMASTIPORE, the 10th December 1878.

W. M. JOHNSTON, Assistant Traffic Supdt.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th December 1878 on 1,279 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	122,195	1,75,169 5 9	16,057 3 9	12,84,151 10	5,29,008 6 3	48,574 18 9		7,05,077 12 0	46,893	89,800	136,762
Or per mile of railway ...	136 14 0	13 14 0	12 10 11	414 1 2	37 19 2	350 15 2		550 15 2			
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	2,853,941	37,78,099 4 0	340,325 15 4	2,21,38,978 30	87,10,327 8 9	801,196 13 10		1,25,18,126 12 9	1,036,384	1,656,189	2,692,573
Total for 23 weeks	2,976,136	39,53,208 9 9	362,382 19 1	2,34,23,130 0	92,70,235 15 0	819,771 12 7		1,32,23,504 8 9	1,083,277	1,745,998	2,829,275
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	120,663	2,18,184 34 9	20,000 5 8	13,42,021 20	5,13,267 14 0	47,019 11 1		7,31,152 12 9	43,097	99,107	147,304
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	170 7 10	15 12 7	.....	401 1 1	36 15 3		571 8 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,088,550	40,31,255 15 11	369,531 16 0	3,00,03,430 20	1,17,25,663 11 8	1,074,852 10 2		1,57,56,919 11 7	1,055,130	2,391,293	3,416,723

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th December 1878 on 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,434	21,546 7 0	1,975 1 10	1,97,250 30	53,539 0 0	4,907 14 10		75,095 7 0	5,364	17,183	22,548
Or per mile of railway ...	96 4 9	8 16 7	8 16 7	239 4 6	21 18 8	21 18 8		335 9 3			
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	117,240	3,61,005 0 3	33,092 2 6	27,73,970 10	7,55,687 11 9	69,271 7 6		11,16,692 12 0	108,807	191,272	300,533
Total for 23 weeks	122,674	3,82,551 7 3	35,067 4 4	29,71,221 0	8,09,226 11 9	74,179 2 4		11,91,778 3 0	114,169	208,911	323,081
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,148	24,143 8 9	2,213 3 2	2,12,271 30	49,796 7 0	4,564 13 6		73,939 15 0	5,301	11,178	16,479
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	107 14 6	9 17 10	.....	222 8 10	20 8 0		330 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	147,690	4,02,354 14 7	36,892 10 7	49,10,176 10	12,63,578 7 9	110,328 0 7		16,05,933 6 4	111,402	301,283	412,685

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1878 on 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	43,626	26,234 12 6	2,405 4 5	1,35,520 14	39,542 15 9	3,624 15 6		6,029 10 11
Or per mile of railway ...	275	165 4 7	15 3 0	863 27	249 1 5	22 16 8		37 19 8
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	812,782	5,40,337 2 11	49,530 18 1	41,80,862 16	13,17,091 6 11	120,732 9 4		170,263 7 5
Total for 23 weeks	856,408	5,66,575 15 5	51,936 2 6	43,16,304 30	13,50,624 6 8	124,557 4 10		176,293 7 4
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,063	27,323 0 2	2,495 8 10	2,30,434 12	71,170 15 5	6,524 0 2		9,019 9 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	290	171 7 9	15 14 5	1,451 37	448 5 1	41 1 11		56 16 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	815,080	5,23,522 12 10	47,989 13 8	65,34,833 26	17,46,817 15 6	160,124 19 7		208,114 13 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th December 1878 on 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	35,087	24,507 7 3	2,216 10 3	2,40,554 0	56,733 6 6	5,203 6 3		7,449 16 6
Or per mile of railway ...	221	154 6 1	14 3 0	1,533 0	357 9 0	32 15 7		46 18 7
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	856,408	5,66,575 15 5	51,936 2 6	43,16,302 30	13,50,624 6 8	124,557 4 10		176,293 7 4
Total for 23 weeks	891,506	5,91,083 6 8	54,182 12 9	45,62,916 30	14,13,397 13 2	129,560 11 1		183,743 3 10
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,505	23,406 13 0	2,145 12 6	1,95,335 1	51,475 8 3	4,718 11 9		6,864 4 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	217	147 7 1	13 10 4	1,250 18	324 4 1	29 14 6		43 4 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	849,585	5,46,920 9 10	50 155 6 2	67,20,188 27	17,98,293 7 9	164,843 11 4		214,978 17 6

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 44.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			3rd November 1877.	2nd November 1878.	To 3rd Nov. 1877.	To 2nd Nov. 1878.		
1878.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2nd November	Northern Bengal	219	2,228 0 0	43,533 0 0	12,983 0 0	7,53,679 0 0	7,40,696 0 0	.....
16th "	Tirhoot	76	6,200 0 0	8,056 0 0	2,37,303 0 0	3,41,993 0 0	1,04,790 0 0	.....
30th "	Calcutta and South-Eastern	23	2,077 0 0	2,034 0 0	94,800 0 0	1,06,661 0 0	11,852 0 0	.....
2nd "	Nalhati	27	1,595 0 0	1,667 0 0	74,158 0 0	76,323 0 0	2,166 0 0	.....
	Total	350	12,100 0 0	55,290 0 0	4,19,133 0 0	12,78,659 0 0	8,50,506 0 0	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SIZE AND WEIGHT OF INDIAN TEA CHESTS.

THE following correspondence regarding the desirableness of securing for Indian tea chests such a uniformity of size and weight as is customary in China tea trade is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

No. 12, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1878.
From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to forward copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 168, dated the 5th September last, with enclosures, and to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, you will cause copies of the papers to be circulated amongst persons interested in the tea industry in Bengal, with reference to the suggestion made in them for the adoption of chests of uniform size.

No. 168, dated India Office, London, the 5th September 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a recent correspondence* on the method of weighing tea, adopted by the English Custom-houses, and I beg to draw attention to the suggestion made in the concluding paragraph of the letter of 31st August, to Mr. J. Stalkartt, regarding the desirableness of securing for Indian tea chests such a uniformity of size and weight as is customary in the China tea trade.

* Letter from Mr. Stalkartt (without date).
" to " dated 31st August.
" from Board of Trade, dated 18th August, and its enclosure, dated 3rd August.

From—J. STALKARTT, Esq.,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I AM a tea planter, and in the name of all the tea planters of India, beg the assistance of Government on the following subject.

Great loss is sustained by the tea planter through the system of weighing tea carried out in Her Majesty's Custom-house in England, from 1 to 2lb per chest, or 2½ per cent.

This system is exposed in the *Indian Tea Gazette*, No. 21, page 97, volume II. It appears that the boxes are weighed and not the tea. The 2lb loss per chest is as much Her Majesty's as the planters.

This supposed loss had been brought to the notice of planters by buyers; therefore most planters put an excess into the chests, in some cases 1lb, and still there is loss of 2lb per chest. The English brokers tell us that this is not their fault, but the fault of Her Majesty's Customs, and they have no power to remedy it. I therefore, in the name of my brother tea planters of India, beg your most noble assistance, in that you will, of your goodness, bring this deficiency to the notice of Her Majesty's Board of Customs, as this is Her Majesty's loss as well as the planters, "so that the teas may be weighed and not the chests."

Also, that duplicate weights of Her Majesty's Custom-house be forwarded to all the tea districts of India, that each planter may have his weights tested and corrected yearly before the season commences. It is thoroughly absurd to arrive at the weight of the tea by weighing the chests. A broken chest can never weigh as much as a chest unopened. A great outcry is made, because the tare of the chests in England is less than the tare at the factory in India, where the tea is made and is carried down in all the invoices, for it would damage the teas to expose them to the damp air in Calcutta. The air of the tea districts is much more damp than the air of Calcutta, so that it is not possible to supply dry chests. Chests lose weight gradually upon the road, and on arrival in England the loss is from 1 to 2lb. This is deducted from the tea and not from the chest: hence a loss both to Her Most Gracious Majesty as well as to your humble servants, the planters. Again, all teas are thoroughly desiccated, or they would not keep, so that on opening the chests and bulking they are more likely to gain than to lose weight.

Furthermore, we object to our teas being bulked, as this exposure reduces the value of the teas: it is not a raw article like hides or corn, but more like preserved provisions, that would be spoiled if every pound tin was opened for examination.

If any doubt should arise respecting the contents of any invoice, a guarantee having been given, it can always be verified by a certain percentage being opened and tested by weighing tea, not the chest.

Dated India Office, London, the 31st August 1878.

From—The Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—J. STALKARTT, Esq.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, received on the 6th June last, addressed to Viscount Cranbrook, on the subject of the method of weighing tea at the English Custom-house, and to forward in reply a copy of a letter received at this office from the Board of Trade, enclosing

Dated 13th August 1878.
" 3rd " "

one from the Commissioners of Customs, from which you will perceive that both those departments are opposed to any alteration in the direction suggested by you. I am to add that, from inquiries instituted by Lord Cranbrook, it would appear that great irregularity exists in the sizes and weights (when filled) of the Indian chests, and I am to suggest that, if the same uniformity in this respect were attained as has been secured in the China tea trade, there would probably be less ground of complaint on the score of delay and erroneous valuations.

Dated Board of Trade, London, the 13th August 1878.

From—The Secretary to the Board of Trade, London,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for India, a letter from

Mr. J. Stalkartt, in which he complains of the method of weighing tea adopted by the English Custom-houses, and requesting the opinion of the Board of Trade thereon.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Board of Trade have been in communication with the Commissioners of Customs on the subject, and have received from them a letter, of which a copy is annexed,

Dated 3rd August 1878.

for Lord Cranbrook's information. In this letter the Commissioners state generally that the regulations now in force have the approval of the trade in this country, and they oppose any alteration.

Under these circumstances, the Board of Trade are not prepared to express any opinion adverse to the practices of which Mr. Stalkartt complains, which appear to be primarily matters for the consideration of the Customs in their dealings with traders here, and which ought to be regulated by what is due to the revenue on the one side, and the convenience of the trade on the other. The Board of Trade are the more disposed to this view because of the interest the Customs would apparently have in agreeing to what Mr. Stalkartt suggests in order to get more duty than they now receive.

Dated Custom-house, London, the 3rd August 1878.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, London,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Trade.

THE Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs having had under consideration Mr. Giffen's letter of the 2nd instant, transmitting copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Trade by the Secretary of State for India in Council, enclosing a communication from Mr. John Stalkartt, in which he states that great loss is sustained by the tea planters in India in consequence of the system of weighing tea followed at the Custom-houses in this country, and Mr. Giffen having signified the request of the Board of Trade to be favoured with the views of this Board upon the subject, I am desired to point out that the objections brought forward in Mr. Stalkartt's letter, and in the correspondence annexed to it, refer mainly to the process by which this Department arrives at the tare to be deducted for the chests in which the teas are contained, and to the draft of 1lb allowed to the buyer in this country, and as regards the first of these objections, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Indian teas (like those from China) are weighed and tared to the even pound on importation into this country, the practice being to reject any odd number of ounces when taking the gross weight of the full chest, and to take the next complete pound beyond the actual weight when weighing the empty chest to ascertain the tare to be allowed. This system may operate to some extent to the advantage of the purchasers of the tea in this country, by giving the net weight of the tea for duty, and, as between buyer and seller, at somewhat less than the quantity really contained in the chest, but the arrangement having been in operation for many years, and being acquiesced in by the trade generally, the Board of Customs are not prepared to recommend that it should be altered.

If the practice of weighing to the even pound be observed at the gardens, and the teas are placed in dry chests, there should be no difference between the gross weights of the packages as taken at the gardens and this country; but it is stated in Mr. Stalkartt's letter that the air of the tea gardens is very damp, and that the packages dry in transit to Calcutta, and therefore some loss in the gross weights may reasonably be expected.

From enquiries which have been made, it is ascertained that 1 per cent. is about the average loss on garden invoices, so far as regards Customs weight; in some instances, however, there is a gain on the gross weight, tare, and net weight, showing that the weight taken at the gardens is not reliable.

As regards the 1lb draft allowed to the trade, and which accounts for half the loss complained of, I am desired to observe that it is a trade practice of many years' standing, applicable equally to Chinese as to Indian tea, and that it is not probable that the trade in this country would acquiesce in any proposal for its discontinuance.

Mr. Stalkartt requests "that the tea may be weighed and not the chests," but this arrangement could not be carried out without causing delay in passing the teas, and the alteration of practice would probably be objected to by merchants and others in this country, who regard the question from a buyer's point of view.

The bulking of the tea is an indulgence which is granted on the special request of the consignee or other person interested in tea in this country, but it is quite competent for Mr. Stalkartt to give what directions he thinks fit to his agents in England as regards this matter.

With reference to Mr. Stalkartt's suggestion that duplicates of the weights used by this Department should be forwarded to all the tea districts of India, that each planter may have his weights tested and corrected yearly before the season commences, I am instructed to point out that English weights and scales, such as are used by this Department, can be purchased at any of the scale-makers, &c., in this country, and most probably also in Calcutta, and that it is for the growers to make any arrangements they may deem desirable with the local authorities to test the correctness periodically of the weights in use at the gardens.

**THE HEAVY RAINFALL OF 22nd SEPTEMBER AND ITS EFFECTS ON
THE DANCOONEE DRAINAGE WORKS AND ON THE CROPS.**

Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Fort William, the 19th December 1878.

THE following papers relative to the heavy rainfall of the 22nd September 1878, and its effects on the Dancoonee Drainage Works in the district of Hooghly, and on the crops growing on that basin, are published for general information.

By order, &c.,

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,

*Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

No. 3376, dated Calcutta, the 23rd October 1878.

Memo. by MAJOR J. M. HEYWOOD, R.E., Offg. Supdg. Engineer, South-Western Circle.

COPY, with memorandum, forwarded to Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch, for information.

No. 2156, dated Calcutta, the 21st October 1878.

From—J. W. WHITFIELD, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division,

To—The Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

I HAVE the honor to forward a memorandum on the Dancoonee basin and drainage works after the unprecedented rainfall of 14 inches in about as many hours on the 22nd of September.

2. The memorandum might have been sent earlier, but I was desirous of seeing the state of the crops after their submergence and the water drained off, and it is very satisfactory to find that practically no injury has been sustained, of which I satisfied myself from personal observation on the 16th.

3. The height of the water is now 12 feet, a slight augmentation having occurred since the gates were closed on the 8th; and as there is a diversity of views among the ryots as to the height of water they wish to retain, some saying they do not wish it lowered, others that they want it reduced 9 inches (half a hat), orders have been given to reduce it to 11 feet 6 inches, the average level of former years, and the gates have been opened for a day or two to reduce it to that level.

4. In about 15 or 20 days the gates will be opened for the final drainage of the basin, as the crops after that will not require any more water, and by the end of November or middle of December the entire basin will be completely drained for the reaping of the crops, in itself an advantage of no small importance.

DANCOONEE DRAINAGE.

Memorandum on the heavy rainfall of the 22nd of September and its effect on the Dancoonee Works and Crops.

IN a memorandum dated the 3rd of September, a description is given of the effect of a rainfall of 6.06 inches in the Dancoonee basin on the 16th and 17th of August, and the rate at which the water was drained out. So heavy a rainfall is an unusual occurrence, but it is far short of the quantity that fell on the 22nd of September, which is unprecedented; at any rate there is no record of anything like such a heavy fall having occurred in so short a time. The rain commenced at about 3 A.M. on the 22nd, and ceased before 6 P.M. of the same day, but the

largest portion fell between 7 and 12 A.M. There fell at the following places on the margin of the Dancoonee basin :—

DATE.				Serampore.	Ooteparah.	Bonderbill.	Chundetollah.	Mean.	REMARKS.
September	21st	40	8.50	4.01	05	2.00	This was recorded on the morning of the 22nd, and had fallen since 3 A.M.
"	22nd	...	...	15.44	0.15	7.69	15.70	12.00
	Total fall on 22nd			15.84	12.65	11.73	15.75	14.00	
"	23rd	...	...	...	10	13	20	11
"	24th	...	...	67	11	61	...	35
"	25th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	26th	...	...	...	17	...	...	04
"	27th	...	...	...	...	...	40	10
"	28th	...	...	...	1.81	04	15	50
"	29th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	30th	...	...	62	...	...	...	15
October	1st	...	...	...	...	...	20	03
"	2nd	...	...	...	20	26	...	11
"	3rd	...	...	07	...	...	...	02
"	4th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	5th	...	...	60	90	...	70	53
"	6th	...	...	68	20	20	...	24
"	7th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	8th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total from 21st of September to 8th of October				18.28	16.14	12.07	17.40	10.20	

2. The height of the water at Jheekaree, the middle of Dancoonee Jheel, on the 21st was 11 feet 4 inches, and the gates at Biddabattée and Bonderbill being closed, the level of the water was the same throughout; 11 feet four inches is the normal height required by the rice crops at that date. On the morning of the 22nd the water level had risen to 11 feet 6 inches, and in the evening to 12 feet 6 inches. On the 23rd the water rose to 13 feet 6 inches, its highest at Jheekaree. At Biddabattée it was one inch higher, but at Bonderbill it never rose higher than 13 feet. This, as explained in the former memorandum, is caused by the greater part of the catchment basin being to the north of the jheel, and in flowing towards the jheel and Bonderbill through the rice crops, the water assumed a surface gradient of nearly an inch a mile, that is, the distance in a straight line from Biddabattée to Bonderbill is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the level of the water on the 23rd at Biddabattée was 13 feet 7 inches and at Bonderbill 13 feet.

3. On the morning of the 23rd all the gates were opened for drainage and remained open until the 8th of October, when they were closed at the request of the ryots, the water being then reduced to 11 feet 11 inches at Jheekaree. It was represented by the ryots that, if the support of the water was further diminished, the crops would be likely to fall down and be greatly injured.

4. The following statement shows the daily height of the water in Dancoonee basin and the height of the river water outside the sluices. The rate at which the level of the water was lowered was very much retarded by the high state of the river caused by the coincidence of the spring tide which happened to be the highest of the year :—

Statement of height of water in the Dancoonee Basin and of the tides outside Biddabattée and Bonderbill Sluices.

DATE.	BONDERBILL.				JHEEKAREE.		BIDDABATTÉE.				REMARKS.
	Outside.		Inside.		Morning.	Evening.	Outside.		Inside.		
	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.			High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	
September 21st ...	11-3	7-0	11-3	11-3	11-4	11-4	13-6	8-9	11-3	11-3	The under gates of both the sluices were opened at 10 A.M.
" 22nd ...	12-0	9-0	11-9	12-7	11-6	12-6	12-3	8-6	11-4	12-6	
" 23rd ...	12-5	7-3	12-10	12-5	13-4	13-8	13-8	13-7	13-7	13-4	
" 24th ...	14-0	12-2	13-0	12-0	13-5	13-5	15-9	12-5	13-6	12-6	Biddabattées gates closed at the morning tide. Bonderbill gates closed at night tide.
" 25th ...	14-9	12-4	13-0	12-6	13-4	13-4	16-6	12-4	13-5	12-5	
" 26th ...	15-0	12-3	13-0	12-8	13-3	13-2	17-9	12-3	13-3	12-4	
" 27th ...	15-1	12-6	13-0	12-8	13-3	13-2	18-1	12-3	13-2	12-4	On the 8th the gates were closed on the application of a great number of the ryots. Others stated they would prefer more drainage, but the general feeling was to stop drainage, and to this the Supervisor consented.
" 28th ...	15-0	12-6	13-0	12-8	13-2	13-2	18-0	12-3	13-1	12-3	
" 29th ...	14-9	12-6	13-0	12-7	13-2	13-1	17-7	12-3	13-1	12-3	
" 30th ...	14-9	12-6	13-0	12-7	13-1	13-1	16-8	12-2	13-0	12-7	
October 1st ...	13-7	12-6	12-11	12-7	13-0	13-0	16-0	12-0	12-10	12-2	
" 2nd ...	13-3	12-3	12-7	12-6	12-11	12-10	14-0	11-11	12-10	12-1	
" 3rd ...	12-8	12-1	12-7	12-3	12-10	12-10	13-0	11-9	12-9	11-11	
" 4th ...	12-1	12-0	12-3	12-0	12-8	12-7	12-4	11-4	12-8	11-7	
" 5th ...	11-11	11-11	11-11	11-11	12-6	12-5	11-11	11-5	12-0	11-6	
" 6th ...	11-11	11-9	11-10	11-9	12-4	12-3	12-0	11-2	12-0	11-3	
" 7th ...	11-11	11-6	11-10	11-6	12-2	12-1	12-2	11-0	11-11	11-1	
" 8th ...	12-5	11-5	11-10	11-5	12-0	11-11	13-3	10-7	11-9	10-8	

5. It will be seen from the statement that on the 28th the tide outside the Biddabattée sluice was 18 feet 1 inch, and was within a few inches of that height for four consecutive days, and as this was in consequence of the high state of the river in conjunction with the tide, the low water level was high in proportion, and therefore little time left for drainage, as is seen from

the slow rate at which the water in the jheel was lowered during the five days between the 26th and 30th. The supply in the Dancoonee basin was further augmented by the additional rainfall of 2.20 between the 22nd and the closing of the gates, as well as by the spill across the Sarsuttee from the accumulation on the low land extending several miles northward. This water being prevented by the tide and flood in the Hooghly from flowing out by the Koontee nuddee, and the Sarsuttee drainage being obstructed by bunds made across the channel, it overflowed into the Dancoonee basin and increased largely the quantity of water to be drained out, as was seen by the strong current flowing through the Hurripal road towards Biddabattee sluice.

6. At Bally sluice the tide was lower than at Biddabattee, and the out-flow by that gate was consequently of longer duration each day than at Biddabattee. At extreme springs the difference at high-water was 3 feet. At Biddabattee it was 18 feet 1 inch, and at Bonderbill 13 feet 1 inch. At neap-tides the difference on the 2nd of October was 9 inches, Biddabattee being 14 feet and Bally 13 feet 3 inches. In consequence of this difference in the height of the tides, the Bally sluice has a greater discharging capacity than the Biddabattee sluice but being more remote from the central gathering ground, the water level at Bally sluice is slightly lower than in the central and northern part of the jheel, as shown in the statement of daily level of the water; this somewhat diminishes the advantage from the lower tides.

7. The crops over the deeper and greater part of the basin being well grown and above the surface of the water are uninjured. Only those late in being planted, which are on comparatively high ground, were entirely submerged; their complete submergence lasted five to eight days, from the 23rd to the 27th and 30th of September. It was feared they would be completely destroyed, but such has not been the case, as it was found, on the water being drained off, they had suffered but little injury. Of the total area which at first was completely under water, only the plants on about 100 beeghas are destroyed, and on about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 3,000 beeghas they have been deteriorated, as far as can at present be ascertained from inquiry on the spot, to the extent of about a quarter from what they would have been if the heavy rainfall had not occurred. Their recovery, however, since the water has been drained off, has been so rapid and so great that it may be, after a week or two more, there may be no trace of the injury left, except in the small quantity of 100 beeghas destroyed; where destroyed the ground is high, in some places over 15 feet above mean sea datum.

8. Assuming that the injury above estimated will be found to be correct (although that cannot be definitely ascertained until the crops are nearer maturity), it will amount only to a very small fractional part of the entire area brought into cultivation and improved by these works.

Total area reclaimed and improved, 44,000 beeghas.

Area of crops injured to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$, 3,000 beeghas.

Area of crops destroyed, 100 beeghas.

Then $\frac{100}{44,000}$ injured = 750 beeghas destroyed and $\frac{750+100}{44,000} = \frac{850}{44,000} = \frac{1}{51.76} = 1.92$ per cent.

the quantity less than would have been the yield if this unprecedented rainfall had not occurred. If, however, the drainage works had not been constructed, the crops below the contour of 13 feet would have been destroyed, and those in the zone between 13 and 15 feet would have been seriously injured and not improbably destroyed, as the water would have stood at a height of 17 feet or more for 10 days at least. This is easily proved. The average height of the water in the Dancoonee basin in August and September, previous to the tide and Hooghly floods being excluded, was 15 feet. On the 22nd of September the water level was raised 2 feet in less than 24 hours by a rainfall of 14 inches over the basin, and remained at that height notwithstanding the drainage outflow through waterways of an aggregate area of 1,352 square feet. The old waterway through the old khalls formerly was not a fourth of this. The 2 feet accumulation in the central part of the basin would have raised the height of the water to 17 feet, and would have been daily increased by the in-flow from the outer edge of the basin and the spill across the Sarsuttee, as well as the in-flow from the tide, which for four consecutive days, 26th to 29th, rose at Biddabattee to close upon 18 feet; so that there would have been no chance of the water falling below 17 feet (and it might have been higher) till several days after the spring tides, probably till the 4th of October, that being the date on which the subsidence commenced in Howrah district. There can, then, be little doubt but that, as stated above, *all* the crops below the contour of 13 feet must have been destroyed, and those in the zone between 13 and 15 feet, if not destroyed, would have been very seriously injured. This, contrasted with the result of the unexpected test of the present season, is the strongest proof that can be adduced both of the advantage and sufficiency of the present works.

9. The places where the crops were entirely submerged were in the village of Monohurpoor, between the Bally channel and Osterparah road; in the village of Beloo, on both sides of Jheckaree road; in the villages of Dirhango on the west side of the channel, north of Hurripal road, between Hurripal road and Biddabattee old road, and a portion on the east side of the channel, south of Biddabattee old road and in the village Hurreepoor, besides a few other places. A part of the submerged portion, amounting altogether to not more than 3,000 beeghas, has not yet fully recovered its condition. The places where the crops are destroyed are in villages of Dirhango and Hurreepoor, and it may be a few small patches elsewhere, altogether as already stated, not exceeding 100 beeghas. All of this is on high or comparatively high ground.

10. The question as to how far the benefit of these drainage works extend and the lands that should be made to contribute to the cost of the works receives an unexpected illustration from this heavy rainfall. It is contended on one side that only the lands below the irrigation level of 11 feet 6 inches are benefited, and that they alone should contribute to the cost of the works. On the other side, it is represented that all lands up to the flood level

contour derive advantage from the protection, and should pay proportionately. It has been shown

* Since writing this, Rajapore jheel has been inspected, and it is found that all the crops below the contours of 12 feet are completely destroyed, and it may be those even on a higher level. The highest rise of the water was 15 feet 8 inches on the 25th of September, and continued a long time at nearly that height. On the 21st of October it had only gone down 7½ inches. The average flood water level in Rajapore is 1 foot 6 inches lower than it was in Dancoonee. The former is 13 feet 6 inches and the latter was 15 feet.

J. W.

that in the present season a large proportion of the crops below 13 feet would have been destroyed, and those between the contours of 13 and 15 feet, if not destroyed, would have been seriously injured; but owing to the drainage works that have been constructed they have had almost complete immunity.* This cannot be denied. It therefore follows that as the crops on the land up to the 15 feet contour have this season derived nearly as much benefit as those on the lower land, in fairness and justice to the others, the owners of these lands should contribute towards the cost of those works by which the crops have this year been saved, and it is believed are

every year greatly benefited.

It may be too late to open up the question as regards the Dancoonee basin and works as the apportionment of charges have been already made, but in other works of a similar nature the fact should not be lost sight of.

11. It may not be out of place here to refer again to the water flowing across the Sarsuttee into the Dancoonee basin and increasing the quantity to be drained off, and to urge the necessity of removing the dams made across the Sarsuttee, whether made for cultivation of the bed of the river or for the retention and storage of water. This will give a passage for a much larger quantity of water to flow off and lessen the overflow into the Dancoonee basin, and besides this I would propose to embank those places on the edge of the river where the water escapes, and thus prevent a repetition of the overflow which has twice occurred this season. The embankment required will not be very extensive, and the cost may very well be included in the maintenance of the Dancoonee works to which it fairly and properly belongs.

12. The total quantity drained off between the 23rd of September and the 8th of October might have been very easily calculated if it had not been for the spill from the Sarsuttee. Had it been the rainfall only, the quantity would have been 16·20 inches, the total rainfall, multiplied into 56 square miles, the area of the catchment basin, which gives 2,108 millions of cubic feet, or a quantity equivalent to a discharge of 24,494 cubic feet a second for 24 hours; or if evenly distributed over the 16 days the gates were open, and allowing 14 hours a day of full discharge as the equivalent of the time the water could flow out, the discharge would be at the rate of 2,625 cubic feet per second during that time, and if to this be added 325 for the spill from the Sarsuttee, the discharge will be brought up to 3,000 feet a second, which was about the observed rate on the 23rd at low water.

13. Among the conclusions arrived at from the test of a rainfall of 14 inches in one day over the entire basin, are that it has proved the works constructed to be sufficient for all the requirements that are likely to arise, as it is hardly to be expected that a heavier fall of rain will ever occur, and at the same time to be coincident with the highest tide of the year which closed the drainage for an unusually long time. Another is, that the rice plants will remain submerged in clean water without material injury from six to eight days, and that, if only the points of the tops are above water, they will remain a much longer time without being much the worse. In other places, where muddy tidal water covered the rice plants and they remained under water not more than three days, they have been destroyed.

14. The sluices and channels of the Dancoonee works are uninjured.

No. 2537, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1878.

From—J. WHITFIELD, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division,

To—The Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

REFERRING to your No. 3810, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I have this day inspected that portion of Dancoonee drainage basin where, in the month of October, it was estimated about 100 beeghas of rice crops were totally destroyed and 3,000 beeghas injured to the extent of one-fourth of their value. The crops are now almost ripe and in process of reaping, and it is found that there are scarcely any totally destroyed, and that which was estimated to be injured, about one-fourth is hardly injured at all. In one of these latter fields a man had cut this crop and was gathering it in: he was asked how much it was, and replied about "fourteen annas," meaning it was fourteen-sixteenths of a full crop, and appeared quite satisfied. Another field was being reaped and the crop was "eight annas." In places where it was expected to have been totally destroyed, there are what are termed four to six-anna crops. The total amount of injury the crops have sustained will probably not amount to one per cent. In Rajapore basin, where there is no drainage, the loss is probably 80 to 90 per cent., and the Dancoonee basin would have been quite as bad, if not worse during the last season, had the present drainage works not been in operation; so that the benefit derived from them in this year alone is 80 to 90 per cent. of the value of the crops over 44,000 beeghas of land. The money value of this I leave to those benefited to estimate. It will probably be found to be not far short of five lakhs of rupees.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st December 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 21 '78	0.18	Weather—dry, except on the 20th instant, when there was a fair shower. The state and prospects of the crops continue favourable. Fever is still prevalent in some parts of the district.
	2 Bankoora, „ 21 „	0.20	Weather—seasonably cold. Cloudy sky and some rain on the 20th. No change in the state of the crops since last week. Rice is cheaper. The mortality from fever in the east is ceasing. Some cases of small-pox are reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—colder and more seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be very good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 21 „	0.24	Weather—cool. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	5 Hooghly, „ „	.....	Return not received.
	Howrah, „ 23 „	Not given.	Weather—seasonable. The harvest is in progress. The outturn is about what was expected.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 21 '78	0.29	Weather—cool, but cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Fever and cholera are reported from Barripore and Buseerhaut, and small-pox from Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
	7 Nuddea, „ 21 „	0.38	Weather—cold. Rain fell during the greater part of the afternoon and evening of the 20th. The prospects of the winter crops are improving. Fever and cholera are still reported from parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, „ 21 „	0.22	Weather—cool. In Narail the <i>amun</i> outturn is not good. The reports from other parts of the district are good. The winter crops are promising well.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are good. The <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing favourably, but the price of rice is very high.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. The <i>amun</i> harvest is going on briskly. Mustard is in pod.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Slight rain on the night of the 20th. Rice is still being cut. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are promising. A few cases of cholera have occurred in different parts of the district.
	12 Rungpore, „ 20 „	Nil	Cold weather well established. The prospects of the crops are unchanged. Transplantation of tobacco is nearly finished. Fever is less prevalent, but cases of cholera are still numerous in parts of the district.
	13 Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—dry and moderately cold, with north wind blowing. It was cloudy and drizzly on the night of the 20th. Mustard and pulses are in flower. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed. Cholera has abated in Modhupore and Bogra. A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Adamdighi.
	14 Pubna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—not as cold as usual at this time. The prospects of the crops are good. Cholera has spread in the Serajgunge thanas, and there have been some cases in the sudder thanas.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 20 „	Nil	Strong sunshine during the day, but very cold in the night. Half of the <i>Agmanta dhan</i> has been gathered in with good results. Mustard and <i>teel</i> are in pods; other minor crops are progressing favourably.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	Bright weather; rather hot for the time of the year during the day. Mornings and evenings are cold. <i>Hymanta dhan</i> is still being gathered. Tobacco is doing well. Mustard plants are flowering. Sugarcane is being cut, as also <i>Kalti kalai</i> . All crops are doing well.
	Cooch Behar, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Unusually hot during the day for the time of year. Very little wind. Prospects are generally good. Tobacco is looking well. Public health is fairly good, but fever is prevalent.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL — (Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Dec. 21 '78	0.1	Weather—cloudy since the 20th and rain fell in that night. It is still cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are good.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 21 „	0.32	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy since the 19th and a rather heavy fall of rain took place on the night of the 20th in Furreedpore. The prospects of the crops are good. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> paddy is now nearly finished in the Furreedpore and Ainpore police stations. Cholera is still prevalent in Goulundo.
	19 Backergunge, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with north wind. The prospects of the crops are very good. In Patuakhali and Dakhin Shabazpore about half the <i>amun</i> crop has been reaped. The price of new rice at the latter place is Rs. 3.8 per maund. Cholera is reported in Nalchiti and Jhalokati.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Mornings are foggy. The crops generally promise well
	21 Tipperah, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—fair. The <i>amun</i> crop is still being cut; about one-fourth is remaining to be reaped.
Chittagone Divn.	22 Chittagong, „ 19 „	Nil	No rain. Weather much cooler than in the previous week. The late rice crop is being harvested under very favourable circumstances. The outturn is splendid. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
	23 Noakholly, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues and the outturn is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Foggy in the morning; very cold throughout the week. The harvesting of the plough cultivators' paddy crop still continues. Tobacco is being transplanted. Mustard is doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR			
Patna Divn.	25 Patna, „ 21 '78	Nil	Weather—seasonable No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report
	26 Gaya „ „	.....	Return not received.
	27 Shahabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool, with wind from the west. Cloudy on the 20th. The paddy harvest is going on. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops remain good. Public health is good.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The harvesting of the paddy crop still continues; the general outturn is good. In the Tajpore sub division, however, the harvest is reported not to be a good one. Rain is much needed for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The prices show a tendency to rise.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable The <i>rubbee</i> crops are in good condition, but would be much benefited by a fall of rain.
	30 Saran, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool at the beginning, but cloudy at the close of the week. The harvesting of the rice crop is finished. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are all promising, but rain is urgently required. Prices are stationary. Public health is good
	31 Champaran, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Very cold at night. No change to report. The harvesting of the <i>dhan</i> crop is nearly completed. There will probably be not more than an 8-anna outturn. The opium is a failure in the southern portion of the Sudder division for want of rain. The <i>rubbee</i> is on the whole promising.
	32 Monghyr, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with west wind. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Bhagalpore Divn.	33 Bhagulpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; west winds blowing. Three-quarters of the <i>dhan</i> crop are harvested. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. Exportation of new rice is active. Prices are high for the time of year.
	34 Furness „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine. The state and prospects of the crops are favorable. Fever prevails.
	35 Maldah, „ 21 „	Nil	During the last two days there has been a strong west wind. The state and prospects of the crops are reported to be very good. The <i>kalai</i> crop is being gathered. Fever is still prevalent.
	36 Southal Pergha „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—generally fine and cool. The state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 21 '78	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. No change in the state of the crops and public health since last report.
	38 Poorer, Khoorda „ 10 „	Nil 0.10	Weather—seasonable. The <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested. <i>Dalus</i> rice is being sown. Mustard and <i>kulthi</i> crops are progressing tolerably well. <i>Arhar</i> is in flower, and pods are coming out. Common rice is selling at 15½ to 23½ seers for the rupee. A native coasting vessel is waiting for cargo in the Poorer Port. Fever is reported from the north-eastern parts of the district.
	39 Balasore, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. High wind and prospect of rain. The harvest is well forward, and is upon the whole satisfactory.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec 20 '78	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable during the week; cloudy on the 20th. Nearly the whole of the rice crop has been cut; the outturn is about 12 annas. The winter crops are looking well. A few cases of small-pox in the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. No change to report. <i>Rubbes</i> promises fairly. Some cases of fever and small-pox are reported in Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 20 „	Nil	The sky was clouded during the night of the 19th, and rain was falling on the day of report. The harvesting of the <i>dhan</i> crop is over nearly everywhere. The rain will do the <i>rubbes</i> crops much good. Prices still remain high. A great deal of exportation of rice is going on towards Midnapore and Lohardugga.
43	Manbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are everywhere excellent. Cholera still continues in the south-east of the district, and a few cases are also reported from the Gobindpore sub-division.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th December 1878.D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN
THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR
THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH DECEMBER 1878.**

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	11 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	13 8	12 6	21 0	14 4	12 12	23 0	...	...	...						
2	Bankoora	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...						
3	Beerbhoom	11 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...						
4	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...						
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...						
6	Howrah	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...						
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	11 4	11 4	12 4	16 0	21 0	18 0	6 3	6 2	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...						
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 4	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...						
9	Nuddea	12 5	11 14	14 8	...	16 0	30 8	9 7	8 7	12 5	10 5½	10 3	13 5	...	...	...						
10	Jessore	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...						
11	Moorshedabad	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	35 0 to 40 0	12 0	10 8	10 0 to 14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...						
12	Dinapore	10 13	10 13	12 14	16 0	10 8	11 8	11 6	10 13	20 0	14 6	14 6	22 0	...	...	...						
13	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 8	13 8	22 0	18 12	9 12 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 4	7 8 to 9 12	12 0 to 13 12	12 0 to 13 8	16 11 to 17 13	...	...	...						
14	Rungpore	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 6	11 4	10 0	22 8	...	...	...						
15	Bogra	10 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	...	...	...						
16	Pubna	13 8	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	16 8	...	...	...						
17	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...						
18	Jalpigoree	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	10 6	10 0	13 8	...	...	...						
Eastern Districts.																									
19	Dacca	11 4	11 4	12 4	...	...	32 0	8 12 to 9 12	8 14	14 4	11 7 to 13 0	11 7	17 10	...	...	...						
20	Furreedpore	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...						
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...						
22	Mymensingh	9 8	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...						

- A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10½ to 13½ seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 9½ to 10 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 11 to 14½ seers, common rice 13 to 16½ seers, and gram 9 to 11½ seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 16 to 16½ seers, best rice 8 to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13½ to 15½ seers, best rice 5½ to 6½ seers, common rice 8 to 12½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 14 seers, barley 13½ to 20½ seers, best rice 7 to 9½ seers, common rice 11½ to 13½ seers, and gram 9½ to 12½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	10 0	10 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 8	9 3	Burdwan.
...	25 0	24 0	32 0	10 0	10 8	14 12	360 0	360 0	440 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bankoora.
...	26 8	24 0	30 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	180 0	120 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	9 8	9 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore
...	10 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9\ 8\ 13\ 0 \\ 10\ 0\ 14\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	10 8	10 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
...	20 0	21 0	18 0	11 0	11 4	17 8	66 0	66 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	10 4	10 4	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	10 14	10 3	17 4	120 0	100 0	160 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea.
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	10 4	10 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20\ 0 \\ 22\ 13 \end{array} \right\}$	120 0	120 0	120 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\ 0 \\ 10\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\ 0 \\ 10\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7\ 0 \\ 9\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	Moorshedabad.
...	8 0	8 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Dinagespore.
...	9 0	9 12	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13\ 8 \\ 18\ 12 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 200\ 0 \\ 240\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 200\ 0 \\ 240\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajahmbye.
...	9 0	9 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 0	6 0	8 1	Rungpore.
...	6 0	9 15	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	7 14	Bogra.
...	9 0	6 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pabna.
...	0 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	8 0	8 0	12 2	64 0	64 0	60 0	6 4	6 5	7 4	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	8 8	8 8	12 4	106 0	106 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	9 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mymensingh.

- G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
- H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 12 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 1½ seers, common rice 13½ to 16 se and gram 10 to 12 seers.
- I In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 1½ seers, and common rice 15 seers.
- J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 4½ to 21 seers, best rice 5½ to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 15½ seers, and gram 6½ to 8 seer
- K At Phansodewah the prices are—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.
- L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 13½ seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.
- M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
- N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 10 to 10½ seers, common 13 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
- O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13½ seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
- P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																				
21	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																				
25	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Suran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chunparran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
37	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-Western Frontier Agency.																				
40	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18½ to 23½ seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 14 seers, and common rice 12 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 18 seers, and common rice 11 to 21 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, common rice 12½ to 14 seers, and grain 6½ to 10 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 14 seers, barley 14 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 15 seers, bulrush millet 19 to 20 seers, great millet 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 20 to 23 seers, maize or Indian corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 14 seers, barley 13 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18 to 23½ seers, lesser millets 33 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banks) 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	6 0	7 8	5 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong.
...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkholly.
...	7 8	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	8 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	32 0	32 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	28 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	11 0	23 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
{ 27 8 to 28 8 }	{ 27 0 to 28 0 }	19 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	{ 10 8 to 11 11 }	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	{ 18 8 to 19 8 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Shahabad.
...	29 8	27 8	25 12	35 8	34 0	23 8	12 0	12 0	17 8	154 0	143 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	33 0	32 0	22 8	9 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
30 4	32 0	18 8	20 6	28 8	20 8	28 12	20 4	18 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun.
...	30 0	35 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	Monghyr.
...	20 0	20 0	21 7	13 0	11 6	21 7	126 4	130 0	165 3	8 13	8 13	8 13	Blagulpore.
...	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	10 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah.
...	30 0	35 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghe.
ORISSA.																		
...	13 2	10 8	17 0	...	...	...	13 12	15 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	11 13	11 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pooree.
...	6 8	7 0	10 8	80 0	120 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	28 0	27 8	...	20 0	24 8	21 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	22 0	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	10 0	10 0	26 0	240 0	210 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	64 0	64 0	26 0	32 0	40 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13½ seers, barley 12 to 25 seers, best rice 12½ to 22 seers, common rice 1½ to 25½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 36½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

Z In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 11¼ seers, common rice 17¼ seers, and gram 14¼ seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 10 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 26 seers, and gram 11 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 13 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 8½ seers, best rice 15½ to 22 seers, common rice 16½ to 28 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 14½ seers, lesser millets 28½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 7½ to 13 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 60 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 6	3 8 6	3 4 0	2 7 6	1 14 6	2 3 0	6 7 9	6 8 6	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 6	...	...	...
2	Serajunge*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	1 3 0	{ 4 0 0 to 4 9 0 }	4 0 0	2 12 0	{ 3 1 0 to 3 7 0 }	3 0 0	2 3 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 14 0	2 6 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 12 0	2 10 9	2 3 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	3 12 6	3 6 0	2 1 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 7 6	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 7 1	3 0 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 21th December 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	3 9 0	3 8 9	3 6 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	Serajunge.*
...	4 5 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	Dacca.
...	3 13 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 6	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 13 0	3 1 3	2 13 9	1 13 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	4 13 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 6 6	5 0 0	5 2 0	4 14 0	Balasore.
...	Pooree.
...	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 6 0	6 6 0	3 3 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th Decem-ber 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	Nil	0.04	62.04	14th Dec.		
		Cutwa	ditto	Nil	60.23	ditto		
		Culina	ditto	ditto	62.68	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	56.10	ditto		
		Raneegunge	ditto	0.23	48.16	ditto		
		Jehanabad	ditto	0.16	73.56	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	ditto	0.10	51.63	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	Not recd.	63.21	7th Dec.		
		Hetainpore	ditto	ditto	72.17	ditto		
		Roypore	ditto	ditto	72.00	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	0.83	47.71	14th Dec.		
		Tumlook	ditto	Not recd.	55.54	7th "		
		Ghattal	ditto	0.41	61.80	14th "		
		Contai...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	Nil.	53.02	ditto	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not recd.	ditto	53.01	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Dec.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	0.03	88.06	ditto		
		Seraumpore	ditto	0.16	79.81	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	0.01	0.20	62.77	ditto		
		Malleshiaka	0.11	0.31	67.58	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	0.12	0.36	64.80	ditto		
		Alipore	{ Observatory	Nil	0.23	57.42	ditto	
			{ Dispensary	ditto	0.23	65.39	ditto	
			{ Jail	ditto	0.23	65.08	ditto	
		24-Pargunnah	Busseerhat	ditto	Nil	66.45	ditto	
		Barasat	ditto	0.30	77.15	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	0.23	62.91	ditto		
		Barripore	ditto	0.43	71.03	ditto		
		Satkhira	ditto	Not recd.	75.75	7th Dec		
		Barrackpore	ditto	0.18	77.73	14th "		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	0.24	69.86	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	ditto	Nil.	65.54	ditto		
		Bongoug	ditto	ditto	67.99	ditto		
	Nuddea	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto		
		Chooadanga	ditto	0.04	65.86	ditto		
		Kooshitea	ditto	Nil.	74.50	ditto		
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	70.72	ditto		
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	70.84	ditto		
	Jessore	Narail	ditto	ditto	50.64	ditto		
		Khoolna	ditto	ditto	64.76	ditto		
		Jhenidah	ditto	0.6	66.92	ditto		
		Bagirhat	ditto	Nil	69.41	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Nov.	
		Magoorah	ditto	ditto	70.01	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	0.21	68.92	ditto		
		Rampore Haut	ditto	0.05	63.53	ditto		
		Lalbagh	ditto	0.08	55.05	ditto		
		Jungypore	ditto	Nil.	55.52	ditto		
		Azingunge	ditto	ditto	59.91	ditto		
	RAJSHAHY.		Lalgolla	ditto	ditto	57.93	ditto	
			Kaudee	ditto	ditto	65.98	ditto	
Dinagopore		Dinagopore	0.05	ditto	71.81	ditto		
		Raigunge	Nil	ditto	70.78	ditto		
Maldah		Maldah	ditto	ditto	56.43	ditto		
		Chanchal	ditto	ditto	59.18	ditto		
		Banleh	ditto	ditto	73.02	ditto		
Rajshahye		Natore	ditto	ditto	83.70	ditto		
		Rangpore	ditto	ditto	121.65	ditto		
Rungpore		Bhabanigunge	ditto	ditto	91.78	ditto		
		Kurigram	ditto	Not recd.	132.46	7th Dec.		
		Bagdogra	ditto	Nil.	142.24	14th "		
Bogra		Bogra	ditto	ditto	82.03	ditto		
		Sherpur	ditto	ditto	90.79	ditto		
		Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	73.78	ditto		
	Panchbibi	ditto	ditto	84.76	ditto			
Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	76.06	ditto			
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	57.67	ditto			
Darjeeling	Darjeeling...	{ Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	123.81	ditto		
		{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	116.18	ditto		
COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	142.95	ditto		
		Boda	ditto	ditto	119.52	ditto		
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	240.96	ditto		
		Titalya	Not recd.	ditto	132.10	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th December.	
Cooch Behar Tribu-tary States.	Cooch Behar	Nil	Not recd.	191.06	7th Dec.			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th Decem-ber 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN Dis-TRICTS.	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	1878. 63'68	14th Dec.		
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	81'54	ditto		
	Dacca	Moonsheegunge ...	ditto	ditto	89'05	ditto		
		Manickgunge ...	ditto	ditto	65'05	ditto		
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	66'95	ditto		
		Goaiundo ...	ditto	ditto	78'51	ditto		
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	70'47	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	ditto	ditto	73'61	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Perozapore ...	0'04	0'02	85'07	ditto		
		Patoankhally ...	0'08	Nil	77'88	ditto		
	Chittagong	Bhola ...	0'08	ditto	82'84	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	Nil	ditto	104'03	ditto		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Jamalpore ...	ditto	ditto	100'87	ditto		
		Atia ...	ditto	ditto	65'84	ditto		
	Noakholly	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	88'49	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	109'57	ditto		
	Tipperah	... { Jail	ditto	ditto	102'64	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	114'15	ditto		
	Chittagong Tracts.	Noakholly ...	ditto	ditto	105'80	ditto		
		Fenny ...	ditto	ditto	119'63	ditto		
	Hill Tipperah	Comillah ...	ditto	ditto	87'58	ditto		
		Brahmunbariah ...	ditto	ditto	73'92	ditto		
	BEHAR.	Patna	Rungamates Hill... Hill	ditto	ditto	99'08	ditto	
			Kuma ...	ditto	0'15	98'17	ditto ...	From 17th February.
Patna		Hill Tipperah ...	0'03	Nil	78'48	ditto		
		Patna ...	Nil	ditto	46'65	ditto		
Gya		Behar ...	ditto	ditto	40'15	ditto		
		Bah ...	ditto	ditto	45'39	ditto		
Shahabad		Dinapore ...	ditto	ditto	38'53	ditto		
		Gya ...	ditto	ditto	44'30	ditto		
Muzafferpore		Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	40'72	ditto		
		Aurangabad ...	ditto	ditto	33'35	ditto		
Durbhanga		Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	41'85	ditto		
		Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	38'21	ditto		
Sarun	Sasseram ...	ditto	ditto	35'03	ditto			
	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	25'74	ditto			
Chumpanan	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	37'05	ditto			
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	35'41	ditto			
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	30'81	ditto		
		Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	44'86	ditto		
	Bhagulpore	Durbhanga ...	ditto	Not recd.	35'39	7th Dec.		
		Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	ditto	42'95	ditto		
	Purneah	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	47'27	ditto		
		Chupra ...	ditto	Nil	29'18	14th Dec.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	33'20	ditto		
		Motiharee ...	ditto	Not recd.	40'23	7th Dec.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35'14	ditto		
		Segowlee ...	ditto	ditto	44'03	ditto		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	47'79	14th Dec.		
		Begoozerai ...	ditto	ditto	41'03	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamoece ...	ditto	ditto	43'00	ditto			
	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	ditto	40'57	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sopool ...	ditto	ditto	54'10	ditto			
	Muddehpooa ...	ditto	ditto	62'04	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	61'58	ditto			
	Sonbursa ...	ditto	ditto	58'77	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	64'37	ditto			
	Kinsengunge ...	ditto	ditto	84'85	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	80'90	ditto			
	Nya Doomka ...	ditto	0'02	59'58	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal ...	ditto	Nil	100'23	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	61'59	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	39'15	ditto ...	From 30th June, and not received 11th to 17th August.		
	Pakour ...	ditto	ditto	43'82	ditto ...	From 8th July.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Godua ...	ditto	ditto	07'8	ditto			

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Dec. 1878.	Rain from 8th to 14th December 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital	0.19	Not recd.	54.35	7th Dec.	Not recorded from 28th July to 9th November.
		Jajpore	4.90	ditto	28.70	ditto	
		Kendraparah	1.60	ditto	55.30	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	2.20	ditto	69.42	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point	3.09	ditto	58.50	ditto	14th Dec.
		Pooree	0.77	0.17	54.66	ditto	
	Balasore	Khurdah	0.31	0.27	48.57	ditto	14th Dec.
		Balasore	0.15	0.90	61.89	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0.17	Nil	68.09	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	57.78	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehala.	Sorah	ditto	ditto	69.70	ditto	7th Dec.
		Chandbally	1.38	Not recd.	66.53	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		Nil	ditto	41.82	ditto	14th Dec.
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.		ditto	0.25	43.36	ditto	
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	ditto	0.20	44.39	ditto	From 4th August.
		Sitagurh	ditto	0.24	23.85	ditto	
		Pachanba	ditto	0.03	53.68	ditto	
		Mowdie Hill	ditto	Not recd.	7.80	7th Dec....	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	ditto	0.85	47.80	14th Dec.	ditto
		Palamow	ditto	Nil	46.29	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	1.06	50.49	ditto	Not received 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov., and 1st to 7th Dec.
	Manbhoom	Purnia	ditto	0.50	61.09	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not recd.	0.80	51.62	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		Nil	Nil	164.99	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sylhet	ditto	Not recd.	85.54	7th Dec.	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
		Golaghat	ditto	ditto	81.88	ditto	
		Jorhat	ditto	ditto	70.12	ditto	
		Akyab	ditto	Nil	123.25	14th Dec.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	Not recd.	ditto	24.98	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Dec.
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	23.77	ditto	
		Saunbhar	ditto	ditto	12.34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st December 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st December 1878.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Baro- meter reduced to 32°.	Baro- meter reduced to sea- level.	HYGRO- METER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet.		Directions.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Dec. 15th	10	30.047	30.069	68.4	61.0	63	N N W	3.0	...	...	b
		16	29.943	29.965	75.3	63.9	46	N W by N	7.5	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.071	30.093	60.0	61.0	61	N	3.8	...	C, CS	c
		16	29.931	29.953	76.7	64.2	47	N by W	9.5	...	CS	c
	17th	10	30.052	30.074	68.9	61.2	62	N W by N	3.3	...	...	b
		16	29.922	29.944	76.2	63.8	47	N by W	8.3	...	C	c
	18th	10	30.058	30.080	67.0	62.1	75	N N W	3.2	...	...	b
		16	29.934	29.956	75.9	63.4	46	N by W	7.2	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.089	30.111	68.2	60.4	61	N by E	7.8	...	CK	c
		16	29.975	29.997	74.9	65.0	56	N	8.3	...	PC	o, g, d
	20th	10	30.092	30.115	62.5	59.5	83	N by W	3.5	0.08	P, PC	o, g, d
		16	29.950	29.972	68.3	61.1	64	N N W	7.8	0.01	PC	o, g
	21st	10	30.002	30.024	60.7	50.9	65	N N W	1.5	0.21	C, CS	c
		16	29.848	29.870	73.0	62.4	52	N W by N	4.8	...	...	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	Dec. 15th	10	30.055	30.081	71	65	71	N	7	...	...	b, c
		16	29.958	29.984	75.5	63.0	46	N	12	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	30.074	30.090	70	64	70	N N W	7	...	...	b, c
		16	29.952	29.958	76	64.5	51	N	12	...	...	b, c
	17th	10	30.050	30.065	70.5	61	68	N	5	...	...	b, c
		16	29.945	29.951	75.5	65	54	N	12	...	...	b, c
	18th	10	30.070	30.078	70	63	66	N	5	...	...	b, c
		16	29.952	29.958	75.5	64	50	N	12	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	30.089	30.095	68.5	61.5	65	N	7	...	...	b, c
		16	29.982	29.988	74.5	65.5	60	N	12	...	...	No remarks.
	20th	10	30.083	30.080	68	62	70	N	8	0.10	...	o, moist and muggy.
		16	29.904	29.970	70	63.5	64	N	20	...	...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	21st	10	29.898	30.004	67	63	79	N	9	...	...	o, moist and muggy.
		16	29.849	29.855	73.5	63.5	55	N	12	...	...	b, c
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 15th	10	29.924	30.021	67	64	84	N N E	2	...	...	No remarks.
	16th	10	29.960	30.055	22	64	62	N	3	...	...	Ditto.
	17th	10	29.943	30.037	74	64	55	N N W	2	...	...	Ditto.
	18th	10	29.951	30.045	73	65.5	65	Calm	2	...	...	Ditto.
	19th	10	29.950	30.053	74.5	65.5	72	N N E	3	...	...	Ditto.
	20th	10	29.904	29.997	70	72	70	N	1	...	...	Ditto.
	21st	10	29.869	29.962	73.5	64.5	76	N N W	2	...	...	Ditto.
ARAB.	Dec. 15th	10	29.945	29.967	76	69	69	N	2	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	29.908	30.020	75.5	73	88	N E	2	0.06	...	o, b, c
	17th	10	29.970	29.998	79	75	82	N E	1	0.02	...	Moist and muggy.
	18th	10	29.977	29.999	82	76	75	E N E	1	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	29.974	29.996	84	77	72	E N E	2	...	...	b, c
	20th	10	29.933	30.015	84	77	72	E	1	...	...	b, c
	21st	10	29.884	29.906	79.5	76.5	87	N	2	...	...	b, c
FAIR POINT.	Dec. 15th	10	30.042	30.058	71	64	66	N N E	6	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	30.070	30.086	71	61	53	N N W	8	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.057	30.073	70	61	57	N W	6	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.072	30.088	73	63	55	N N E	6	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.078	30.094	73.5	63	53	N N E	8	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.004	30.080	70	63	66	N E	8	0.22	...	No remarks.
	21st	10	29.992	30.008	71	62	57	N E	10	...	...	Ditto.
VISAPATAM.	Dec. 15th	10	30.005	30.038	74.5	60.5	40	E	1	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	30.019	30.052	74.5	61.5	44	N E	1	...	...	b, c
	17th	10	30.009	30.041	75	61	40	S E	1	...	...	b, c
	18th	10	30.021	30.053	75	59.5	35	N E	...	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	30.011	30.044	74.5	61	42	E N E	1	...	...	b, c
	20th	10	30.002	30.034	76.5	64.5	49	N W	1	...	...	Foggy.
	21st	10	29.954	29.986	76.5	68.0	62	N E	...	...	...	Ditto.
COLUMBO.	Dec. 15th	10	29.890	29.931	85.5	74.0	80	E	9	...	...	o, b, c
	16th	10	29.903	29.944	82.5	75	63	N N E	4	0.02	...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	17th	10	29.881	29.922	82	76	75	N	10	...	...	b, c
	18th	10	29.868	29.909	82	76	75	N N E	13	0.02	...	b, c
	19th	10	29.884	29.925	82.5	77	77	N E	13	0.12	...	b, c
	20th	10	29.935	29.976	80.5	76	80	N	12	0.06	...	b, c
	21st	10	29.890	29.940	83	76	71	N N W	13	...	...	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1878.ALEXANDER, PEDLER,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 30th November 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.
Report on Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 30th November 1878.

No 3-770J., dated Calcutta, the 14th December 1878.

From—W. INNES, ESQ., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

THE total weight of goods carried over this railway was 6,37,855 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shews a decrease of 85,488 maunds in grain, including rice, gunny, seeds, piece-goods, miscellaneous, salt, turmeric, twist, and foreign railway materials, overbalancing increases in tobacco of 15,370 maunds, hides 2,682, tea 10,679, cotton 1,747, jute 9,408 maunds, sugar 2,600, ale, wines, &c., 1,902.

As a whole, the decrease of traffic is owing to the dullness of trade, which at present would appear to be felt in all parts of the world, and the remarks of the reports for the two or three months previous apply equally now.

Decreases.

(Grain, including rice ... Mds. 9,091
This traffic, although shewing a decrease as compared with last year, shews an increase of 1,363 maunds against 1875.
Gunny ... Mds. 26,044
The traffic in this staple naturally fluctuates with the grain, seed, and salt traffic.
Seeds ... Mds. 18,158
This decrease is owing to small outturns of the crops of all kinds, which have suffered from unfavorable weather but more especially linseed.
Miscellaneous ... Mds. 49,133
Piece-goods ... " 12,066
Twist ... " 2,476
There is no demand owing to the comparative scarcity of money.
Salt ... Mds. 7,169
The demand for this staple being comparatively uniform, the traffic may be expected to revive.
Turmeric ... Mds. 3,905
The last three months having shewn an increase in this traffic, the present decrease might be expected, as the demand may be considered to be comparatively uniform.
Foreign railway materials ... Mds. 1,816
The Northern Bengal State Railway is now nearly completed, which accounts for this decrease.

Increases.

Tobacco ... Mds. 15,370
The demand for Rungpore stock still continues
Hides ... Mds. 2,682
This is owing to the unprecedented low prices now obtaining and consequent large demand thereby induced.
Tea ... Mds. 10,679
The Northern Bengal State Railway bring this increase.
Cotton ... Mds. 1,747
The increase of cotton mills accounts for this.
Jute ... Mds. 9,408
This is accounted for by the fact of the jute season being over at this time last year.
Sugar ... Mds. 2,600
The opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway probably accounts for this increase, as the demand for export is comparatively small.
Ale, wines, &c. ... Mds. 1,902
This increase is no doubt owing to the demand for supply to districts opened up by the Northern Bengal State Railway.
I append the statement of increases and decreases.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line for the five weeks ending 30th November 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c. ...	1,417	.....	3,319	.....	1,417	3,319	1,902	.....
Cotton, bundles of ...	106	447	1,183	789	653	1,972	1,410	.....
Do., bales of ...	2,031	.....	448	1,911	2,031	2,359	328	.....
Grain, including rice ...	4,135	25,903	5,561	15,386	30,038	20,947	.....	9,091
Gunny, bundles of ...	1,198	152	768	4,235	1,350	5,003	3,653	.....
Do., bales of ...	454	39,088	20	9,819	39,542	9,845	.....	29,697
Hides, bundles of ...	2	9,915	150	11,013	9,917	11,799	1,882	.....
Do., bales of ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800	.....
Jute, drums of ...	4,801	2,32,528	11,057	2,56,065	2,37,337	2,68,022	30,685	.....
Do., bales of ...	.....	93,106	1,460	70,859	93,106	71,819	.....	21,287
Piece-goods ...	53,031	136	41,009	.....	53,787	41,701	.....	12,086
Railway materials, foreign ...	20,194	.....	18,078	309	20,194	18,878	.....	1,316
Salt ...	71,922	.....	61,753	.....	71,922	61,753	.....	7,169
Seeds ...	2,370	23,190	5,181	2,221	25,560	7,403	.....	18,158
Sugar ...	1,147	79	623	3,200	1,220	3,823	2,597	.....
Tea ...	4	838	97	11,421	842	11,521	10,679	.....
Tobacco, bundles of ...	533	5,594	807	20,600	6,127	21,497	15,370	.....
Do., bales of ...	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Turmeric ...	41	10,556	2,016	4,676	10,579	6,893	.....	3,905
Twist ...	6,534	1,197	4,920	335	7,731	5,255	.....	2,476
Miscellaneous ...	93,005	17,076	54,515	6,433	1,10,081	60,918	.....	49,133
Total ...	2,63,540	4,59,803	2,17,480	4,20,375	7,23,343	6,37,855	69,326	1,54,813
					6,37,855	.....	.....	69,326
Decrease ...					85,488	.....	.....	85,483

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 23rd November 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 14TH DECEMBER 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 23rd November 1878.

The approximate figures for the period are as follows:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878... ..	551,857	8,08,248	51,78,297	20,35,787	27,88,132
1877... ..	5,42,168	8,54,250	52,91,035	22,01,252	30,80,502
Increases	9,609	.....	1,13,398	1,70,405	272,380
Decreases .. ..	.....	45,982	.....	.....	.....

In coaching the decrease in receipts is due to the ordinary fluctuation of general traffic, arising principally from the cessation of pilgrim traffic during this month, which was a month earlier this year.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The increases and decreases of principal staples, as will be seen from enclosed statement, are—

Increases.

Coal, down.	Wheat.	Railway Material.
Cotton.	Gunny.	Salt.
Government Ordnance and Commissariat Stores.	Opium.	Sugar.

Decreases.

Coal, up.	Grain.	Piece-goods.	Seeds.
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In merchandise traffic the falling off is considerable. Taking into consideration the very favourable results of the traffic carried in the same period of 1877, and excepting the few items which come under the head of decreases, a satisfactory increase is shown in the general merchandise carried.

Coal, down Mds. 10,412 Rs. 19,529

The coal traffic to the port continues to be brisk, and the increase over 1877 very satisfactory.

Cotton Mds. 25,238 Rs. 45,145

Last year the demand for cotton was slight, while this year rates being low at despatching stations in the North-Western Provinces, a demand has sprung up for the China market, and a quantity has been exported to England.

Government stores, Ordnance and Commissariat... .. Mds. 20,276 Rs. 27,072

This has arisen from increased despatches to the frontier.

Wheat Mds. 79,710 Rs. 68,518

I have dealt with this in connection with the general grain traffic.

Gunny Mds. 20,423 Rs. 30,728

Despatches were chiefly from Howrah to Amritsur, and the gunny was probably required for use in conveying grain, &c., to the front for the troops.

Opium Mds. 12,736 Rs. 12,448

Despatches commenced earlier this season.

Salt Mds. 72,575 Rs. 16,470

The salt market at Calcutta has been favorable to buyers, and a considerable quantity has found purchasers at Patna. The salt traffic *via* Agra still continues favorable.

Sugar Mds. 12,660 Rs. 5,071

This is chiefly upwards from Patna Ghat and Buxar, and appears to be an ordinary fluctuation of traffic.

Decreases.

Coal, up Mds. 2,09,454 Rs. 1,17,845

There has been a large falling off in weight despatched from Giridi principally to Benares for Oudh and Rohilkund, Gazeabad for Punjab Northern State Railway, and to Jubbulpore line for our own Locomotive Department.

GRAIN.

Increases.

	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat	79,710	68,518
Other grains	69,312	.....
Total	1,49,022	68,518

Decreases.

	Mds.	Rs.
Barley	21,434	1,295
Rice	15,813	62,021
Pulse	2,05,621	50,111
Total	2,42,868	1,91,809

or a decrease of maunds 93,846 (3,500 tons) and Rs. 1,23,291.

In wheat to the port we were doing very little last year, stocks having run out, and what remained being required for local consumption. At present rates are low at Cawnpore, and considerable despatches have been made to both Howrah and Bombay.

The decrease in the rice traffic is accounted for by the fact that last year there were apprehensions of scarcity in the food supply of Oudh and Rohilkund and the North-Western Provinces, and large despatches were made from the loop line.

In other grains there is an increase in weight, but a decrease in receipts, and this has no doubt arisen from the traffic being principally from the North-West and Oudh towards Bombay, consequently for the scarcity in Guzerat and a shorter lead over the main line.

Piece-goods Mds. 41,341 Rs. 53,847

Howrah shows a falling off of maunds 36,000 and Rs. 49,000 this month, and the cause appears to be the large stocks on hand up-country, previous months' despatches having been large.

Seed Mds. 1,43,330 Rs. 81,682

This large decrease is principally from Patna Ghat, which station alone shows a falling off of—

Mds. 1,60,910 Rs. 58,060

High prices in the district appear to have caused a slackness of business in oil seeds, and buyers appear to be holding back for lower prices.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	195,104	375,427	570,531
1877	195,002	430,844	625,846
Increases	10,042	.....	.....
Decreases ... ..	.....	55,417	45,375

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

Earnings per train mile—

		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878	...	4 9 8	5 6 9	4 14 2
1877	...	4 9 10	5 1 11	4 15 6
Increases	...	.....	0 4 10	.....
Decreases	...	0 7 7	.....	0 1 4

Jubbulpore line traffic—

	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Total.
					Rs.
1878	24,188	1,01,068	10,08,180	2,56,992	3,58,060
1877	31,707	95,896	5,96,644	1,47,220	2,43,125
Increases	.....	5,172	4,00,516	1,09,763	1,14,935
Decreases	7,211	.....	.....	.....	.....

The goods traffic over the Jubbulpore line has increased very considerably owing to the carriage of grain from the th-West to Bombay.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	23,139	61,447	84,586
1877	21,530	32,940	54,470
Increases	1,609	28,507	30,116
Decreases	.....	.....	.....

Earnings per train mile—decrease, Rs. 0-3-8.

N. St.L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 23rd November 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1878.			
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	1,240	2,702	413	2,151	1,513	1,738	.....	.....
„ not Commissariat	5,526	6,112	8,044	8,131	586	87	.....	.....
Betal-nuts and leaves	12,278	9,886	13,455	10,480	.....	.....	2,390	2,990
Boots and shoes	4,076	4,177	6,882	6,871	101	.....	.....	11
Brass and brassware	10,661	10,189	10,084	8,247	.....	.....	472	1,797
Bricks	5,130	4,447	1,489	1,469	.....	.....	693	30
Coal, up	4,58,831	2,49,377	2,25,250	1,07,405	.....	.....	2,09,454	1,17,845
„ down	11,21,759	12,62,171	1,53,278	1,72,807	1,40,412	19,529	.....	.....
Copper and copperware	6,531	5,421	7,708	7,270	.....	.....	1,110	528
Cotton	25,810	51,048	29,018	75,063	25,238	45,145	.....	.....
„ twist	11,308	10,722	14,555	14,195	.....	.....	676	360
Dyedwood	4,475	4,315	4,630	3,887	.....	.....	180	743
Empty coops and casks, &c.	4,487	5,455	2,391	2,673	908	283	.....	.....
Firewood	7,545	7,600	182	257	55	75	.....	.....
Fruits	25,754	20,109	26,427	18,522	.....	.....	5,645	7,905
Glass and glassware	5,928	5,290	7,710	6,425	.....	.....	638	1,294
Ghee and oil...	20,028	30,885	25,702	26,885	4,867	1,183	.....	.....
G. B. T. packages	4,906	3,585	14,426	10,182	.....	.....	1,411	4,244
Government Commissariat stores	9,412	17,281	13,067	19,579	7,869	6,512	.....	.....
„ Ordnance stores	7,440	19,856	9,755	30,315	12,407	20,500	.....	.....
„ „	34,300	12,806	4,408	3,113	.....	.....	21,434	1,295
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES.	1,049	1,181	316	342	132	26	.....	.....
Barley	3,60,922	3,51,109	97,384	35,363	.....	.....	15,813	62,021
Rice	1,54,517	2,34,227	30,718	99,234	79,710	68,518	.....	78,532
Wheat	7,79,411	8,48,723	2,88,961	2,10,579	69,312	.....	2,05,621	50,111
Other grains	4,15,702	2,10,781	1,17,445	67,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses of all kinds	55,960	78,383	33,700	64,428	20,423	30,728	.....	.....
Gunny	72,846	67,802	55,483	50,234	.....	.....	5,044	5,259
Hides and horns	31,656	28,600	70,477	70,367	.....	.....	2,906	80
Indigo	58,839	66,458	50,594	62,841	7,619	6,257	.....	.....
Iron	29,699	23,184	7,278	5,254	.....	.....	6,515	2,024
Jaggree and Molasses	20,407	23,097	16,609	15,372	3,500	.....	.....	1,297
Lao	29,033	30,165	5,340	5,028	4,132	588	.....	.....
Minerals	8,795	7,557	4,027	2,281	.....	.....	1,238	1,746
Oil-cake	28,747	41,483	30,043	43,391	12,736	12,448	.....	.....
Opium	5,772	4,878	9,712	7,295	.....	.....	894	2,417
Paper	1,62,736	1,21,303	2,03,076	1,49,229	.....	.....	41,341	53,847
Piece-goods	1,617	2,212	405	508	595	13	.....	.....
Railway materials, construction account	16,839	1,31,042	19,427	1,23,772	1,15,108	1,09,345	.....	.....
„ „ foreign	16,839	1,31,042	19,427	1,23,772	.....	.....	2,221	576
Roots	3,49,990	4,22,574	1,03,325	1,19,795	72,575	16,470	.....	.....
Salt	87,911	44,592	15,897	18,678	6,501	2,751	.....	.....
Salt-petre	5,19,602	8,76,532	2,12,574	1,80,402	.....	.....	1,43,330	81,082
Seeds	2,743	2,102	3,000	3,016	.....	.....	551	584
Silk	7,350	3,627	9,806	8,018	.....	.....	3,729	4,894
Spelter	10,287	6,405	11,145	7,935	.....	.....	3,822	3,200
Spices	50,257	43,238	8,842	9,298	.....	.....	2,019	.....
Stones	60,896	73,056	17,593	22,064	12,080	5,071	.....	.....
Sugar	11,782	8,834	12,319	6,619	.....	.....	2,944	3,800
Tea	16,620	19,145	7,969	7,694	4,116	.....	.....	175
Timber	25,579	27,559	11,253	15,682	1,980	4,309	.....	.....
Tobacco	3,587	4,985	2,687	3,281	1,368	714	.....	.....
Turneric	6,001	6,441	14,421	14,319	.....	.....	160	103
Wines	1,48,713	1,41,410	1,42,409	1,38,303	.....	.....	7,303	4,106
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53,97,756	53,14,721	22,10,628	20,68,160	6,06,658	3,52,825	6,89,893	4,95,344

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1878 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.											
	Not of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.									
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	122,803	1,95,883	10 6	17,954	3 5		13,82,802	30	6,27,201	5 3	57,801	14 1		8,23,154	15 9		48,185½		95,049½	143,235
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	153	0 9	14	0 7		.....		490	2 8	44	18 8		643	3 5		.....		.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	2,976,136	39,53,208	9 9	362,382	19 1		2,84,23,130	0	92,70,235	15 0	840,771	12 7		1,32,23,504	8 0		1,083,377		1,745,998½	2,829,375½
Total for 24 weeks	3,098,939	41,49,132	4 3	380,337	2 6		2,48,05,932	30	98,97,527	4 3	907,273	6 8		1,40,46,059	8 0		1,131,402½		1,841,048½	2,972,510½
COMPARISON.																				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,151	1,74,106	13 7	15,068	0 11		13,06,083	10	5,04,443	14 9	46,240	12 0		6,78,639	12 4		45,880		98,707	144,686
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	136	1 11	12	0 6		.....		394	2 9	36	2 8		530	4 8		.....		.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,110,010½	43,05,453	13 6	385,499	16 11		3,13,09,513	30	1,22,30,106	10 5	1,121,093	2 2		1,64,35,559	7 11		1,081,319		2,480,090	3,561,409

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1878 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,774	25,026 0 0	2,376 11 8	1,81,989 30	52,771 5 0	837 7 5	78,697 11 0	5,723½	15,278½	20,997½
Or per mile of railway ...	...	115 13 11	10 12 5	...	235 13 7	21 12 5	351 11 6	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	122,078½	3,82,551 7 3	35,007 4 4	20,71,221 0	8,09,220 11 9	1,179 2 4	11,91,778 3 0	111,109½	208,011½	323,081½
Total for 24 weeks	128,453½	4,08,477 13 3	37,443 16 0	31,53,210 30	8,61,998 0 9	1,179 2 4	12,70,475 14 0	119,803½	224,185	344,078½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,170	14,238 10 9	1,305 4 3	1,89,480 0	44,727 10 0	0 8	58,966 4 9	4,012	11,100	15,781
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	63 10 2	5 16 8	...	199 14 5	6 0	263 8 7	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	152,800½	4,10,593 9 4	38,187 14 10	51,08,658 10	12,48,300 1 9	1 8	16,64,800 11 1	116,014	312,452	428,466

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1878 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	37,904	28,883 1 6	2,647 12 4	2,05,450 0	46,388 2 0	4,253 5 0	6,899 17 4
Or per mile of railway	239	181 15 1	16 13 7	1,204 7	292 3 4	26 15 8	43 9 3
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	892,616	5,90,933 10 2	54,168 18 2	45,79,054 3	14,14,353 3 4	129,640 1 0	183,817 19 2
Total for 24 weeks	930,609	6,19,816 11 8	56,816 10 6	47,85,104 3	14,00,741 6 1	133,901 6 0	190,717 16 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,478	26,077 5 4	2,390 8 6	1,77,535 20	45,563 8 6	4,176 11 3	6,500 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	217	164 4 3	15 1 2	1,118 13	287 0 2	26 6 3	41 7 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	884,063	5,73,006 15 2	52,525 14 8	69,00,724 7	18,43,850 0 3	169,020 3 7	221,545 17 3

